The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL. FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1881—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

"MARS" COLOGNE.

THE
"Mars" Cologne
IS A
Charming Luxury
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MADE ONLY BY
BUCK & RAYNER,
PERFUMERS.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

To Montreal
AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.
The Elegant Passenger Steamer
CELTIC
Will leave her dock, cor. Market and Jackson-sts.,
FRIDAY, July 29, at 7 p. m.,
Passing through the whole Chain of Lakes and River St. Lawrence to Montreal.
A Steamer of this Line will leave weekly at same time as above.
For further information apply to
EMPIRE WAREHOUSE CO.,
Agents Chicago and Montreal Line,
324 Market-st.

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PARSONS & GOODFELLOW.
BUGGIES For the trade. Only COMPLETE lines of Business and Pleasure Vehicles manufactured in the United States. Farmers' Spring Wagons. Quality the best. Catalogue, prices, and terms sent on application.
OSHKOSH, WIS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.
Hereafter Mr. M. J. Creedon will not represent us in any manner at Chicago.
WILMERDING, HOGUET & CO.
New York, July 5th, 1881.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO. 118 & 120 Monroe St.
Blank Books,
Photograph Albums,
and Pocket Books.

15 Per Ct. Discount
On all Garments ordered of us during July, 1881.
EDWARD ELY & CO., Tailors,
Wabash-av., corner of Monroe-st.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.
The building occupied by Lawrence & Martin, 111 Madison-st. Lease two years to run, and fixtures for sale. Apply on the premises.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
New York--London--Paris.
Steamers sail Every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen.
Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates. Rates of passage from New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second-class cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. The steerage rate by the North German Lloyd from Bremen to Chicago is $41, and the only agents authorized to sell these tickets are
H. CLAUSENIUS & CO.,
2 South Clark-st., General Agents.

STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, outward, $26. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
53 Broadway, N. Y., and 164 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

ALLAN LINE
OCEAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
VIA QUEBEC. VIA BALTIMORE.
PASSAGE all classes between principal points in Europe and America at lowest rates.
Accommodations Unexcelled.
Three weekly Sailings each way.
Emigrant and Steerage Passage through to all points at special rates.
ALLAN & CO., Gen. Agts., 72 La Salle-st., Chicago.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE "BRIGHTON,"
Atlantic City, N. J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR. Hot and Cold Sea Water Baths in the house, and all modern conveniences.
Address F. W. HEMSLEY & SON.

SEA-SIDE BOARDING.—TRANSIENT or permanent accommodations in Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, or New York City. Apply at either office—Cookman-av., adjoining Park Hall, Asbury Park, N. J., or 74 West Thirty-fifth-st., New York City. Original Directory, established 1866. A. DAILEY, Proprietor.

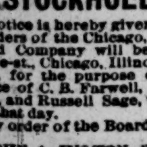
RUPTURE CURED.

RUPTURE CURED.
CHICAGO, April 11, 1881.
DR. PARKER—DEAR SIR: After suffering many years with a very large scrotal hernia, and finding no relief from any truss I could find, until through your skill and new appliance you not only retained the rupture where others had failed, but have completely cured the hernia.
MORETZ HOFMANN,
180 Washington-st.
The principle a new one. No operation whatever. No danger incurred. Manufacturers of Instruments for Deformities, Elastic Stockings, Trusses of all kinds, etc. BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER,
Office 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

CHICAGO, HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.
STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company will be held at Room 21, No. 94 La Salle-st., Chicago, Illinois, on the 18th day of August, 1881, for the purpose of electing four Directors in place of C. B. Farwell, N. K. Fairbank, John B. Carson, and Russell Sage, whose terms of office expire on that day.
By order of the Board of Directors this July 15, 1881.
WM. DOWD, President.
JOHN A. HILTON, Secretary.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Ave., Chicago.
Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Louis Lloyd & Co., 93 Washington-st.
Agency established 1866.
Advertisers seeking the most favorable rates in any of the leading papers in the U. S., please consult our terms before contracting.

CHEMIST.

SUGAR BUTTER, MILK, BEER, and other notoriously adulterated foods analyzed and reported upon. C. GILBERT WHEELER, Chemist and Assayer, 81 Clark-st., R. 8.

DURHAM CIGARETTES.

Curiosity

prompted us to-day to open a package of BLACKWELL'S DURHAM LONG CUT put up a year ago and the tobacco was as fresh and sweet as if put up yesterday, so you may add that to the list of merits if you choose.

Have you discovered those two features we mentioned yesterday? If not it must be because you forgot to get a package. Somebody is trying this LONG CUT, just who we can't tell, but we know some people are investigating our claims by the way the orders are coming in.

This is exactly the same tobacco that we use in BLACKWELL'S DURHAM CIGARETTES, and is prepared in exactly the same way and you know that means that the LONG CUT is made from the BEST leaf tobacco in the world and is ABSOLUTELY PURE.

The writer overheard two gentlemen talking about this LONG CUT last evening. Said one "it has the finest flavor of any tobacco I ever smoked and I am satisfied it is perfectly pure." So there is one man at least who agrees with us.

Honestly now, is'nt it a comfort when enjoying a pleasant, restful smoke to feel that you are not absorbing any injurious drugs, and are smoking the same quality of tobacco that a famous Emperor has pronounced unequaled?

When we came to Chicago to introduce our cigarettes some people asked if we were not afraid they would'nt sell. We never had any doubt of success, for we believed that our cigarettes were purer and better than any others and we thought we had only to tell you the honest truth to secure your patronage and now we are just as confident of grand success on this LONG CUT.

You see we think YOUR interests demand the PUREST and BEST goods and OUR interests demand that we shall furnish them to you, so after all we are only managers of the business for you. This is why we have taken you into our confidence.

We were going to tell you to-day just how many of BLACKWELL'S DURHAM CIGARETTES we have sold in Chicago in the last ten days but our census man is out now and we'll leave that till later. The way they are going makes us wonder if somebody is'nt using them in place of coal, but after all it isn't strange for merit will always win.

The Tribune.

☞ Persons leaving the city for the summer season can have THE TRIBUNE *mailed to their address at the following rates, postage prepaid:* DAILY TRIBUNE, *per month, $1; including Sunday issue, $1.25.*

WARMER fair weather and variable winds for this region to-day.

ANOTHER violent shock of earthquake was experienced at Agram, Austria, yesterday.

IT is said that twelve rafts of square timber, valued at about $250,000, will be stuck in the Ottawa River, Canada, and its tributaries this season owing to low water.

THE home and birthplace of President Madison at Montpelier, Va., was sold yesterday at public auction to James L. Carrington, of the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, Va. The price paid was $20,000.

GAMBETTA is expected to be a candidate for each of the Belleville districts at the approaching election on a platform favoring a reduction of taxes on articles used by the working classes and gradual measures of reform.

DANIEL LEONARD, Secretary of the Ship Laborers' Society of Montreal, was yesterday sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for carrying loaded cartridges concealed on his person. The case has been appealed.

MRS. MCKIERNAN, the wife of a horse-trader at Montreal, has established her claim to $600,000 worth of property in California, bequeathed her by her brother, Peter Donohoe, who died in that State in 1878, leaving $1,200,000 worth or property.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT, the English Home Secretary, had an interview with Minister Lowell yesterday concerning the recent shipments of infernal machines from this country to Liverpool. The result of the conference has not been made public.

WILLIAM G. DE TURK, of Reading, Pa., was thrown from his carriage yesterday afternoon by a runaway team and was instantly killed. His wife and son, who were in the carriage with him, were seriously injured, and his sister, Mrs. H. H. Hall, received some severe bruises.

EIGHTEEN buildings in the middle of the town of Cattaraugus, N. Y., were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $75,000. Weld & Petre's sawmill and 400,000 feet of lumber at Duluth, Minn., were burned. The loss is estimated at $16,000.

COL. JOHN C. BURCH, Secretary of the United States Senate, died at his residence in Washington yesterday. He was a Georgian by birth, graduated at Yale College in 1851, practiced law at Memphis, Tenn., served in the Confederate army, and edited the Nashville *American*.

TWO FREIGHT trains came into collision on the New York & New Haven Division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad at Rye, N. Y., yesterday afternoon, killing Eli Laten and Henry Hallock, two brakemen, and injuring James Middy and Edward Elliot, engineers.

THE steam-barge George I. Burroughs, owned by Capt. Richard Davis, who commanded her, and Louis Brendage, took fire yesterday about fifteen miles from this port, and before the flames were extinguished burned to the water's edge. The damage to the barge was about $11,000. No insurance.

IT appears that the older and more experienced Tories are somewhat displeased at Lord Randolph Churchill's proposed motion on the third reading of the Irish Land bill. He will not be supported by any large number of the members of his own party. Gorst, Wolff, and the "Featherheads" will probably vote with him.

THE ocean steamship companies have taken measures to guard against the shipment of dynamite and infernal machines in their vessels. Captains and masters are requested to use the utmost precaution in this matter. The Allan Line, of which O'Donovan-Rossa has been one of the agents, has concluded to dispense with that gentleman's services.

THE funeral of Justice Nathan Clifford took place at Portland, Me., yesterday. The pall-bearers were Chief-Justice Waite, Judges Miller and Fox, Chief-Justice Appleton of Maine, Judge Walton of Maine, Bion Bradbury, and John Rand of Portland. The Rev. Dr. Hill, ex-President of Harvard University, conducted the funeral services.

MAUD S. failed to beat her record at Pittsburg yesterday. She trotted the first heat in 2:12, the second heat (in which she broke) in 2:13¼, and the third heat in 2:12½. These three consecutive heats are the best trotted by any horse in the world. Vanderbilt watched the wonderful feat of his mare.

HEAVY rains, lasting for about forty-eight hours, fell in New Brunswick this week. The harvest has been very seriously interrupted thereby, and crops have been much damaged. The rains have caused freshets in the streams, and some of the booms have given way, sending several million feet of lumber adrift.

THE Protestant clergymen of Davenport have been invited to attend the services at St. Marguerite's Roman Catholic Church in that city next Saturday on the occasion of the installation of the Most Rev. Dr. McMullen as Bishop of that diocese. Dr. McMullen will be banqueted by the business men of Davenport at the Kimball House Saturday evening.

THE Ministers yesterday assented to an amendment to one of the clauses of the Land bill proposed by Mr. Parnell, providing that a tenant's interest in his holding shall not be sold for debt pending an application to the Land Court for fixing a judicial rent. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 209 to 76. The bill will go to a third reading in the Commons to-day.

BOOKWALTER's letter accepting the Democratic nomination for Governor of Ohio is made public this morning, and is a rather curious document. After the usual platitudes about "the high honor" conferred and the "glorious principles of the Democratic party," Mr. Bookwalter takes up various points made in the Democratic platform, and succeeds in making the meaning of the portions referring to temperance and the tariff still more hazy and unmeaning than the mob convention made them. As a matter of course, he inveighs against "powerful corporations" and "grinding monopolies," condemns the "spoils system," and is in favor of Civil Service reform.

MR. VAN MARTER, city editor of the *National Democrat* of Peoria, Ill., stated to an Associated Press reporter yesterday that the infernal machines recently seized at Liverpool were manufactured in Peoria. The machines, he said, were shipped to New York, where they were loaded with dynamite, after which they were shipped to Liverpool.

THE Berlin *National Zeitung* says that all nations having commercial intercourse with America are concerned that a band of conspirators shall not use transatlantic vessels for criminal enterprises; and another journal says that the American Government should prevent the Irish revolutionists from planning their hellish schemes in America. O'Donovan-Rossa is doubtless quite proud of all the noise he is causing.

SECRETARY WINDOM has ad dressed a note to the Collectors of the Ports of New York and Boston instructing them to use great diligence to prevent the exportation from those ports of combustible articles and destructive machines. He also instructs them to ascertain, if possible, who are the persons who sent the infernal machines recently seized at Liverpool or some clew which will lead to their detection.

A BATTLE took place Wednesday near Candahar between the troops of the Ameer Abdurrahman and the force of Ayoob Khan. Early in the fight a regiment of the Ameer's troops deserted and went over to the enemy, whereupon the remainder of the troops fled, leaving guns, ammunition, wagons, etc., on the field. The British officials in India are greatly concerned over the news. The triumph of Ayoob Khan means to them the triumph of Russia, and Ayoob at Candahar means Russia at the gate of India.

A BOTTLE containing a paper was picked up at Hunting, on the coast of Nova Scotia, yesterday. On the paper was written in pencil a statement to the effect that the ship Edgar, which sailed from Parisboro last month, sprang a leak on the fifteenth day out; that the crew became mutinous, and, after having fired on the Captain twice, escaped in the boats. The bottle purports to have been dropped at a point about 40 west longitude, and 47 north latitude, by S. and B. Dotty.

GAMBETTA has fallen foul of the present French Ministry. His organ, the *Republique Francaise*, is sarcastic on the Ministers because they have as yet put forward no political program, and *La Paris*, another organ, fiercely attacks Barthélemy St. Hilaire, the Foreign Minister, for having conferred on Bleichroder, the Prussian Financial Agent during the Franco-Prussian war, and who urged Germany to extort as much money as possible from France, the dignity of Commander of the Legion of Honor.

THE Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that the time of the French elections was changed from October to August because Gen. Saussieur, the French Commander in Algeria, had confidentially informed the Government that an insurrection was likely to break out in Algeria in September which it would take a very large force to suppress. It would be inconvenient for the Government that an anti-election agitation should be going on at the same time that a formidable insurrection was being combated. Hence the change.

THE President continues to improve steadily. He has passed another favorable day. About 5 o'clock last evening there was a slight rise in the pulse and in the temperature, caused by a stoppage of the drainage-tubes, which prevented the regular flow of the pus. When the tubes were cleared the flow resumed and the fever subsided. It had passed away a little after 7 o'clock. From that time the President has rested quietly, and the favorable symptoms of the day have returned. The physicians were very hopeful last night. They regard the crisis as successfully passed, and think that there remains scarcely a doubt of the patient's ultimate recovery.

EACH day brings forth fresh particulars tending to prove Guiteau one of the meanest ruffians of this or any other country. His wife procured a divorce from him in the fall of 1873, and the base ruffian was one of the witnesses against himself, and induced the woman with whom he was guilty to take the stand also to testify that the charges of infidelity against himwere true. At the time of the divorce Guiteau frequented the rooms of the New York Young Men's Christian Association, and was a member of Calvary Baptist Church and attended religious services there. It is due to the church, however, to say that Guiteau was expelled, notwithstanding that he whined and pretended penitence for his immoralities.

THE correspondence bet ween Englandand France with regard to the Tripoli difficulty has been published. Lord Granville told Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador at Paris, that England considered Tripoli a part of the Ottoman Empire, and for that reason, as well as because Tripoli was so near Egypt, England would object to France's acting in Tripoli as it has done in Tunis. When this message was communicated to the French Foreign Minister he assured Lord Lyons that nothing was further from the thoughts of France than to occupy Tripoli, or to interfere with the integrity of the Turkish Empire; and, further, that it would be "a great and real sorrow" if anything should occur to mar the cordial relations existing between England and France. The French Minister urged that the Porte was to blame for all the trouble. Lord Granville, on hearing this, instructed Lord Dufferin to in turn instruct the Porte to be prudent and to give no plausible pretext for complaint to France. The correspondence serves to show that the race of French diplomats is not extinct.

J. P. TRUE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., July 28.—J. P. True, a banker at Poncha Springs, N. M., reported in to-day' telegrams as having shot Maj. Carpenter, is a nephew of ex-Congressman F. C. Beaman, and has many relatives and friends here. He is a cousin to Roscoe Beaman, whose sad death while a proof-reader of the Chicago *Times* will be remembered, and has a brother living in Chicago. He is much esteemed where known.

NORTHERN LINE PACKET COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., July 28.—The warehouse and leasehold of the Keokuk Northern Line Packet Company here were sold to-day at Sheriff's sale, and bid in for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, the latter having attached the property on account of money due.

MOVING-DAY.

The President Temporarily Put into Another Chamber.

After a Purification of His Old Quarters He Is Moved Back.

His Pulse Promptly Responds to the Attending Excitement.

At 7 Last Night: Pulse, 104; Temperature, 100; Respiration, 20.

This Fever Rapidly Abates, However, and He Goes to Sleep Early.

Another Chapter in the History of the Assasin—Getting His Divorce.

THE FIGURES.

8 A. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 28—8 a. m.—The President rested well during the night, and no rigor or febrile disturbance has occurred since the bulletin of yesterday evening. This morning the improvement of his general condition is distinctly perceptible. He appears refreshed by his night's rest, and expresses himself cheerfully as to his condition. Pulse, 92; temperature, 98.4; respiration, 18.

D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD,
ROBERT REYBURN,
FRANK H. HAMILTON.

12:30 P. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 28—12:30 p. m.—The President bore the dressing of his wound this morning with less fatigue than hitherto. It appears well, and is discharging sufficiently. Shortly afterwards his bed was rolled into an adjoining room, while that occupied till now is being thoroughly cleansed and put in order. His pulse is now 94, temperature 98.5, respiration 18.

D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD,
ROBERT REYBURN,
FRANK H. HAMILTON.

7 P. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 28—7 p. m.—The President passed a pleasant day, and has taken his nourishment with apparent relish. His temperature continued normal until 5 o'clock, when a moderate afternoon rise occurred, which, however, gives the patient but slight discomfort, and causes no anxiety. At present his pulse is 104, temperature 100, respiration 20.

FRANK H. HAMILTON,
D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD,
ROBERT REYBURN.

THE NIGHT WATCH.

11:30 P. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 28, 11:30 p. m.—The slight febrile rise which first became noticeable about 5 o'clock this afternoon reached its maximum at the evening examination, when the President's pulse stood at 104 and temperature at 100.5. Soon after that time both pulse and temperature began to fall, and at the present hour the patient's fever has nearly disappeared, and he is resting quietly. No reasons are assigned by the attending surgeons for the reappearance of the febrile symptoms after an interval of more than thirty-six hours of normal temperature. The circumstance, however, causes no particular uneasiness, since the fever has almost subsided, and a slight fever in the evening has been a feature of the President's case every day except yesterday for two weeks. The patient was moved back to his own room about 5 this afternoon.

MIDNIGHT.

The President is resting well at 12 o'clock. The fever has subsided, and his symptoms are again of the most favorable character. Secretary Blaine has just sent an encouraging dispatch to Minister Lowell. Postmaster-General James has sent a dispatch to New York stating that, after consultation with the physicians, he is of the opinion that the President is in a very good condition, and that everything is of the most encouraging character. Despite the slight rise in the fever this afternoon, the President is in a better condition than for some days.

STRONGER HOPE.

THE MORNING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 28.—The day opened at the White House with stronger hope and cheerfulness than any preceding one. The President slept as quietly and soundly as the night before, and awoke in good spirits. There was no fever through the night, and none showed itself until toward evening, making nearly two days without fever. The rise in pulse and temperature announced in the 7 o'clock bulletin were found to have been caused by the partial clogging of the drainage-tube. The washing of this at the evening dressing restored the flow from the wound and caused the fever to begin to decrease. The President enters upon the night with every promise of its proving restful and satisfactory. To-day it was decided that the President could readily bear being removed temporarily to another room. The surgeons desired to thoroughly purify the room he has occupied. It was thought best to remove carpets and hangings and everything which could absorb any of the odors of the sick-room. The President was, therefore, rolled on his bed into another room. The first one was then cleaned with great thoroughness, and the carpets and some heavy hangings were not returned. The President was moved back to his purified quarters toward evening. The day's change to a different room was a pleasant relief. The old room is better arranged to control the temperature. The attendants agree that the President's countenance is daily changing for the better, and shows clearly a progress toward a healthy appearance. He has also gained some strength yesterday and to-day. The attending surgeons speak with increased confidence and hope. There have been no indications, either yesterday or to-day, which have given them the least additional concern. On the contrary, all signs have been favorable. They continue, of course, to speak of the case as a serious one, and one yet beset with dangers, but, at the same time, they all say that each day is adding to their confidence. Dr. Hamilton telegraphed to friends to-day that he found the President looking better than at any time since the shooting, and that his condition was regarded as satisfactory.

TO LOWELL.

The following cablegram was sent by Secretary Blaine to-night:

"*Lowell, Minister, London:* This afternoon the President has shown some increase in pulse and temperature, but not sufficient to create uneasiness on the part of his physicians. At 11 o'clock he is resting very quietly.

"BAINE, Secretary."

DOING SPLENDIDLY.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28.—The President is doing splendidly to-day. He has no fever, and the surgeons now consider his fever broken for good. The wound continues to drain thoroughly. He has a good appetite, and his food digests.

DR. HAMILTON

arrived from New York this morning, and at noon he said the President was improving as fast as possible.

SECRETARY KIRKWOOD.

Secretary Kirkwood said, at half-past 1 o'clock this afternoon, that his information was that the President was decidedly better than at any time since he was shot. The Secretary said the business of the Interior Department had not been interfered with by the injury to the President, except in the matter of appointments, and that there were few which required the President's approval. In a few instances the persons whom the Department thought ought to go out of office had to hold on to their positions, but none of these were important, and, upon the whole, the injury to the President has not retarded or disorganized the working of the Department.

IN THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT

there are twelve appointments as Postmasters waiting for the President's action, and, except this, the injury to the President has not interfered with the regular business of the Post-Office Department.

THE ASSASIN.

A BLACK SCOUNDREL.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The Brooklyn *Eagle* prints to-day the story of the proceedings in the action brought in the Kings County Supreme Court, in the fall of 1873, by Annie J. Guiteau against the now notorious Charles J. Guiteau for absolute divorce on the ground of infidelity. The case was referred to Levi A. Fuller as referee to take testimony, and the report and case came on for hearing in January, 1874. Mrs. Guiteau produced but three witnesses, and one of those was her husband, who, it appears, voluntarily attended. He testified that he was her husband, and had resided in New York State for more than a year, which, as the law then stood, was all that he could testify in a divorce case to which he was a party. The third witness was the principal one, and her appearance would indicate that Guiteau helped to prove the case against himself. This witness was Clara Jennings, of Twenty-first street. She testified that she had known Guiteau since the previous August, and that the charges of infidelity against him were true. It is believed that

GUITEAU SECURED THE ATTENDANCE OF THIS WITNESS,

and it is said he first informed his wife of his infidelity, and gave her the necessary information to enable her to secure a divorce. He put in no defense. The referee reported in favor of the plaintiff, and, on the 4th of April following, a motion was made before Justice Pratt to confirm the report of the referee, and between that date and the 11th of the same month the Judge handed down a decision confirming the report and signing a decree of divorce. In the fall of 1873, when the divorce proceedings were in progress, and while Guiteau was carrying on his liaison with Clara Jennings, he was frequenting the rooms of

THE NEW YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,

and his name is on the books of that institution as a visitor. He was also a member of the Calvary Baptist Church, and attended the religious services of that church. After the divorce was granted Guiteau was cited to appear before the Committee on Discipline of the Church, and when he appeared he confessed his immoralities and professed penitence, but the Committee had no faith in his professions, and expelled him from the church.

PROBABLY A HOAX.

A Balloon-Story with Names and Figures Which Aid in Disproving Its Truth.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., July 28.—A farmer named Schenck, living near Memphis, Mo., found in his corn-field yesterday a bottle containing papers which proved to have been dropped from the balloon which left Milwaukee, Wis., on the evening of July 25. The letter was signed Robert L. Rice, directed to his father, G. S. Rice, No. 243 State street, Chicago, and dated 11:15 p. m. July 26. The letter stated that the balloon was in a gale, uncontrollable, and going in a northwesterly direction; that it was partially destroyed; that he was in great distress, and did not expect to see them again. The bottle also contained a letter in short-hand and a lock of hair.

A reporter called during the evening upon Mr. Gerrit S. Rice, a Professor of Music having his office at the address mentioned, who informed him that he had received during the afternoon a telegram containing substantially the statements given in the above dispatch. The Professor stated that there must be a mistake somewhere, as he was not acquainted with anybody named Robert L. Rice, who certainly was not a son of his. The Professor added that his oldest boy was 7 years old, had never developed any taste in the direction of aeronautics, and at the time the interview occurred was probably sleeping soundly at his home in Englewood. The Professor and the reporter between them came to the conclusion that the whole affair was a lame attempt at a practical joke,—an opinion in which all who read the telegram and learn the subsequent local developments will probably concur.

KNOWS ALL ABOUT IT.

The Infernal Machines Were Made in Peoria, and a Reporter Has a Standing Invitation to See How they Work.

PEORIA, Ill., July 28.—I. J. Van Marter, city editor of the *National Democrat*, stated to an Associated Press reporter to-day that he had discovered that the infernal machines recently received in London were manufactured in this city. A Director of the Association of United Irishmen lives here, and is supposed to know all about the matter. There were ten of the machines made here and shipped to New York, where they were loaded with dynamite and then shipped to London. The manufactory is on South Washington street. The reporter has been invited by one of the interested parties to witness an exhibition of the destructive powers of the machine. The trial will be made in Tazewell County, within a mile of the city.

KANSAS CITY SMELTING-WORKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, July 28.—The smelting-works were formally dedicated to-day, and will begin active operations at once. The works are very extensive and complete in every particular for refining as well as smelting gold and silver ore. An underground tunnel 2,000 feet in length will communicate with an immense chimney on a hill-top near the works, and will carry the smoke and poisonous fumes of the works far above the town,—a novel and most important feature. About 300 men will be employed, and ore is already coming in in large quantities from Colorado and New Mexico.

SPRINGFIELD ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 28.—The Secretary of State to-day issued license to organize to the Tolu, Rock, and Rye Company, Chicago; capital, $500,000; corporators, C. S. Bush, H. C. Lawrence, M. T. Martin, Albert Hankins, Fred E. Davis.

A certificate of organization was filed by the Academy of St. Teresa, of Decatur.

The Barnum & Richardson Manufacturing Company, Chicago, gives notice that it has increased its capital stock to $200,000.

The Auditor to-day registered $5,150 of Cairo city bonds.

SUICIDAL.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 28.—John T. Garbett, a heater at Helmbacher's Forge, went home from his work at 3:30 o'clock this morning, and, after undressing for bed, took his revolver, and in spite of the pleadings and physical efforts of his wife, blew his brains out. He had frequently threatened to commit suicide, but no special reason for his act is known at present.

ST. PAUL, July 28.—Mrs. George W. Turner, an insane woman, aged 45, suicided this morning in a pond on Mayor Rice's premises.

THE ALBANY "CRANK."

TROY, N. Y., July 28.—McLean, arrested in Albany yesterday on a charge of threatening to shoot Gov. Cornell, left Whitehall this week as he said, "to seek the sunken treasures of Capt. Kidd." McLean, who is insane, says: "We have too many Governors." He has several documents from the Pension Office, and claims the British Government owes him $15,000, and the United States Government $12,000.

POLITICAL.

Leading Bourbons of Ohio Hold a Love-Feast at Toledo.

Discussion of the Methods to Be Employed in the Fall Campaign.

Letter of the Committee Notifying Bookwalter of His Nomination.

A Long and Rambling Reply by the Buckeye Democratic Money-Bags.

Illinois Prohibitionists Preparing for Their State Convention in September.

BOURBONS IN COUNCIL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., July 28.—"Well, the boys gave themselves away badly to-day," remarked a Democratic sage in front of the Boody House this evening. "How so?" asked THE TRIBUNE representative, who was around about that time gleaning straws of information from the field. "Why, in that morning meeting, if they did not think they could carry the State, they did not need to advertise the fact so thoroughly as they did up in that room." The above very well describes the situation this evening after the conference is over. The chieftains came to the city from the different sections of the State with high hopes of great results from their session, but in that connection they heard some statements which cast a damper over the spirits of the proceedings, and it is safe to say that they went away with a far different feeling from what they had when they came here. It was understood among those most interested that the conference held here to-day was an adjourned meeting of the State Central and Executive Committees from the State Convention of June 18. However, the following call was circulated a few days ago:

"COLUMBUS, O., July 20, 1881.—DEAR SIR: The Democratic State, Central, and Executixe Committees, the nominees on the State ticket, and prominent members of the party from various portions of the State meet at Toledo on the 28th of the present month for the purpose of consultation. You are respectfully invited to be present. The proposed meeting is not known to the public, and it is desirable that for the present it shall be known to our friends only. Very truly,

CLARK CIVINE, Chairman.

"GEORGE B. OAKEY, Secretary."

In response to the above the leaders from the different sections of the State began gathering last night and this morning, until the Boody House register was found to contain the following names: The Hon. George H. Pendleton, J. Edwin Spear, formerly of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and Temporary Chairman of the State Convention; Brent Arnold, Cincinnati; Ed G. Hewell, Cincinnati; Lewis G. Bernard, Cincinnati; H. P. Clough, Middletown; W. S. Forrest, Cincinnati; John W. Bookwalter, nominee for Governor; George Spence, Springfield; John G. Doren and D. Perrins, Dayton; F. Trump, D. T. West, and W. L. O'Brien, Springfield; the Hon. Silas Wright, Lancaster; A. Kramer, Oak Harbor; D. Nelby, Logan; I. T. Moore and M. Kary, Cincinnati; H. W. Bishop and C. O. Couch, Middletown; J. R. Marshal and J. L. Meek, Hillsboro; the Hon. E. F. Bingham and John G. Thompson, Columbus; T. G. McCreary, Mansfield; J. M. Pattison, Cincinnati; Allen O. Myers, Columbus; Chester W. Constantine, Springfield; G. P. Tyler, Columbus; Clark Irvine, Mt. Vernon; George B. Okey, Columbus; E. J. Godfrey, and A. P. J. Snyder, Celina; Isaiah Pillars, Lima; F. J. Dougherty, Kenton; J. F. McKinley, and G. T. Eley, Piqua; D. W. H. J. Owens, Columbus; F. D. Letson, Kenton; Elmer White; Capt. John Crowe, aud Gen. Hill, Defiance. A general meeting was arranged for, to take place in the morning, and at 10:30 o'clock the members of the Committee and visitors assembled in a reception room of the Boody. There were also a number of local politicians present, although the absence of Frank Hurd and several other local statesmen was quite conspicuous. The meeting was called to order by John G. Thompson, who stated that the object of this gathering was a free and full consultation on matters of policy for the coming campaign, and that every one present should feel free to express his views. It was noticeable that the candidates were all present except Johnson for Lieutenant-Governor, and the calling of the roll showed that the districts were all represented on the Central Committee either in person or by proxy. The meeting, it should be stated, was a sort of semi-private one, but the members of the press present, including THE TRIBUNE's representative, were allowed to remain,—a piece of courtesy the Democracy could ill-afford, considering the shocking statements made during the progress of the meeting.

The first speaker called on was Senator G. H. Pendleton, of Cincinnati, who said that he had no especial views to submit as to the conduct of the campaign. He generally was content to help the fighting rather than the planning. He was very glad to see such a large attendance, and all in such good spirits. It certainly was an omen of success. The speaker said that he had been out of the State a great deal of late, but had generally found much enthusiasm in the Democratic cause. One great danger now was in overconfidence in success, but a service of great strength would be in the character and wisdom of our local organizations, and in nominating good, true, and honorable men for the local offices.

Judge Bingham, candidate for the Supreme Bench, was then called out, and said that he might add one other point, and that was the necessity of a thorough organization and the importance of bringing all Democrats out to the polls. This is an off year, and it is not likely that there will be so much enthusiasm and excitement in the Republican ranks as there was last year, which was then largely aided by the use of money, etc. Then there are the disaffections in the party of the State on account of the prohibition question, and outside by reason of the National schism at Washington. The Democratic plan undoubtedly was a quiet campaign, and to get in solid work without any excitement which would tend to force the Republican forces. There will probably be some meetings necessary, but they can generally be arranged for by the local committees.

Mr. Speer, the Temporary Chairman of the Columbus Convention, was called to his feet, and said that the campaign was in the hands of a youthful and vigorous committee, and he thought all question of policy should be left to them. Mr. Speer alluded to the three strong planks of the platform,—viz.: Civil-service reform, prison labor, and also the intimidation of voters by employers and moneyed men generally. The Republican party seems to hold the money-bags, and the growth of corporate power meanwhile has been immense and prominently dangerous. "Let not the influence brought to bear on the workingmen last year, on the theory that the factories would all be closed if the workingmen did not vote the Republican ticket, etc., be repeated this year. We must not allow the Republicans to select the battle-ground. We must force the fighting right from the start."

Mr. Spear's remarks were warmly applauded, and Gen. Andrews, of Auglaize, was then called for. Gen. Andrews said that he did not believe that the party should be incumbered by national questions, but there should be an active guerrilla warfare in all the counties. The speaker said that it must not be concealed that the Democratic party would have a very serious element to contend with in the movement of sympatay and support that would be extended to President Garfield in this attempt made to take his life. The sympathy was all right enough, but to ask the people of the State to vote in that direction as an indorsement of Garfield's Administration was going a little too far.

The Hon. John L. Vance, of Gallipolis, was next introduced as representing the mining region, and proceeded to tell the meeting the great trouble which they had to contend with in his section of the State, and that was the importation of negro voters by the hundreds and thousands from West Virginia by half a dozen or more steamers, which landed them last year at Gallipolis and other points. The speaker told the Committee plainly that, unless there was a thorough organization in every county and township, they could not hope to carry the State. With this organization there might be some hope.

Mr. Frank C. Dougherty, of Canton, candidate for Attorney-General, was called out, and made a few remarks for the good of the Order, in which he called the attention of the meeting to the serious dimensions in the Republican party on the Prohibition question. However, it behooves e Democratic party to look to its own affairs, d let the Republicans squabble among themives.

Loud calls having been made for Gen. Steedan, he stepped forward and gave a glowing count of Democratic prospects in Lucas unty and Northwestern Ohio, and also of the ssensions that existed in the Republican camp. John G. here read a dispatch which he had nt to himself from Washington, and the announcement of further improvement in the esident's condition was received with great plause.

Mr. C. L. Vallandigham, in responding to the ll, said that it must be held that Ohio is not a emocratic State, nor is it a reliable Republican ate. The speaker then paid his respects the Sixty-fourth General Assembly, hich be characterized as a body noted for hypocrisy and imbecility, especially as illusated in its shirking and skullduggery on the ohibition question. They had dodged the ohibition measures as fast as the had been oposed. Still from past experience they ust remember that, while the proition people make a bluster early the campaign they generally settle down and te the Republican ticket. However, whatever y be the result, the members of the commit- will know that they have done their ty. This will not be a money camgn. It would be of no use to make so, for that would not only bring into the mpaign the private resources of the Republans in the State and outside of but the very Treasury of the United ates itself. The speaker also said that fact of the attempt on the e of the President would have great weight in coming campaign, not that the Democrats anything to do with it; but, aside from this, speaker considered the prospects of the mocratic party in the campaign as quite flating.

t the secret session of the Democratic State mmittees, and candidates this afternoon the neral plan of the campaign was discussed, and was resolved there should be very few large ss-meetings or general speaking, and that . Bookwalter, especially, should not be exted to canvass or go on the stump, iance being had rather upon local county township work. It was understood that Mr. okwalter would contribute $25,000 to the camgn fund. Instead of proposing to distribute promiscuously, however, a fiscal committee appointed, consisting of John G. Thompson, orge Okey, Frank Hurd, and Clark Irvine. s committee will attend to the financial des of the campaign.

BOOKWALTER.

OLEDO, O., July 28.—The reply of the Hon. n W. Bookwalter to the letter of the Comtee appointed by the recent Democratic State vention to inform him of his nomination for ernor was handed to Gen. J. B. Steedman, irman of the Committee. The following is correspondence:

OLUMBUS, O., July 14, 1881.—*John W. Bookter, Esq., Springfield, O.*—DEAR SIR: The sing duty devolves upon us, as the Commit appointed by the Democratic Convention ch assembled at Columbus July 13, to notify of your unanimous nomination as candie of the Democratic party for Governor of o. The Convention, consisting of nearly 700 gates, with enthusiastic action, and reposing fidence in your Democracy, patriotability, and integrity, passed by eral of the most eminent and thy leaders of our party, and in obedience to t they believed to be an imperative demand hem and the laboring classes, selected you heir standard-bearer. Hoping you will acthis high trust and great honor, we would leased to hear from you at your earliest venience.

JAS. B. STEEDMAN,
EVAN F. WILLIAMS,
ALLAN O. MYERS.

THE REPLY.

RINGFIELD, O., July 25.—*James B. Steedman, n F. Williams, and Allan O. Myers, Columbus,* SIRS: Your letter of the 14th inst. was duly ived informing me of my nomination by the ocratic Convention for the office of Govr of Ohio. To say that I am deeply sensible he honor your Convention has conferred n me would be to express very imperfectly feeling with which I regard your communion. It is at once an honor and a onsibility by which no man can fail to ravely impressed to be thus chosen as dard-bearer of a party which has been led, gloriously led, in past conflicts by the wisest ablest statesmen of the time. I cannot e to bring to the task the same measure of om, skill, and eloquence which they have ayed, but happily the greatness of the y and the cause which it represents must in case overshadow the personal attributes of andidates, whether they be of the highest umblest order, and, in accepting, as I do, trust at your hands, I rely for success, not ny talent of my own, but upon the persistorce of Democratic principles and fidelity eir defense which the Democratic party of has uniformly displayed. The platform ted by your Convention has received my tive consideration, and in the spirit and tance of its utterances I most heartily con. It embodies in my opinion reforms for which e is an imperative demand in the character cope of our legislative policy, and objects purposes for which the Government is adstered. Unless these reforms are accomed we must drift further and further from rue aim and intent of popular government. islation, which should be directed solely trictly to the interests of the many, tends and more in these times towards subence to the few. No doubt this will exist communities, and has its sources indeently of party organization; but, in our State and under the auspices of the party wer, it has become more dangerously prevthan ever before. It is a belief, to which e ever adhered and have often given exion of, that the function of government d in no case be exercised in behalf of any on or class to the detriment of any . Still less is it justified in yieldthem to the service of corporations powerful monopolies intrenched in their wealth and abundantly capable of selfection as against the mass of the people, particularly to the agricultural and meical classes. These have no organization, none but numerical power, and their sole se and safeguard against aggression and g lies in the fidelity of their representa-. Among many cases in point, the manageof the convict labor of the State, to which platform alludes, is a noteworthy one, and as elsewhere, a reform is plainly called o the end that the Government of the , if it cannot directly aid the laboring s, shall not present itself in the character eir enemy and oppressor.

e fifth resolution of your platform relates question of vital interest, and expresses in and plain terms opposition to legislation nerely sumptuary character. This, if I unand it rightly, does not imply hostility to nal and practical measures for the abateof any evils with which society is affected. y be well, however, to remember that in a country the object of all law is the mainnce, and not the abridgement, of the rights e citizens. The attempt to govern too or too minutely in these particulars must tably defeat its own end. The preservaof social order and the wholesome restraint control of elements of danger to the unity, which cannot be wholly red, are objects eminently desirable emselves, possible of attainment, and propwithin the scope of constitutional legisla. It is much to be deplored that all wellsed citizens, including those at opposit exs on this question, cannot be brought upon on ground for the accomplishment of is, or ought to be, a common object.

proper adjustment of the tariff system of ountry is a matter which gravely affects elfare of our own and every other State. ed only in an economic light of civilization, ut the development and organization of l industrial pursuits, and it has come to be ded as almost an axiom in political econhat the prosperity and maintenance of special industry is dependent upon the t coördination and harmonious adent of all. Legislation, therefore, upon subject should be of such a character l ever keep in view this balanced relation many parts which go to make up the vast my scheme of the Nation, to the end that ome industries may attain to the highest e of prosperity and success; thus guaranthe employment of the largest amount of l and profitable labor in each branch of try, and at the highest rate of compensaonsistent with the permanence and pros of all. It is no doubt true that hasty and ationary measures, however sound in prine always to be deprecated, and especially s case, where interests so vast and compliare involved. The declaration of your orm upon this subject not only embodies nized and long-established doctrines of the ocratic party, but is in full accord with my dual views, as frequently expressed. It is, ver, a subject which requires to be aphed with careful deliberation, and the er suggestion in your platform of the apment of a commission of tariff revision s out a judicious method of attaining that

purification of the Civil Service, the abo of the spoils system, and especially a rein the method of bestowing appointments public and charitable institutions, so that hall not longer be perverted to party uses, bjects which, in common with all good s, I warmly approve. I desire to give whether in a public or private capacity, nly my emphatic indorsement, but my coöperation whenever and wherever it e of service in that behalf. Hoping that, ew departure in our politics, the Governof our State may be redeemed from the s which menace its well-being, and placed ome foundation of justice, rectitude, and rights, and pledging myself, if elected, to ister the high trust confided to me with single to the interests of the whole peond the preservation of the welfare and name of our noble Commonwealth, I have onor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully, bedient servant, J. W. BOOKWALTER.

PROHIBITIONISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATUR, Ill., July 28.—The Executive Board Illinois State Christian Temperance Union ld at the Tabernacle in this city, when inary arrangements were made for holde 1881 Convention at Jacksonville, Sept. 6 There were present at the meeting Presi. D. Wyatt and Secretary Montague, of a; Chairman J. S. Lathrop, of Champaign; w. J. W. Cecil, of Macon; and the Hon. in Priest, of Decatur. The matter of getting out the necessary printing matter received consideration, and it was arranged that Capt. Lathrop go to Jacksonville next Monday to interview the leading Prohibitionists there and get them interested in the success of the proposed Convention.

IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 28.—C. B. Hunt, of Adair County, was to-day nominated for State Senator by a Republican convention composed of Madison, Adair, and Cass Counties. The convention also instructed for John A. Kasson for United States Senator.

CINCINNATI GRAIN.

Unsatisfactory Methods of Weighing—A Meeting of Persons Interested to Discover a Remedy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., July 28.—A meeting of grain and transportation men was held in one of the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce to-day, for the purpose of devising a new system of weighing grain. The fault with the present system is that the public weighers, of whom there are quite a large number, are not strictly responsible for the accuracy of their certificates of weights, and as a consequence buyers, shippers, and transportation companies are frequently misled as to the exact amount of grain that is passing through their hands. The public weighers are poorly paid, and do not seem to be directly responsible to any official. The result is that some grain man goes to one of them and says, "I have a lot of wheat containing so many pounds. I have just weighed it, and there is no need of your being to that trouble. Give me a certificate for that amount, and here is your fee." The proposition usually strikes the weighers favorably, and, if the buyer of the grain finds that he is several bushels short, he has no redress. He cannot go behind the weigher's certificate. It is not charged that false weights are of very frequent occurrence, but they occur often enough to render a change of system almost imperative. At the meeting this afternoon the whole subject was gone over, and was finally referred to the Grain Committee of the Chamber of Commerce for report. One of the plans suggested was that the weighers be appointed by the Chamber of Commerce and paid such salaries as will warrant them in doing accurate work. Another proposition was to increase the elevator facilities of the city to such an extent that the present system of weighing grain may be entirely abolished. It is not unlikely that this will be done. It was stated at the meeting that the grain trade of Cincinnati is suffering on account of the present lack of facilities for carrying it on.

JUSTICE CLIFFORD.

Presence of Distinguished Men at His Funeral Yesterday.

PORTLAND, Me., July 28.—The funeral of Justice Nathan Clifford took place this afternoon from the First Parish Church, prior to which private services were held at the residence of his son, William Henry Clifford. Among the distinguished men from abroad were Chief-Justice Waite, Associate Justice Miller, Gen. Banks, Judges Blodgett of Chicago, Knowles of Providence, and Hackett of New Hampshire. The pall-bearers were Chief-Justice Waite, Judges Miller and Fox, Chief-Justice Appleton of Maine, Judge Walton of Maine, Bion Bradbury, and John Rand of Portland. The Rev. Dr. Hill, ex-President of Harvard University, conducted the services. The remains were buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

ANOTHER OHIO MAN.

Three Times Married, Two Women Living, No Divorce, and No Wife.

Charlotte (Mich.) Republican.

Amos Pitkin, now a resident of Eaton, living about four miles from this city, was born and reared in Geauga County, Ohio. He is now 43 years old, a man of more than average intelligence, and a prosperous farmer. In 1850 he was married in his native county, and shortly after came to this State, settling in Eaton County. After living here for a time he went back to Ohio, where his first wife died, leaving two children. In his younger days Pitkin had known a girl named Phoebe Halstead, who lived likewise in Geauga County. She had married a man named Ross. He left her during the War with three children. Not hearing from him, she supposed he was killed in the army, and married one Baker. Shortly after Baker was arrested for criminal intimacy with her young daughter by her former husband, Ross, convicted, and sent to State Prison. While serving out his time she obtained a divorce from him. Meeting Pitkin, he thinking she had been the victim of cruel circumstances, and remembering her only as the girl he had known in his youth, married her, she faithfully promising to be a mother to his children. This was in 1871. They came to Eaton, this State, in 1873. Everything passed along with more or less smoothness until about two years ago. In the meantime she had borne him three children. Then the pair learned for the first time that Ross was living.

After leaving her in Ohio, Ross came to Michigan and went to preaching, first in one place, then in another, but principally in the northern part of the State. Without getting a divorce from his first wife, he married again, and was shortly left a widower. Then he wooed and won the organist of his church. At this time he was preaching near St. Johns. They were married and lived together for several years, when one day the clerical scoundrel was arrested for forgery. Of this crime he was convicted and sent to State Prison at Jackson. While in prison the wife he married near St. Johns found out something of Mrs. Pitkin, and wrote to know if she was divorced from Ross. If she were not it would save her the trouble and expense of getting a divorce. This was the first Mr. and Mrs. Pitkin knew of Ross being alive. Here was a dilema. They had been living together a number of years, and had three children, the youngest an infant. What to do they did not know. Finally it was decided that all marital relations should cease, that she should live there, keep house, and take care of the children. Pitkin was to support and care for her as formerly. Shortly after this agreement Ross was discharged from prison, and, learning of his former love, took immediate steps to bring about a meeting. Through his promises and, perhaps, in memory of his former love, she finally went to Ovid to see him. The old relations were renewed, and they lived as man and wife for three weeks. Then she came back to Pitkin and wanted the infant. He refused to let her have it unless Ross and the woman would legally adopt it. A hitch occurred, and she staid for several months with Pitkin, finally leaving him for Ross and taking the child with her. At the present time they are living in the northern part of the State, and he is preaching the Gospel. This happened two years ago this fall. Since that time Pitkin has not seen her.

He had three children at home, aged 6, 8 and 14. No one could be hired to take charge of the house, and he had to do the cooking, washing, housework and run the farm. This state of affairs continued until last fall, when, being in Berlin, Ionia County, Pitkin met Mrs. Sarah McCowan, a widow, whose husband had been killed in the army. She had three grown daughters and owned a farm. An attachment sprang up between them, and in December last they were married, she knowing all his past history. She came to his home with him and staid five weeks, when homesickness attacked her and she returned to her former residence in Berlin. After being there a while she came back to Pitkin and remained a short time, leaving him for good last March. She had no complaint to make, and frankly said so, but the entreaties of her children, and her longing for her old home, caused her to leave him. She is a sister of E. M. Marble, United States Commissioner of Patents, and is highly respected by her friends and neighbors.

Mr. Pitkin has the respect and sympathy of his friends and neighbors, and is spoken of as a good husband and father. Now that he is left without any one to do for his children, he manfully assumes the task, and goes on from day to day doing his best to provide for them. He thinks that life's pathway has been strewn with more than his share of trouble, but does not try to shirk the responsibility.

SUDDENLY PARALYZED.

BRADFORD, Pa., July 28.—Omar Osmer, an attorney of Coleville, while arguing a case before Squire Walcott, at Reu City, on Tuesday, had his right side paralyzed and articulation completely destroyed. He fell to the floor, causing general consternation. His physicians express but little hope of his recovery. The unfortunate man is a brother of the Hon. J. H. Osmer, of Franklin, Pa.

The Princess Louise's Love for Canada.

Ottawa (Canada) Free Press.

At the luncheon given by the Mayor of St. John, New Brunswick, to Sir Hector Langevin last week Senator Boyd, in acknowledging the toast of the Governor-General, thus referred to the Princess: "Her Royal Highness Princess Louise is not less anxious than the Governor-General for the welfare of Canada. She had set her heart on going with him to our Northwest, but her physicians forbade it. Ever since that time she has begged to be permitted to go to San Francisco to join the party there; but her physicians, in her delicate state of health, will not permit her to go. Think of it, gentlemen, staying at home with her shattered constitution, this loyal, loving wife of the Governor-General! But, next summer I trust we shall see her back. She has promised to come back to see us next year, and I am sure she will not be more pleased to come than the loyal inhabitants of Canada to greet her." It is fair to assume that the worthy Senator had the highest authority for these statements, which may, therefore, be assumed to be quite accurate.

NEW YORK.

Extra Precautions Being Taken to Prevent the Shipment of Infernal Machines.

O'Donovan-Rossa Said to Be Receiving Large Sums of Money Daily.

Lard Attracting More than Usual Attention at the Produce Exchange.

Two Cases of Yellow-Fever Sent to the Hospital Yesterday.

Completion of the Organization of the Postal Telegraph Company.

Hartmann, the Winter Palace Assasin, Arrives in New York City.

INFERNAL MACHINES.

HOLLAND'S MYSTERIOUS TORPEDO-BOAT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 28.—An order was issued this morning by Mr. John P. Holland, the inventor of the mysterious torpedo-boat lying in the bay at a wharf between Red Hook and Bay Ridge, opposit Tompkinsville, for its removal to-day. Its destination was not made public, but it is understood to be on the Jersey coast, several miles from the city. The most convenient place for Mr. Holland heretofore was Communipaw Bay, where materials to complete his improvements were available without being subject to scrutiny by curious people, but the publicity given to his work has compelled him to remove it a distance from the city. For whatever purpose this craft has been directly constructed it will certainly prove

A MOST FORMIDABLE ENGINE OF WAR.

The recent trials were not quite satisfactory, and some important alterations are to be made to secure additional power in the projectile at the bow. There has been a good deal made of the report that this vessel is even remotely connected with the Fenian movement, and to-day the theory was received with much incredulity. O'Donvan-Rossa, who appears to be getting a good deal of gratuitous advertising through these dynamite and torpedo plots, said to-day, in his very mysterious manner, that he could tell a great deal about the torpedo boat, but he didn't propose to do so at this juncture.

HE IS GETTING LOTS OF MONEY

from those who desire to help along the "skirmishing" business, and showed me a letter this afternoon just received which he said contained $2 for the purpose of "helping to blow England out of Ireland." His mail is daily filled with letters of this description, the contributions of people in all parts of the country who have more enthusiasm than common sense. Since the discovery of dynamite on board the Cunard-Line steamer at Liverpool, which was supposed to have been shipped by Fenians in this country, the transatlantic agents in this city have been much alarmed regarding the shipment of freight to English ports. They say they are exercising

ALL THE PRECAUTIONS IN THEIR POWER

to avoid similar possible occurrences, and the agents in charge of outward-bound freight to English ports are watching all packages, especially those shipped by strangers, that might contain dynamite. At the offices of the different companies on Broadway and Bowling Green the managers of the companies say this afternoon that the recent exposures show a terrible danger without any possible safeguard. Mr. George Burnbaum, the agent of the Allen line, expressed the opinion of all the agents in regard to the matter this morning. When questioned by a reporter he said: "The only way of effectually keeping dynamite off of the transatlantic steamers would be to examine every package and particle of freight shipped. This is altogether impracticable, and would virtually close our freight business."

O'DONOVAN-ROSSA,

speaking of the alleged Fenian torpedo-boat to-night, said: "You see I am closely watched, and am very probably followed everywhere by spies. Do you suppose I would be foolish enough to go and see the boat, and thus give the British an opportunity to thwart our plans? I was not only not to go and see the boat, but not even to have anything to do with the inventor, or to see him. Everything was to be kept a secret until the boat had sailed, and the English were to have learned of her existence only when she began to destroy their property."

"What was the cost of building the boat?" Rossa was asked.

"Don't ask about the cost," ejaculated Rossa with a deep sigh. "It has cost me enough money, or rather it

CUT DEEP INTO THE 'SKIRMISHING' FUND."

"Did you contribute toward the cost of building the boat out of the 'skirmishing' fund?"

"Did I, do you ask? I gave Breslin, Carroll & Co. $50,000 at one time, and afterward gave them other smaller sums, amounting altogether to $90,000. This was out of the 'skirmishing' fund. They took the money, and now they refuse to account to me for it. Of course I cannot compel them to give me any account. I could not do it in any court, and they themselves will not account. Is the boat worth $90,000? Why, no, and to-day she would only fetch the price of old iron, and that would be about $5,000."

"It is said that you have

LATELY RECEIVED MONEY

toward the 'skirmishing' fund, Rossa?"

"Yes; within the past two or three days I have received about $500, and this is to be added to the 'skirmishing' fund, to be used for destroying British property. I tell you there is an intense feeling among Irishmen in Ireland and elsewhere to attack England everywhere."

As for the infernal machines that were shipped from here to England, and of which Mr. Archibald, the English Consul-General in this city, had been apprised, Rossa declared that that was a good joke which had been played on the British Government. "The whole farce," he said, "was got up by an Irishman who belongs to the League, but whose name I cannot give. He shipped some harmless material to England, and then pretended to act as informer to the British Government. He went to Consul-General Archibald and told him that

EXPLOSIVES HAD BEEN SENT,

and furnished him sufficient proof that the shipment had been made. For this the Irishman received $10,000, and was promised $10,000 more when the English police should have seized the explosives. The material which the Irishman shipped cost about $40, and he got just $10,000, which will be used to fight the English with. Now that Mr. Archibald has found that he had been made the victim of this practical joke, he is tearing his hair with rage. Of course, when the English police find the stuff shipped by the Irishman and no explosives, they will insist that the real explosives were consigned to some other person than the one whom they are watching."

THE STEAMSHIP MEN.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The shipment of infernal machines to England considerably agitates the representatives of the various steamship lines here over the possible shipment of dynamite by their vessels. They say they are exercising all the precautions in their power to avoid similar possible occurrences, and the agents in charge of outward bound freight to English ports are watching all the packages, especially those shipped by strangers, that might contain dynamite. The agents have had a conference, and as a result of this conference O'Donovan-Rossa was deprived of the sub-agency of the Allan Line.

PRODUCE.

LARD ATTRACTING MORE ATTENTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The lard market attracted more than the usual attention at the Produce Exchange this morning, owing to the unexpected decline and to the fact that Armour's hand in its manipulation is visible, and that his following are operating on their theory of what he is doing and what he is supposed to be going to do. The lard market eased back late yesterday, and broke this morning on August and September, due, it is said to a "scoop" of Armour to buy in August, of which he is said to be still short, while heavily long of September, and the quick recovery of the decline would seem to corroborate this theory. This market was only partially followed

THE BREAK IN CHICAGO,

as the belief that it was temporary caused but little selling. The Wall street speculators, on the contrary, are covering their August and September shorts through Knapp, it is said; while the Cotton crowd are selling a little for the year. To show the position of the lard market and reduced stocks compared with 1880 I am permitted to copy the following from a private letter of a prominent house in Antwerp to one of the largest shippers in this country. The date is a little old, giving stocks July 1, but the position is not materially changed since then:

ANTWERP, Belgium, June 28.—Stocks in Europe on June 28: Marseilles, 1,500 tierces; Bordeaux, 8,500; Havre, 8,000; Antwerp, 8,000; Rotterdam, 1,000; Amsterdam, 500; Bremen, 4,000; Hamburg, 5,000; Copenhagen, 2,000; Stettin, 3,500; Danzig, 1,000; Koenigsburg, 3,000; total, 46,000. Stock in Liverpool, 3,000; stock in United States, 100,000; total 176,000. Against 1880: Continent 75,000; Liverpool, 25,000; United States, 300,000; total, 400,000.

DEFICIENCY IN STOCK,

about 225,000. Exports from the United States from November 1, 1880, to June 4, 1881: Continent, 374,897 tierces; England, 250,301, other countries, 92,139; total, 717,337. In 1879-'80, Continent, 420,356 tierces; England, 245,208; other countries, 97,201; total, 762,765. Making due allowance for high prices and the dull season, we compute the daily consumption from June 4 to Nov. 1 for England at 1,000 tierces, against 1,100 last year; for the Continent, 1,400 tierces, against 1,900 tierces last year, making a total of 2,400 tierces daily, or to Nov. 1, 350,000 tierces, against 425,000 tierces for the same time last year. Deducting the stock in England and on the Continent—76,000 tierces—there remain 274,000 tierces

TO BE SUPPLIED FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The available supply from the United States to Europe cannot be counted at more than 10,000 tierces weekly, or a total of 210,000 tierces, which would leave Europe with a short supply. The American consumption for the last five years has been double the whole of Europe. Therefore the actual stock in the United States corresponds with the European stocks, and as the demand in the United States by its prosperous and industrious commercial condition is daily increasing, the United States also will run short of supplies.

Pork fell more heavily this morning than lard, and some think this dragged lard down with it, as the latter was strong after the first break. There is so little interest in pork here it is not certain what the cause of the drop may be.

THE WHEAT MARKET

was stronger on reports of light yield from the threshers in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and on orders from the country to sell no wheat and some to buy. From the spring-wheat States, however, reports are better. Samuel Freeman, now in London, cables that the English crop prospects are good and that prices are too high, though before he left he was a big bull. The receipts of No. 2 red here are fair, but coming almost wholly to Hancock, Beel & Co., who bought it in the country some time ago at two cents over the previous prices, in order to deliver it on their short July contracts here. This was before July broke, and they are now left with high cost July

WHEAT THAT NOBODY WANTS.

The clique here in July sent all their afloat wheat to store, which looks like holding it on faith in the future or against sales of futures. Baltimore experts were buying wheat here yesterday and to-day, and selling their long wheat West at the difference of two cents per bushel in favor of New York, and the strength here yesterday and weakness West was partly due to this shifting. This market was about one-half a cent better at the opening, and corn unchanged, while oats on the spot were held by the clique at the two cents advance asked yesterday afternoon, but options were easier.

THE NEW TELEGRAPH.

FORMAL ORGANIZATION OF KEENE'S COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 28.—James R. Keene's new telegraph company, of which mention was made in these dispatches last night, was formally organized here to-day with the election of Mr. Keene as President. It is becoming quite the fashion nowadays for millionaires and prominent Wall street operators to control organizations of this character, and, following Vanderbilt and Gould, Mr. Keene, who has won some notoriety as a manipulator of wheat corners and a controller of railway interests, now comes in for his share in the great telegraphic competition which is sure to rise up as against the monopoly of the Western Union Company. That the new company is well provided with moneyed backing is evidenced by the names of some of the incorporators. For instance,

IN ADDITION TO MR. KEENE,

Robert W. Mackey, of Bonanza fame; George D. Roberts, the mine manipulator; H. Victor Newcomb, James O'Brien, also of Bonanza memory, and others. The stock is chiefly in the hands of California, New York, and Boston capitalists, although a considerable portion of it is said to be taken in Europe. The purpose of the company is to construct a system of telegraph lines in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, and do a general telegraph business, the prospectus promising that lines equivalent in working capacity to the present Western Union system shall be in operation by Jan. 1, 1883. The new company has recently obtained facilities which they claim will enable them to do this without interfering with the rights and patents now held by the Western Union Company. The first point obtained by the Keene combination was the patents on

A NEW SYSTEM

of automatic and fac-simile telegraph, the patentee being Mr. W. A. Leggo. These patents had been assigned to the Electro-Graphic Manufacturing Company, incorporated last October, and the price paid the latter for exclusive rights to use the Leggo automatic and fac-simile machines is said to be $1000,000. The Electro-Graphic did not propose to go into general telegraphic business, but will continue to perfect and manufacture the machines. By the autograph system messages can be sent at the average rate of 2,000 to 2,500 words a minute, while by the old method twenty-five words a minute is the capacity of instruments. With proper wire and instruments in perfect order the managers of the new company say they have every reason to believe a rate of

FIVE THOUSAND WORDS PER MINUTE

is practicable. The American Rapid Telegraph Company is similar to this in many respects, but practically their speed is limited to less than 1,000 words a minute. At the rate of 2,500 words per minute the new Company can transmit more words in a quarter of an hour than can be sent by the ordinary method in twenty-four hours. By this mechanism 150,000 words can be transmitted in an hour over one wire, and in a day nearly four million words. That is to say, they can do more business with one wire between any two points than the Western Union can do with all of theirs.

THE INSTRUMENT

consists of an iron wheel about two feet and a half in diameter, with a carefully-turned, flat surface. One foot broad above this is an instrument like a Morse sounder moving from left to right upon a screw, while the large wheel turns around slowly at right angles to the movement of the sounder on the screw. Above the screw is a can of especially-prepared analine ink. An operator works the sounder as he would a Morse instrument in sending a message, and, as the large wheel revolves, the negative of the message he desires to send appears in elongated Morse characters in the analine ink in parallel lines around the periphery of the large wheel. The surface of the wheel can receive the impress of 500 words. A message of this length can be put on the wheel

HALF THE TIME

it would take an operator to send it off, as, in the latter case, the operator cannot send a message more rapidly than a receiver can receive it and write it out. If the receiver loses a word the time of both the sender and receiver is lost in repeating it. The message can be put upon this wheel at the rate of 80 to 100 words per minute, and while the message is being written, the wire can be used in sending other messages. When a message has been completed on the wheel, the Morse-like instrument is thrown back to the starting-point, and the ink-point is replaced by a metallic button on a long arm which presses constantly on the wheel. The wheel and the button are put in the circuit. The large wheel is revolved at a high rate of speed, while the button travels from left to right across the surface, keeping constantly on the line of the negative Morse character. When the button is on the "in" characters the circuit is broken, and when on the wheel itself between the characters it is restored.

BY THIS SYSTEM OF RECEIVING MESSAGES

it may be instanced that, in sending a message of say 2,000 words to San Francisco, which, by the present method would take several hours, before the last of the message had been rolled off the wheel here, the first of it would be received and this without increasing the cost of transmission. The managers say that it will reduce the cost of telegraphy to a fraction more than the usual postal rates. As one of them said to-day,

LONG MESSAGES WILL COST BUT LITTLE

more than short ones. An equal rate, as with letters, should be made for all points east of the Mississippi, and two or three times as much charged for points beyond. In the course of a few years it is sure to so here. Longer circuits than can at present be used, and the relay system obviated. By the fac simile system manuscripts etc., are transmitted from point to point or clear cut and distinct as a photograph or lithograph. The new plan of telegraph will also increase the capacity of Atlantic cables, reduce the Post-Office Department receipts that the Government will be compelled to give up the business or buy out the postal telegraph company's entire interests and run the telegraph in connection with the postal business, as they do in England. The prospectus of the postal Telegraph Company says the Company proposes to construct lines of telegraph across the continent, communicating with the ocean cables and connecting all the leading cities and towns in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. One of the advantages claimed by the new company is the possession of the Gray harmonic multiple and way duplex system of telegraphy.

THE GRAY HARMONIC SYSTEM

allows seven messages to be sent simultaneously over a single wire in the same or opposit directions, each message being sent, as it were, in a different key or tone from the others. This embraces the Way duplex system, by which any number of stations on a line may communicate with each other on a single wire on which through business is simultaneously being done. The conductivity of the wire to be used is much greater than that of any other wire in use, the resistance being so much less than that on the ordinary telegraph wire as to bring Chicago telegraphically as near New York as Syracuse, compared with the best wire now in use, and bringing San Francisco this side of Chicago.

THE PATENTS

covering this wire and the machinery and appliances used in its manufacture, as well as the factory, have recently been purchased by the Postal Telegraph Company. The price paid is said to have been $1,500,000. This purchase will prevent the American Rapid Telegraph Company from extending their existing lines, except upon terms stipulated by the Postal Telegraph Company. The estimated cost of the Company's lines, carrying 33,000 miles of wire, with all equipments, office repairs, and incidents, is $15,000,000.

HARTMANN.

THE WINTER-PALACE ASSASIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Leo Hartmann, the celebrated Russian Nihilist, who has successfully escaped the snares of the cutest detectives in the world, arrived in this city from Europe to-day. It has been erroneously stated that he was seen in this city some days ago, but THE TRIBUNE is enabled to contradict this story emphatically. A representative of THE TRIBUNE visited Hartmann this evening, and proceeded to question him as to his reasons for visiting this country. The hero of a thousand narrow escapes, and, if report be true, the originator of many desperate and deadly plots against the Muscovite Empire, does not look like a Nihilist,—that is to say, he does not possess the appearance of

A CRIME-STAINED APOSTLE OF ASSASINATION.

Hartmann was asked if he intended to take up his residence permanently in the United States.

"No," was the quick response in French, spoken with a decided Russian accent. "I have no such intention. As soon as circumstances will permit I am fully prepared to return to Russia, together with my comrades. I mean to continue, to the bitter end, the struggle against despotism."

"It is well known that the police-agents of Russia are after you for the part you have taken in many of the most violent enterprises of the Nihilists. Do you not fear arrest on crossing the Russian frontier, and are you not especially exposed to danger from the fact that you are now publishing to the world the fact of your intention to return?"

"I have no such fear," answered Hartmann. "We are supplied with ample means to baffle the watchfulness of Russian spies, and to pass and repass the frontier without being known. Even in Russia itself we are comparatively safe, for all classes of the population are on our side, and

READY TO CONCEAL US FROM ALL PURSUIT.

To show you how easy it is for one of our party to elude detection, I do not mind telling you that, two weeks ago, after quitting London, ostensibly for New York, I have been on the Continent, have passed through Germany, Berlin included, and have visited a Russian town about forty miles distant from the German frontier. In London my every step was dogged by Russian spies. If caught in Germany I would have been arrested and delivered up to the Russian Government. And yet I contrived to pass everywhere unobserved and unmolested. Part of my plan was to create the impression that I had sailed for America. For this purpose one of my friends left London with me, under the name of Hartmann, on board the Rotterdam steamer Coland, and arrived here a fortnight ago. This was the source of the rumor published by some New York papers about my being in this city. I left the steamer at Rotterdam, ran up by express to the Russian frontier, and came back in time to catch one of the next steamers bound for this point, embarking under an assumed name."

"Am I to understand, then, that you intend keeping up your connection with Nihilism?"

"UNDOUBTEDLY,"

said Hartmann, in a determined tone; "indeed, the purpose of my journey is connected with our movement. I am come as delegate of the Executive Committee of the Russian Revolutionary party to the people of the United States, and have no personal motive whatever in coming here. I am the bearer of an order to that effect from the Executive Committee."

"Where does the money of the Nihilists come from?" asked the interviewer.

"Every individual, after becoming a member of our party, renounces all rights of property, and delivers all he possesses to the party. From the accounts of former political trials in Russia, you can see that we had and have still several very rich people in our ranks. Thus the question

WHENCE OUR MONEY COMES

is easily solved."

"Are Government agents ever active as Nihilists, and, if so, how do you explain it?"

"Former political trials, as well as recent reports, have shown that the agents of Nihilism are everywhere,—in the army, in the navy, in all civil departments, even among the spies of the secret police. These agents are, of course, active Nihilists, as they have entered the service of the Government only as such. Besides, there are many bona fide Government employés who are caught by the spirit of the time, and, seeing the horrors committed by the Government they serve, gradually become revolutionists. The number of Government officials secretly joining our movement is the best proof of

THE IRREPARABLE DISORGANIZATION

which has seized on the official spheres of Russia."

"So you are confident that the Nihilists will succeed in overthrowing the Czardom, and hope to gain the sympathy of the American people for your cause?"

"I hope and trust that I may succeed in my mission. Has not one of your noblest and best citizens, one of the most generous warriors in the cause of freedom on this continent,—has not Wendell Phillips publicly expressed his respect and sympathy for the Nihilists? Has he not spoken the noble words: 'If liberty cannot be gained by any other means but the dagger, then welcome the dagger'? What we want is not indulgence, not pity. We wish the American people to know the truth about Russia. Then their sympathy for our cause is assured."

HOMEWARD BOUND.

FREED SLAVES RETURNING TO AFRICA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The Spanish bark Triumfo, which is now loading for the Canary Islands at Pier 19 East River, has on board twenty-nine persons who took passage at Havana a few weeks ago. The most of these are natives of the Canary Islands, who are returning to their home. There are on board three negroes and three negresses who were taken from Africa in the days of slave-trading and brought to Cuba. One of them, a gray-haired man named Miguel, who wears gold ear-rings, bought his freedom for $400 about ten years ago, and has since been saving money to enable him to return to his early home and pass the remainder of his days there. One of the negresses is about 40 years old, and is the mother of sixteen children, who are now living in Cuba.

SHE WAS SOLD AS A SLAVE

when only 3 years old. The old man who bought his liberty is very old, but cannot tell his age. Nearly all the Canary Islanders emigrated to Cuba in the hope of making fortunes, but are now returning almost penniless. One old woman is broken down in health, and was removed to the hospital here on Wednesday. She does not know her own age, but the doctors think she is 90. There is hardly any chance of her reaching home again. The Triumfo will sail for the Canary Islands in a few days.

ARTHUR.

DISPATCHES RECEIVED.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Vice-President Arthur is still in the city. This afternoon he received the following dispatch:

"WASHINGTON, July 28.—The President's condition this morning is probably better than at any time since he was wounded. We are all very hopeful. "JAMES G. BLAINE."

Earlier in the day he received a dispatch from the Sergearnt-at-Arms of the Senate informing him of the death of John C. Burch, Secretary of the Senate, and, in reply, he telegraphed his regrets, and asked that his sympathy be conveyed to the family of the deceased.

THE WAR.

ONE WEEK OF IT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 28.—It was just one week ago to-day that the Eastern Freight Agents of the trunk lines met at Commissioner Fink's office and reaffirmed resolutions which they had adopted at a meeting the previous week. In these resolutions it was strenuously insisted that west-bound freight rates should be maintained and the trunk-line pool preserved. In the interval between the two meetings the companies had reported to the Pool Commissioner their outstanding time contracts, and the resolutions were reaffirmed only after the Commissioner had stated that the extent of these contracts was not sufficiently large to mak a reduction in the present tariff rates necessary. It is known, however, that, since this last meeting, goods have been shipped by one, at least, of the fast freight lines on the basis of 50 cents a hundred pounds, all rail to Chicago.

ITEMS.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The Trustees of the Postal Telegraph Company met to-day at James R. Keene's office. Mr. Keene was elected President, and C. H. Haskins, the well-known telegraph man, Vice-President. The organization is now completed. The program and a full list of the Trustees will be made known to the public in a few days.

FATALLY INJURED.

Andrew Martin, of Pittsburg, was fatally injured to-day at East New York by a rapid transit motor.

THE GARFIELD FUND.

The Chamber of Commerce received $5,000 to-day for the Garfield fund.

YELLOW-FEVER.

The steamer British Empire, from Havana, was detained at quarantine yesterday because the Captain, D. M. Fawcett, was taken sick with yellow-fever on the voyage. He was removed to the fever hospital. The passengers were not attacked with the disease, and they were allowed to come to the city Monday. Daniel McDonald, of the brig Swiftsure, was sent to the hospital to-day suffering from yellow-fever.

ANOTHER LEAR.

Mr. Weiss' Mistake.

A queer story comes from New York about a good old husband who deeded all his property to his wife. He was a German, named George Weiss. He was a tailor and well-to-do. His fits were perfect. His charges were high enough to make his shop exclusive.

More than a quarter of a century ago Mr. Weiss married a pretty girl. She was just 18, and he was quite old enough to be her father. But he thought he was making a good match. The young lady was certain she was making a good one. Sons and daughters were born to the pair,—four sons and two daughters. The father spent great sums of money on their education. The daughters learned piano-pounding and high art. They even painted under the glaze, it is said. The sons reveled in swallow-tail coats and low-cut vests—from the home shop. They had new striped trousers and horse-shoe sleeve-buttons every week if they wanted them. All this time their old father was growing older and more feeble. But their mother remained young and handsome.

Finally, in 1874, Papa Weiss became too feeble to work any more. His right hand forgot its cunning, and when he would have cut out swell pantaloons his eyesight deceived him, and he made them swell in the wrong place. He lost command over his shears and goose.

Then it was he bethought him that he did not care about working any more anyhow. He had houses and lands, and gold galore. "I will throw aside thimble and needles," said he. "I will end my days in the bosom of my family. Henceforth I will enjoy ease with dignity, at home with my beautiful wife, my aristocratic sons, and my fine-spun daughters. The breadth of my happiness shall be such that no measuring tape can compass it. The thickness of its grain shall be such that no shears can snip it off."

Thus he reasoned. He gathered up madame and the children that had cost him so much money, and went and dwelt in a fine brown-stone-stone front in Forty-second street. The family, all but the old man, went into good society. They were ashamed of the old man whose money had given them all this pleasure, though, and they left him at home. Missing his accustomed shears and measuring tape, he fell into brooding, melancholy ways. Finally, having nothing else to do, he became mixed up in a lawsuit. At this time he transferred all his possessions to his wife's name. It wasn't that he loved her so much exactly. It was more because he loved his money so much, and was afraid of losing it.

The lawsuit was decided in his favor. Then this kind, good husband, who had given everything to his wife, gently but firmly requested her to hand it over to him again. But what would you have? Madame respectfully declined. Moreover, the highly-educated children took sides with their handsome mother. They resolved to put the old man down systematically. His wife began to scold him day and night, urging him to go and live somewhere else. They didn't want him hanging around their house, they said.

They persecuted him, nagged, and insulted him. They did not allow him to eat in peace the bread his money had bought for them. He bore it all meekly, as a well regulated husband should do. He hoped by gentleness, sweet temper, and obedience to win his wife's affection back again. He had probably noticed that that was how it was done in books. But it didn't work that way in real life. It never does. A jolly row is worth all the meekness in the world, in clearing up matters. The more sweet-tempered and obedient Mr. Weiss became the more his fine lady-wife cuffed him about. She happened to remember about this time that she had only known him a week when she married him. She remembered, too, that she had heard after she was married that some time in his life he had had two sunstrokes. Putting this and that together wasn't he crazy? Oh, yes. He must be crazy. She had him arrested. After being five days in the Tombs he was released.

The old gentleman went home at night. He unlocked the door with his little latch-key, but it wouldn't open. A new bolt had been placed on the inside. His beautiful wife had done it to keep him out. It was a cold night, snow was falling thick and fast. He rang the front door bell. He wanted to get in out of the cold. Just then a window opened above, and some one called out to him:

"Be off, you old vagabond! We don't want you here."

The voice was that of his eldest son. He turned away and walked off in the snow. He never troubled his high-toned family any more after that. He rented a miserable room in a tenement-house, and went to working for his living in a feeble way. He shoveled coal and did errands, and finally opened a wretched little shop, where he did tailor work and patching and mending. But the living he made was no more than half starvation. He had plenty of time to meditate on the wisdom of men who deed their property to their wives to keep from losing it in a lawsuit.

The hole where he lived was miserable beyond description. He had no furniture but a broken old bedstead and one or two rickety chairs. He was always sad and down-hearted, and reserved toward people in general. But the children of his poor neighbors made great friends with him. They used to visit him in his wretched room, and he would talk with them by the hour.

At last the poor old creature's eyesight failed him, so that he could not do tailor work any more. Then he slowly starved. For weeks his only food was bits of dry bread dipped in stale beer. He became very weak, and fell ill. Meantime one of his elegant daughters had married a wealthy down-town broker. They lived grandly, and "occupied excellent positions in metropolitan society," the newspaper reporter says.

One night old Mr. Weiss' humble neighbors saw him on his knees upon the floor, praying, with tears streaming down his cheeks. Next morning he did not make his appearance as usual. Fearing he was worse than usual, they knocked at the door. There was no answer. They broke the door open. All was silence. The body of the wretched man hung dangling by a clothes-line from the transom. He had committed suicide. The children of the tenement-house cried bitterly when they heard of it.

The Wealthiest Chinaman in New York.

Tom Lee is a short, slender man of modest manner, and of an extremely retiring disposition. He wears a stiff Derby hat, into the crown of which he pokes his queue. This causes the hair on the back of his head to stand out like the quills of an angry porcupine or the hair on a cat's back rubbed the wrong way. He has a tiny black mustache, and a sparse growth of wiry black hair on his chin. He wears a diamond pin in an old-fashioned scarf, and an eight-ounce gold watch-chain dangles from the third button of his waistcoat. He is well-to-do; owns three tea farms in China, and is worth a few thousands, perhaps. He is a very influential man among Chinamen. He is a Christian, a citizen, a Deputy Sheriff, and is married to a girl who was born down town somewhere in that neighborhood. She has borne him a lovely little daughter, of whom Tom Lee is justly very proud. He talks pigeon-English, but he dresses as you and I do, except that he wears his queue. Very many among the 3,000 Chinese in New York retain their pigtails, not because they cannot go back to China without them or because of any heathen notion about them, but because a good many Chinamen who were cigaret or cigar makers in Cuba have come here from Cuba without their queues. They were rid of those appendages in Cuban prisons where they were sent for wrongdoing, and it is considered best by respectable Chinamen not to cut off the queue, so as to obviate the necessity of explaining where and how it disappeared.

Courtney's Nephew Tells a Huge Snake Story.

Burt Brown, the amateur oarsman, relates to the Geneva *Advertiser* that while practicing recently on Cayuga Lake, suddenly he seemed to have lost motion, and pull as hard as he might his boat made no headway. Finally he made a sudden herculean effort which snapped his oar, and he was helpless. Not five minutes elapsed when, turning his eyes in the direction of the bow, he noticed what was apparently three or four coils of heavy rope wound about his shell. He worked as best he could with the other oar to get it loose, when suddenly his boat began to move, and, looking once more behind him, he discovered that his boat was within the coils of a monster serpent at least forty feet long, which swam with head above water and moved off with frightful velocity. Right up the lake it towed him and across to the east shore to Union Springs, where it at once unwound from the boat and sank beneath the surface. It had towed him in safety about twelve miles, as near as Burt can name it, in thirty-five minutes.

CANADA.

Discovery of the Remains of a Vessel a Hundred Years Old.

Clerical Estimate of Leading Men in the Roman Catholic Church.

Alleged Abuse of the Franking Privilege by Proprietors of a Newspaper.

A Montreal Woman Falls Heir to Over Half a Million Dollars.

CATHOLIC VIEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, July 28.—Father Gavazzi, who has been lecturing here, gives his opinion of the leading theological characters of the day, especially those of the Roman Catholic Church. Of Cardinal Manning, he says he is looked upon as a fire-brand whose powers of mischief are well-nigh extinguished. He managed to insinuate himself into the good graces of the late Pope by flattery. The men with whom he sided at the time of the Vatican Council now look upon him as a tool that, having done its work, is only fit to be thrown aside. As an Archdeacon of the English Church, he aspired to the Bishopric of Winchester. Disappointed in that, he joined the Roman Church. He aimed at the Popedom. He is ambitious, overbearing, dogmatic, insincere, ready to trample under foot his friends to secure his own advancement. As a theologian he is nowhere, yet ever making great display of his knowledge. Compared with Cardinal Wiseman, he is as a drop when weighed against fine gold. Father Gavazzi looks upon Cardinal Newman as a great scholar and a finer theologian than the average Cardinal. He spoke highly of Newman's courtesy and gentleness, and said, though personally Pius IX. had great love for the illustrious Oxford convert, he was so in awe of his Cardinals, who hated so commanding an intellect, that he dared not honor him as he would. The late Pope did not suspect him, though the Cardinals in their way affected to do so. The present Pope showed his appreciation of scholarship and brains when he raised the venerable Oratorian to the purple. Father Gavazzi still looks upon Dr. Pusey as a Jesuit, and the Ritualists, at least those amongst them who have either scholarship or influence, as members of the same Order. Father Curci, Father Gavazzi says, is a Jesuit still. It would never surprise him to hear of his returning to the Order, if, indeed, he ever left it. He was a man of the world. Leo XIII. was a disappointment to the outside world, but not to those who knew him. He was a better Latin versifier than theologian; and his theology, like that of Thomas Aquinas, was not of the progressive sort. The whole bias of his mind was tentative and cautious. His tenure of office would probably not be a long one, as he was in bad health. As to Leo being a prisoner in Rome, he derided the idea. He was free to do as he pleased, and to come out and walk in Rome, as of old, if he liked. The Italians no longer feared the Pope as a King, and had very little regard for his spiritual power. Pius IX. was what is called in America a fraud,—a man of pretended liberal principles, but in reality a reactionist of the worst kind. He was fond of being flattered, and kept a clientèle around him who fooled him to the top of his bent. Manning was one of them, and, like the rest, made by it. The late Pope, like all weak men, was obstinate to the last degree, vain as a peacock of his spiritual powers and sovereignty, though personally a man of great simplicity and bonhomie.

Father Gavazzi could not see that the Old Catholic movement would result in anything. It would certainly never reform the Roman Catholic Church, nor could it do much otherwise, as it was tied down to the State. Even Bishop Herzog, of Geneva, would effect little or nothing by fraternizing with the Anglican and American Protestant Churches. There was too much Popery, too little elasticity all round. They wanted a free Evangelical Church like his, dependent on none and open to all. As for Père Hyacinthe, his society would never last. The whole movement sprang from a false basis.

A LUCKY HEIR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, July 28.—Mrs. McKierman, the wife of a horse-trader of this city, has been put in possession of an estate worth over $600,000 in California. Philip Donohue died in 1878, worth over $1,225,000. He left half of the estate to his sister Ann and the other half to be divided between another sister and a brother. Commissioners were sent to different places to find Ann Donohue, and one came to Montreal. He asked a boy on the street which was the way to the Windsor Hotel, and the boy offered to go with him and show him the way. The Commissioner told him he was looking for Ann Donohue, and the boy answered, "That was my mother's name before she was married." The matter was investigated, and she was found to be the person sought. She called in Mr. Berry, her lawyer, and has been put in possession of her fortune. Mr. Berry has just returned from San Francisco, where he has been engaged in the case.

AN OLD CRAFT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, July 28.—The new discovery in the bed of the St. Charles River is that of the remains of an old French vessel of about 100 tons which must have been sunken generations ago, when the whole of the St. Charles River was a navigable stream into the foot of the cliff at the present site of St. Vallere street. The vessel was discovered buried in the sand in the bed of the river, some twelve feet below low water, her keel being evidently, as far as can at present be judged, twenty-five feet below low water. Some ten feet of her hull has been disclosed to view. Her timbers are of European oak, ten inches thick, foot-hooks twelve inches, and planking three inches. She has been well bolted with iron and fastened with spikes. Her timbers are perfectly block. Her tonnage is estimated from the size of her timbers. At present she is such an impediment in the way of the dredge that it is believed it will be necessary to blow her up.

THEOLOGY AND POLITICS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, July 28.—Capt. Kirwin, who said a short time ago, when discussing the attitude of the Pope to the Irish Land question, that he was willing to take his theology but not his politics from Rome, has been rapped over the knuckles by a priest at Lochiel for having declined to join the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal because it excluded all but Roman Catholics. Kirwin took the ground that the St. Patrick's Society should not be a sectarian but a national organization, and said until the Society showed its toleration by opening its ranks to Irishmen of all creeds he could have nothing to do with it. He asked what would be said if the St. George's Societies excluded all Roman Catholic Englishmen, or St. Andrew's Societies refused to admit Roman Catholic Scotchmen. The priest who assails him does not approve of this view of the case.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, July 28.—During the last session of the Dominion Parliament the proprietors of a Government journal had a vast number of circulars franked through the Post-Office. It appeared at first that the frank had been procured by forging the initials of a certain member of Parliament, but in the end there was reason to believe that more than one member had assisted the publisher to free postage. The New Brunswick Legislature has abandoned the franking privilege, and adopted the system of issuing stamps to members on demand. It is urged that the example be followed here. A liberal allowance of stamps should be given to each member, and those who exceeded the allowance should pay the excess out of their own pocket.

GROUNDED RAFTS.

OTTAWA, July 28.—It is probable that twelve rafts of square timber, representing over a quarter of a million dollars, will be stuck in the Ottawa and its tributaries this summer owing to low water.

THE OAR.

ORILLIA, Ont., July 28.—The scull race between Wise, of Leslieville, and Jake Gaudaur, of Orillia, four miles with turn, for $500, was won by Gaudaur. Time, 29:50.

GENERAL NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, July 28.—The Executive Committee of the City Council have voted against granting aid to the sufferers by the Quebec fire.

The bulk of the wheat-crop in Western Ontario has been cut. A large acreage has been under crop, and, while the yield will not exceed the average per acre, the gross product will probably exceed that of any previous year.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, July 28.—It is intimated by persons professing to know that the population of New Brunswick by the census is 322,000. Sir Hector Laughlin stated to the meeting of Acadians at Memramcook that the population of the Dominion is 4,500,000.

Kidney and urinary trouble is universal, and the only safe and sure cure is Hop Bitters—rely on it.

CRIMINAL NEWS

Fiendish Attempt to Wr Passenger Train Nea Warren, Ill.

The Engine and Several Derailed, but No One Injured.

A New and Novel Phase Hunt for the Wisconsi Outlaws.

Noted Indian Scouts and Thirty hounds to Join in the Pursuit.

Gov. Crittenden Offers Rewards Arrest of the Missouri Outlaws.

Garroters Attack and Rob a Le Claire, Ia., of a Large Sum.

TRAIN-WRECKERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribu

GALENA, Ill., July 28.—The passeng which left this city at 11:55 last even with an accident just this side of Warren by the misplacing of a switch by some u persons. The engine, tender, mail-car, b coach, and smoking-car ran off the tr all but the last named car were co turned over. Strange to relate, no one jured, although the train was running a rate of speed at the time. The engi fireman escaped by jumping from the c Illinois Central and the Mineral tracks were torn for a considera tance. Passengers and baggage on and west bound trains were transferred ren this morning, causing considerab The wreck has been cleared and the paired, and trains will hereafter run a A short time ago an attempt was made an Illinois Central passenger-train by splicing of a switch this side of Council awful accident was averted by the tim covery of the plot by a track watchman, placed the switch just in time for th which came thundering along on a dow at the rate of thirty miles an hour Eff being made to ferret out the guilty part

THE WISCONSIN MAN-HU

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribu

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 28.—A sensati patch was published here this afternoon Sheriff Doolittle and two companions killed by the Williams brothers in the E woods. It came from Lake City, Minn. remote from the scene, and was not Dispatches this evening to the *Pion* from Menomonie say Sheriff Doolitt word that the Williams brothe seen yesterday, and says the of Doolittle's death is a f The hunt continues with intensified The Ludington Guards, light cavalry, si strong, and a posse of some 200 in the fi been reinforced by Buffalo Charlie, Indian scout under Custer and Miles, ports that Yellowstone Kelley is comin him, with six or seven other scouts an of bloodhounds. These will probably a morrow, and will be forwarded to the once. The murderers were seen again day by Col. Doolittle, and the scouts and will take the trail where they were last soon as they are all armed at the front.

REWARDS OFFERED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 28.—Gov. Crittende the following proclamation, which will lished throughout the State and 15,00 printed for general distribution:

STATE OF MISSOURI, EXECUTIVE D MENT—Whereas, it has been made know as Governor of the State of Missouri, th tain parties, whose names are unknown, confederated and banded selves together for the purpo committing robberies and other d tions within this State; and where parties did, on or about the 8th day of 1878, stop a train near Glendale, in the C Jackson, in said State, and with force lence took, stole, and carried away the and other express; and whereas, on day of July, 1881, said parties and their erates did stop a train upon the line Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Company, near Winston, in the of Davies, in this State, an force and violence take, steal, and ca the money and other express matter be ried thereon; and whereas, perpetrating bery last aforesaid, the parties engaged did kill and murder one William Westf ductor of the train aforesaid, together John McCullough, who was at th in the employ of said C then on said train; and whereas, Fran and Jesse James stand indicted in the Court of Davies County, in the State a for the murder of John W. Sheets; and as, the parties engaged in the robbe murders aforesaid, and each of them, h from justice, and have absconded and themselves; now, therefore, in consider the premises, and in lieu of all other heretofore offered for the arrest or co of the parties aforesaid, or either of t any persons or corporations, I, Thomas tenden, Governor of the State of Miss hereby offer a reward of $5,000 for th and conviction of each person particip either robberies or murders aforesaid ing the said Frank and Jesse W. James, the arrest and delivery of said Frank Ja Jessie W. James, and each or either of the Sheriff of said Daviess County, I offer a reward of $5,000, and f conviction of either parties last a of participating in either of the murder beries above mentioned, I hereby offer a reward of $5,000.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto hand and caused to be affixed the grea the State of Missouri.

Done at the City of Jefferson, this 28th July, A. D., 1881.

THOMAS T. CRITTENDEN, Governor.
MICHAEL K. MCGRATH, Secretary of

PROTESTING SETTLERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribun

TOPEKA, Kas., July 28.—Gov. St. John day advised of a serious disturbance i the county-seat of Pratt County. Som ago the county voted $100,000 in bonds t a fictitious railroad enterprise, and th were placed in Escrow with the fiscal a the State in New York City, and, feari the Board of County Commissioners issue certificates and take such other would open the door for the sale of the an armed force of seventy to 100 settlers ported to have marched upon the Town and arrested the Commissioners and other county officers, who are now being prisoners to prevent burdening the cou this heavy debt until the validity of th can be tested.

THE JAMES GANG.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—The Sheriff of County, Missouri, was here to-day, h his possession a letter from a gentlema reliability he vouches for, stating party of seven well armed and men were seen six miles from Platt County, Mo., last Thursday night, w answer the description of the Winsto robbers. They were traveling toward Mountain Railroad, and the writer of th evidently thinks they will be heard some point on that road. Railroad offic been advised.

GARROTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribu

DAVENPORT, Ia., July 28.—The garrote was played successfully at Le Claire, miles up the river, between 2 and 3 o'cl morning. Albert Snow, night watchm of the yards, had been paid $250 for coa steamboats. While on the way to his off the boats had gone he was met by a s who wanted to shake hands with him. this act of friendship, a confederate sne from behind, caught Snow by the th choked him until he was unconscious. pockets were then rifled of their content

THREATENED LYNCHING

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribun

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., July 28.—There of lynching Pete Caldwell (colored), who Mike Castello, a brakeman on the St. San Francisco Road, Monday. He was at Girard by Sheriff McMurray, brought lumbus to-day, and is being tried to-nig

MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribu

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 28.—W. J. Clark, and killed an employé in Forepaugh's some two weeks ago, was brought up liminary trial to-day. On the prosecu torney consenting to hold him on a ch manslaughter, his counsel waived exam

HELD FOR TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribu

MUSKEGON, Mich., July 28.—George who shot Porter Hackley, was brough

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Fiendish Attempt to Wreck a Passenger Train Near Warren, Ill.

The Engine and Several Cars Derailed, but No One Injured.

A New and Novel Phase in the Hunt for the Wisconsin Outlaws.

Noted Indian Scouts and Thirty Bloodhounds to Join in the Pursuit.

Gov. Crittenden Offers Rewards for the Arrest of the Missouri Outlaws.

Garroters Attack and Rob a Man in Le Claire, Ia., of a Large Sum.

TRAIN-WRECKERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., July 28.—The passenger-train which left this city at 11:55 last evening met with an accident just this side of Warren, caused by the misplacing of a switch by some unknown persons. The engine, tender, mail-car, baggage-coach, and smoking-car ran off the track, and all but the last named car were completely turned over. Strange to relate, no one was injured, although the train was running at a high rate of speed at the time. The engineer and fireman escaped by jumping from the cab. The Illinois Central and the Mineral Point tracks were torn for a considerable distance. Passengers and baggage on the east and west bound trains were transferred at Warren this morning, causing considerable delay. The wreck has been cleared and the track repaired, and trains will hereafter run as usual. A short time ago an attempt was made to wreck an Illinois Central passenger-train by the unspilcing of a switch this side of Council Hill. An awful accident was averted by the timely discovery of the plot by a track watchman, who replaced the switch just in time for the train, which came thundering along on a down-grade at the rate of thirty miles an hour. Efforts are being made to ferret out the guilty parties.

THE WISCONSIN MAN-HUNT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 28.—A sensational dispatch was published here this afternoon that ex-Sheriff Doolittle and two companions had been killed by the Williams brothers in the Eau Galle woods. It came from Lake City, Minn., a point remote from the scene, and was not credited. Dispatches this evening to the *Pioneer-Press* from Menomonie say Sheriff Doolittle sends word that the Williams brothers were seen yesterday, and says the report of Doolittle's death is a falsehood. The hunt continues with intensified interest. The Ludington Guards, light cavalry, sixty-four strong, and a posse of some 200 in the field, have been reinforced by Buffalo Charlie, a noted Indian scout under Custer and Miles, who reports that Yellowstone Kelley is coming to join him, with six or seven other scouts and a pack of bloodhounds. These will probably arrive to-morrow, and will be forwarded to the front at once. The murderers were seen again yesterday by Col. Doolittle, and the scouts and hounds will take the trail where they were last seen as soon as they are all armed at the front.

REWARDS OFFERED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 28.—Gov. Crittenden issued the following proclamation, which will be published throughout the State and 15,000 copies printed for general distribution:

STATE OF MISSOURI, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT—Whereas, it has been made known to me, as Governor of the State of Missouri, that certain parties, whose names are to me unknown, confederated and banded themselves together for the purpose of committing robberies and other depredations within this State; and whereas, said parties did, on or about the 8th day of October, 1878, stop a train near Glendale, in the County of Jackson, in said State, and with force and violence took, stole, and carried away the money and other express; and whereas, on the 15th day of July, 1881, said parties and their confederates did stop a train upon the line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, near Winston, in the County of Davies, in this State, and with force and violence take, steal, and carry away the money and other express matter being carried thereon; and whereas, perpetrating the robbery last aforesaid, the parties engaged therein did kill and murder one William Westfall, conductor of the train aforesaid, together with one John McCullough, who was at the time in the employ of said Company, then on said train; and whereas, Frank James and Jesse James stand indicted in the Circuit Court of Davies County, in the State aforesaid, for the murder of John W. Sheets: and whereas, the parties engaged in the robberies and murders aforesaid, and each of them, have fled from justice, and have absconded and secreted themselves; now, therefore, in consideration of the premises, and in lieu of all other rewards heretofore offered for the arrest or conviction of the parties aforesaid, or either of them, by any persons or corporations, I, Thomas T. Crittenden, Governor of the State of Missouri, do hereby offer a reward of $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of each person participating in either robberies or murders aforesaid, except ing the said Frank and Jesse W. James, and for the arrest and delivery of said Frank James and Jessie W. James, and each or either of them, to the Sheriff of said Daviess County, I hereby offer a reward of $5,000, and for the conviction of either parties last aforesaid of participating in either of the murders or robberies above mentioned, I hereby offer a further reward of $5,000.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State of Missouri.

Done at the City of Jefferson, this 28th day of July, A. D., 1881.

THOMAS T. CRITTENDEN, Governor.
MICHAEL K. MCGRATH, Secretary of State.

PROTESTING SETTLERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kas., July 28.—Gov. St. John was to-day advised of a serious disturbance in Iuka, the county-seat of Pratt County. Some time ago the county voted $100,000 in bonds in aid of a fictitious railroad enterprise, and the bonds were placed in Escrow with the fiscal agent of the State in New York City, and, fearing that the Board of County Commissioners would issue certificates and take such other steps as would open the door for the sale of the bonds, an armed force of seventy to 100 settlers are reported to have marched upon the Town of Iuka and arrested the Commissioners and several other county officers, who are now being held as prisoners to prevent burdening the county with this heavy debt until the validity of the bonds can be tested.

THE JAMES GANG.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—The Sheriff of Laclede County, Missouri, was here to-day, having in this possession a letter from a gentleman, whose reliability he vouches for, stating that a party of seven well armed and mounted men were seen six miles from Plato, Texas County, Mo., last Thursday night, who fully answer the description of the Winston train-robbers. They were travelling toward the Iron Mountain Railroad, and the writer of the letter evidently thinks they will be heard from at some point on that road. Railroad officials have been advised.

GARROTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., July 28.—The garroter's game was played successfully at Le Claire, twelve miles up the river, between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning. Albert Snow, night watchman in one of the yards, had been paid $250 for coaling two steamboats. While on the way to his office after the boats had gone he was met by a stranger, who wanted to shake hands with him. While in this act of friendship, a confederate sneaked up from behind, caught Snow by the throat, and choked him until he was unconscious. Snow's pockets were then rifled of their contents.

THREATENED LYNCHING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., July 28.—There is talk of lynching Pete Caldwell (colored), who stabbed Mike Castello, a brakeman on the St. Louis & San Francisco Road, Monday. He was arrested at Girard by Sheriff McMurray, brought to Columbus to-day, and is being tried to-night.

MANSLAUGHTER CHARGED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 28.—W. J. Clark, who shot and killed an employé in Forepaugh's Circus, some two weeks ago, was brought up for preliminary trial to-day. On the prosecuting attorney consenting to hold him on a charge of manslaughter, his counsel waived examination.

HELD FOR TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., July 28.—George McCoy, who shot Foster Hackley, was brought before Justice Jamieson to-day and sent to jail to await trial at the Circuit Court. He appears to repent his crime. Hackley is improving rapidly.

MURDERER CAPTURED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 28.—Emmet Jones, the negro who shot and killed Antoine Valle, a deck-hand on the steamer Lady Lee on the 16th inst., was captured at Braidwood, Ill., yesterday, and brought here to-day and lodged in jail.

A RESPIT OF THIRTY DAYS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 28.—A respit of thirty days has been granted by Gov. Hawkins to Andrew Sanders, who was to hang to-morrow at Covington, Tenn.

A PAUPER KILLED.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 28.—Reuben R. Cadwell, a town pauper of Wilbraham, was killed by Morris Monahan. The murderer was arrested.

THE WEATHER.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29—1 a. m.—The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin:

The barometer is highest in the Mississippi Valley and lowest in the extreme Northwest. The temperature remained nearly stationary during the past twenty-four hours in the West Gulf States, and all districts east of the Mississippi. The following temperatures were reported from stations on the Northern frontier: Eastport, 55; Burlington, 64; Quebec, 59; Montreal, 64; Alpena, 65; Duluth, 75. Local rains were reported from the eastern portion of the Ohio Valley and from Florida. Northerly winds continue in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the East Gulf States, and easterly winds in the South Atlantic States. The winds in the Lower Lake region have shifted to northerly, and in New England to easterly. Indications are that slightly warmer weather will prevail in the Upper Lake region, Tennessee, the east Gulf States, the Upper Mississippi, and the western portion of the Ohio Valley to-day and to-morrow.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley and Lower Lake region fair weather, winds mostly northerly, stationary barometer, and stationary or higher temperature.

For the Upper Lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley warmer, fair weather, variable winds, stationary or lower barometer.

For the Lower Missouri Valley warmer, fair weather, southerly winds, and lower barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 28—10:18 p. m.

Time.	Bar*	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.082	67.0	63	N.W.	4	.00	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.102	69.8	62	N.	8		Clear.
2:18 p. m.	30.083	72.0	58	N.E.	9	.00	Clear.
6:18 p. m.	30.053	71.1	44	N.E.	7		Haze.
10:18 p. m.	30.058	66.4	65	N.W.	2	.00	Clear.

*Barometer corrected for temperature, elevation, and instrumental error.
Mean barometer, 30.074.
Mean thermometer, 68.5.
Mean humidity, 51.7.
Highest temperature, 73.2.
Lowest temperature, 61.4.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 28—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		R'n	W'thr.
Albany	78	69	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Alpena	81	65	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Buffalo	71	65	N.E.	Gentle	0	Clear.
Cairo	84	76	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	86	63	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Chicago	72	66	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	82	70	N.	Gentle	0	Clear.
Cleveland	73	70	N.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Davenport	81	73	N.	Light	0	Clear.
Denver	88	74		Calm	0	Clear.
Des Moines	83	76	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Detroit	79	68	N.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Dodge City	74	70	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Dubuque	81					
Duluth	84	75	W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Erie	72	68	N.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Escanaba	72	64		Calm	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	80	70	S.	Fresh	0	Smoke
Fort Gibson	86	74	E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	66	65	N.W.	Gentle	0	Clear.
Indianapolis	81	69	N.	Gentle	0	Clear.
Keokuk	84	74	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
La Crosse	79	70	S.W.	Gentle	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	83	72	E.	Light	0	Clear.
Louisville	84	73	N.	Light	0	Clear.
Marquette	72	63	W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Memphis	86	75		Calm	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	74	67	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Nashville	87	75	N.	Light	0	Clear.
North Platte	76	69	S.E.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Omaha	82	75	S.E.	Gentle	0	Cl'dy.
Oswego	69	67		Calm	0	Clear.
Pittsburg	68	64	N.E.	Gentle	.24	Cl'dy.
Port Huron	69	66	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Rochester	71	64	N.	Light	0	Clear.
Sandusky	76	71	N.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Shreveport	93	82	E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Springfield	81	73	N.	Fresh	0	Clear.
St. Louis	84	75	N.	Fresh	0	Clear.
St. Paul	80	69		Calm	0	Clear.
Toledo	79	70	N.E.	Gentle	0	Clear.
Vicksburg	90	79		Calm	0	Clear.
Yankton	78	70	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Bismarck	83	73	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Deadwood	80	67	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Ft. Buford	90	80	S.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Ft. Custer	93	83	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Galveston	90	85		Calm	0	Clear.
Moorhead	81	70	S.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Port Eads	85	82	N.	Gentle	0	Clear.
San Antonio	94	83	N.E.	Gentle	0	Clear.
St. Vincent	80	69	S.E.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak	78	69	S.E.	Fresh	0	Fair.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 28.—Heavy and long continued rains are seriously interfering with the work of the farmers. Great damage is threatened. The crop, much of which is already cut, is waiting to be cured. The rains made considerable of a freshet in the Miramichi, and the northwest boom gave away, sending adrift some 5,000,000 feet of lumber. It is expected all will be secured. The weather cleared off here this afternoon, after an almost steady rain for forty-eight hours.

NEW YORK CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Temperature at 3:30 p. m., 80; 6 p. m., 75; 9 p. m., 71; 12 m., 70. Average temperature, 71⅝; average temperature for corresponding date last year, 67⅝.

SAN FRANCISCO MINT.

Uninteresting Testimony Taken Yesterday Before the Investigating Committee.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—In the mint investigation to-day O. D. Munson, Assayer at the Mint, testified as to the manner affairs in his department were conducted, and the code of operating upon precious metals. He stated that gold and silver had to be 990 fine to make good coins, and that alloys had to be refined before they could be advantageously used. He acknowledged that bullion had been received from the Northern Belle mine less than 700 fine, but he had not received it himself, the melter or refiner having charge of the receiving department. Had he been in the place of the melter and refiner he would have received such bullion, but would have refined it. The prosecution failed to find anything showing irregularities in the witness' department.

Edward F. Gaves, Abstract Clerk, testified that he had to record transactions between depositors and the Superintendent of the Mint. The Government made into coin only the bullion bought for that purpose. All other bullion was refined for private parties.

Thomas McCuley swore that bullion under 700 fine was run into ingots to save charges, and when loss occurred he supposed the Government would have to stand it. The mint had been working Northern Belle bullion about four years, a considerable portion of which had to be worked over in the mint, as it ran better been 700 and 800 now, and was too brittle for coinage. There is wasting every time bullion is melted, which affects the expenses of the mint.

Adjourned till Monday next.

Strange Players.

Belgravia.

Charles Mathews, the elder, though he did not incur the loss of a limb, was thrown from his carriage and lamed for life. When he was enabled to return to the stage, he reappeared leaning upon a crutch stick and personating a lame harlequin in a comic extravaganza, entitled, "Hocus Pocus, or Harlequin Washed White," designed especially for his re-introduction to the public. Some few years since Signor Donato, a one-legged dancer, appeared in the course of a Covent Garden pantomime, and surprised the audience by the grace and agility he displayed, his mutilated state notwithstanding. He wore the dress of a Spanish bull-fighter, and to the stump of his leg a tassel was affixed, so that it resembled somewhat an old-fashioned sofa cushion. In his "Retrospections of the Stage" Mr. Bernard describes a veteran manager, who, though bent with age and afflicted with gout in all his members, belighted to represent the heroes of light comedy. He was unable to walk or even stand, and throughout the performance had to remain seated in his easy chair, his lower limbs swathed in flannels, and to be wheeled on and off the stage as the circumstance of the play required. He endeavored to compensate for these drawbacks by taking large pinches of snuff very frequently, and by energetically waving in the air a large and dingy pocket-handkerchief. In this way he would represent such characters as *Plume*, the vivacious hero of Farquhar's "Recruiting Officer," to audiences that were certainly indulgent and tolerant if they were not enthusiastic.

One of Mr. George Vandenhoff's "Dramatic Reminiscences" relates to a one-armed tragedian he encountered in 1840 on the stage of the Leicester Theatre. The poor man's left arm, it seems, "had been accidentally shot off," nevertheless he appeared as *Icilius*, as *Pizarro*, and as *Banquo*, concealing his deficiency now with his toga, now with his mantle, and now with his plaid. Mr. Vandenhoff writes: "I had really not noticed the poor fellow's mutilation, though I had observed that he seemed rather one-sided in his action, till I played *Othello* to his *Iago*; and then what was my horror, on seizing him in the third act, to find that I had got hold of an armless sleeve stuffed out in mockery of flesh, for he did not wear a cork arm! I was almost struck dumb, and it was only by a strong effort that I recovered myself sufficiently to go on with the text. Poor fellow! he was a remarkably sensible man and good reader; but of course he could never rise in his profession with only one arm." Art might have helped him, however, as it helped the late M. Roger, the admired French tenor, to a mechanical hand when by the accidental bursting of his gun his own natural right hand was so shattered that immediate amputation above the wrist became absolutely necessary. By touching certain springs with the left fingers the artificial right hand performed several useful functions, opened and closed, held a pen or paper, grasped and even drew a sword from its sheath. Those uninformed on the subject might have witnessed the performances of the original *John of Leyden* in Meyerbeer's "Prophete" and never have suspected the loss he had sustained.

In Anthony Pasquin's Life of Edwin, the comedian, there is an account of a "barn-door actor," boasting the strange name of Gemea, who having lost an eye wore a glass substitute, and was further troubled in that he had been deprived of the use of his left arm, which, paralyzed and withered, hung down uselessly at his side. Nevertheless he contrived to play *Richard the Third* occasionally, when he endeavored to keep his lame limb out of the way tucked under his cloak behind him. But as he stalked about and spoke his speeches, the pendant arm shifted its position, came into sight, swung forward and incommoded him greatly, to be "instantly and unkindly slapped back into its place by the right hand." Throughout the performance, indeed, his right hand was found to be constantly engaged in keeping his left in order,—the spectators, meantime, greeting with laughter and applause this curious conduct on the part of the strangest *Richard* that could ever have been seen upon the stage.

FIRE RECORD.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 67 at 8:05 last evening was caused by the discovery of fire on the first floor of a three-story brick building at No. 455 State street, occupied by Alexander Weinburg as a millinery store. Cause, the accidental breaking of a kerosene lamp which Mrs. Weinburg was about to place in a bracket. Damage, nominal.

The alarm from Box 417 at 9:26 last evening was caused by a fire in a one-story frame cottage at No. 479 West Kinzie street, owned by Mr. Shirkey, and occupied by Cornelius Keefe as a dwelling. Cause, a defective chimney. Damage trifling.

A still alarm to Engine Company No. 13 at 12:40 yesterday afternoon was caused by the burning of some meat which had been carelessly left on the stove in the janitor's room, No. 86 Ashland Block. The alarm was given by some citizen who saw the smoke but did not wait to see the cause of it.

Mrs. Webster, of No. 485 West Madison street, was awakened suddenly at 1:45 yesterday morning by the explosion of a kerosene lamp which had been left burning low on a table in the parlor. The furniture and carpets were fired, but the blaze was easily extinguished by Officer Duffey and some citizens, without necessitating an alarm. Damage, $50.

The alarm from Box 774 at 8:35 last evening was false.

The alarm from Box 472 at 2:25 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in some straw under a stairway in front of Mr. Stafford's house, No. 952 Milwaukee avenue. Damage trifling.

AT DULUTH, MINN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DULUTH, Minn., July 28.—A fire broke out in Weld & Petre's sawmill to-day, consuming it together with about 400,000 feet of lumber, involving a loss of from $15,000 to $16,000.

DULUTH, Minn., July 28.—Weld & Petre's mill, situated near the extremity of Race's Point, caught fire about 3 o'clock a. m., and was burned to the ground before the firemen could get to the scene. The men attached to the mill, who were sleeping in the boarding-house near, awoke at the first alarm, and, rushing out, formed an efficient bucket brigade. By their efforts about 100,000 feet of lumber were saved, but they could do nothing to stop the progress of the flames in the mill. Within an hour it was a smoldering ruin. In the meantime the fire had communicated to other parts of the yard, and between 300,000 and 400,000 feet of lumber were destroyed. The mill was owned by Messrs. Weld & Petre, and the lumber by A. M. Miller. The former had a contract to saw for the latter. The loss on the mill is estimated at $8,000, and on the lumber $6,000. There was no insurance on either. There were besides some $800 worth of new saws in the mill, which, with the rest of the machinery, was destroyed. The mill will not be rebuilt.

AT LEBANON, TENN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEBANON, Tenn., July 28.—The most destructive fire that ever visited Lebanon broke out in Neal's livery stable at 10:20 to-night. The stable and all the frame buildings in the rear were soon ignited. The following houses were burned: American Hotel, Brown's new building, just completed; Ligon Brothers' family grocery and saloon; John W. Price, hardware; Hill & Waters, grocery; Post-Office; W. T. Cartwright, dry goods; J. I. McClain, dry goods; Goodbar & McClain, shoe store; A. P. Thompson, drugs; G. W. Billings, saloon; C. L. Johns, dry goods; J. L. Scoggan, grocery; A. R. Davis, dry goods; Foster & Co., family groceries; A. R. Forville, produce merchant; E. G. Sewell's residence. The main business portion of the city was destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown.

AT CATTARAUGUS, N. Y.

CATTARAUGUS, N. Y., July 28.—Eighteen buildings in the business centre of the town were burned this morning. Loss, $75,000.

BRADFORD, Pa., July 28.—Fire broke out in Mrs. Wilcox's pharmacy, on Washington street, Cattaraugus, N. Y., yesterday morning at an early hour, and swept both sides of the principal streets, destroying seventeen of the main business houses of the place, including two drug stores, two hardware, grocery, dry goods, etc. The Salamanca Fire Department went to their assistance, but arrived too late to do much good, the flames having destroyed everything in reach. The loss is estimated at $75,000, with probably not over $30,000 insurance.

AT LUDINGTON, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., July 28.—A special from Ludington says a fire broke out at 10:40 o'clock this evening in the shoe shop of J. Rousin, consuming it and contents, and communicating to the saloon building of George Fenner, burning it, with entire contents. Loss, $2,000 on building and $1,000 on stock. It then spread to the store building owned by J. Staffin, and occupied by the American Express Company and J. Young, grocer, burning the building and stock. It is thought most of the express goods were removed. Loss on building $2,000, and $2,000 on stock. An unfinished building belonging to Staffin, valued at $800, and a small dwelling, loss $500. The insurance could not be ascertained to-night.

NEAR BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., July 28.—This forenoon, on the farm of Mrs. P. Gould, in Leroytown, a fire destroyed a barn and contents, consisting of two horses, a large quantity of hay, wheat, etc. No insurance. Loss about $1,500. The fire was caused by a steam engine used in threshing. One man was fatally burned.

AT MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 16.—The cigar-box factory of L. Sohman, at the corner of Second and Lapham streets, burned this afternoon. Loss on building $2,000, on the stock $4,000. The insurance, in several companies, amounts to something upwards of $2,000.

AT EATON, N. Y.

UTICA, N. Y., July 28.—A. D. Morton's furniture store and A. A. Booth's wagon shop, at Eaton, Madison County, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday. Loss about $5,000; partly insured.

BURNED AT SEA.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—The British ship Oriflamme was burned at sea in latitude 18 minutes 12 seconds south, longitude 92 minutes 42 seconds west. The crew arrived at Wilmington on the Italian bark St. Andrea. No particulars.

LOS ANGELES, July 23.—The Oriflamme, with an assorted cargo of coal and merchandise, in company with the Italian bark Saint Andrea, off the coast of Peru, took fire, presumed to be spontaneous combustion from coal in the lower hold. The crew had only time to secure a few clothes, and left the ship for the Saint Andrea. After boarding the bark an explosion took place, and the ship sunk immediately. The Captain and crew are in good health.

DISCHARGED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., July 28.—Specials from Columbus, Kas., say Dr. M. Coryall Hallowell was tried to-day for malpractice in childbirth of Mrs. M. Stewart three weeks ago and was discharged. The woman is dead.

A Baby That Rivals Tom Thumb.

NEW YORK, July 21.—On Sunday, July 10, Mrs. Elizabeth Whitmore, of Paterson, N. J., gave birth to a boy, who on the day he was born weighed exactly two pounds. The body was just fifteen inches long, and his head and shoulders will fit into an ordinary sized bowl, and a medium sized soup toureen would make a snug cradle for him. He has beautiful blonde hair, which falls to his shoulders, and is, so all the women say, a very pretty child. Mrs. Whitmore's other children were of an ordinary size when born. Dr. O'Grady says that the little one is strong and healthy, and that there seems to be no reason why he shouldn't live to manhood.

SPORTING EVENTS.

The Chicago Champions Still Vigorously Engaged in Losing Games.

Cleveland, Buffalo, Boston, and Providence the Winners Yesterday.

Maud S. at Belmont Park Trots the Three Fastest Consecutive Heats on Record.

CLEVELAND VS. CHICAGO.

The bad streak struck by Chicago two weeks ago still remains a bad streak. The champions have had it just at a time when it would do the least harm, for they could stand a setback when they were seven games ahead in the championship race; but it is to be hoped the period of defeat and poor play will not last much longer, on account of its effect as well on the club's chances in the race as on the enjoyment of the spectators. A game like that of yesterday is liable to decrease the patronage, for people like to see the home team, even when beaten, furnish something like a contest, which the game of yesterday was not, the Clevelands having it safely won at the end of the fifth inning. About 1,500 people were present, and by liberal applause showed their admiration of the strong play of the visitors. The latter were in fine fettle, and gave a good exhibition both at the bat and in the field. They punished Corcoran severely, the nature of their hitting causing many fielding errors on the part of their opponents. McCormick, on the other hand, was at his best, and was supported strongly.

In the third inning a base hit by Dunlap and two errors by Kelly gave two runs; in the fifth doubles by Bradley and Dunlap and singles by Kennedy, McCormick, Phillips, and Shaffer brought in four, three earned; in the sixth Bradley's triple and Dunlap's single produced a tally; in the seventh doubles by McCormick and Phillips and errors by Williamson and Gore gave three, one earned; and in the eighth singles by McCormick and Glasscock, with misplays by Williamson and Gore, let in a run, bringing Cleveland's score to 11. Chicago earned a run in the fourth on Anson's double and singles by Flint and Corcoran; and on a fumble by Dunlap and singles by Dalrymple and Gore a run was obtained in the seventh. The same teams play to-day and to-morrow.

THE SCORE:

	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Chicago.							
Dalrymple, l. f.	4	0	2	2	2	0	0
Gore, c. f.	3	0	1	1	4	0	2
Kelly, r. f.	4	0	0	0	0	1	2
Anson, 1b.	4	1	2	2	9	0	1
Williamson, 3b.	4	0	0	0	1	2	2
Burns, s. s.	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Corcoran, p.	4	0	1	1	0	3	0
Flint, c.	4	0	1	1	2	1	0
Quest, 2b.	4	0	0	0	4	4	1
Total	35	2	7	7	24	11	8
Cleveland.							
Dunlap, 2b.	5	2	4	5	3	3	2
Nolan, l. f.	5	0	0	0	1	0	0
Clapp, c. f.	5	0	0	0	1	0	0
Kennedy, c.	5	2	1	1	6	0	1
McCormick, p.	5	1	3	4	0	7	0
Phillips, 1b.	5	1	2	3	12	0	1
Glasscock, s. s.	5	0	1	1	2	3	0
Shaffer, r. f.	5	1	1	1	2	1	0
Bradley, 3b.	4	3	2	5	0	0	0
Total	43	11	14	20	27	14	4

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—2
Cleveland	0	0	2	0	4	1	3	1	*	—11

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Cleveland, 5.
Two-base hits—Anson, Dunlap, McCormick, Phillips, Bradley.
Three-base hit—Bradley.
First base on balls—Gore, Nolan.
First base on errors—Chicago, 3; Cleveland, 6.
Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Cleveland, 8.
Struck out—Quest, Dalrymple, Corcoran, Clapp, McCormick.
Balls called—McCormick, 88; Corcoran, 66.
Strikes called—McCormick, 19; Corcoran, 14.
Double play—Shaffer-McCormick-Phillips.
Passed balls—Flint, 1.
Time—Two hours and ten minutes.
Umpire—Doescher.

BOSTON VS. TROY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, July 28.—The Bostons defeated the Troys to-day in a close game, taking the lead at the outset, but nearly losing the game in the seventh inning by Whitney giving two men bases on balls, both of whom scored. In the last inning Burdock hit to left-field and scored the winning run on a steal, and muffed thrown balls by Hankinson and Holbert. The batting was heavy on both sides, but the magnificent fielding prevented large scores. Sutton, Burdock, and Caskins excelled in the field, and Lewis, Hornung, and Gillespie at the bat.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Troy	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	—3
Boston	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—4

Earned runs—Boston, 2; Troy, 1.
Base hits—Boston, 7; Troy, 9.
Two-base hits—Lewis, Hornung, Gillespie.
Fielding errors—Boston, 2; Troy, 3.
First base on balls—Boston, 2; Troy, 3.
First base on errors—Troy, 1.
Struck out—Burdock, Barnes, Snyder, Cassidy (2), Holbert.
Balls called—Whitney, 99; Keefe, 106.
Strikes called—Whitney, 45; Keefe, 30.
Double plays—Boston, 1; Troy, 1.
Passed balls—Snyder, 2.
Time—Two hours and fifteen minutes.
Umpire—Higham.

PROVIDENCE VS. WORCESTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 28.—Providence won to-day by batting Richmond for five earned runs in one inning, while the Worcesters were unable to hit Ward with any effect. The home club only got one man beyond first base in the entire game. Gilligan, who was playing shortstop for the visitors in place of McClellan, who was hurt yesterday in Albany, opened the fun in the fifth inning with a safe hit, Gross following with a two-bagger. After that Radbourne, Denny, York, Start, Farrell, and Ward followed with safe hits. It was no credit to Richmond that more runs were not scored, as two of the three outs in the inning were of men caught off their bases by sharp work of the outfielders.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Worcester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Providence	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	*	—5

Earned runs—Providence, 5.
Fielding errors—Providence, 2; Worcester, 4.
Base hits—Providence, 13; Worcester, 4.
Two base hits—Gross, Hines.
First base on balls—Providence, 1.
First base on errors—Providence, 2; Worcester, 2.
Left on bases—Providence, 10; Worcester, 4.
Struck out—Hotaling, Irwin.
Balls called—Ward, 51; Richmond, 64.
Strikes called—Ward, 7; Richmond, 8.
Passed balls—Bushong, 1.
Time—One hour and forty-five minutes.
Umpire—Callahan.

BUFFALO VS. DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 28.—Derby was called home by a sick wife, and Mountain endeavord to fill his place. He was hit very hard, but not more so than Galvin. Terrific batting and poor fielding abounded throughout the game. Bennett covered first base admirably, and Reilly filled his place behind the bat well. Powell caught a hot fly from Foley's bat in the sixth inning with one hand. Richardson and Foley made some fine catches for Buffalo. Over 1,000 spectators.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1—4
Buffalo	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	*—15

Fielding errors—Buffalo, 5; Detroit, 9.
Earned runs—Buffalo, 5; Detroit, 3.
Two-base hits—Houck, Gerhardt, Richardson.
Three-base hits—Hanlon.
Home runs—Brouthers, Bennett.
First base on balls—Buffalo, 1.
First base on errors—Buffalo, 6; Detroit, 2.
Struck out—Force, Knight, Powell, Mountain.
Left on bases—Buffalo, 7; Detroit, 11.
Double plays—Houck-Gerhardt-Powell (2); O'Rourke-Force-White.
Passed balls—Rowe, 2; Reilly, 1.
Wild pitches—Galvin, 1; Mountain, 2.
Time—Two hours and thirty minutes.
Umpire—Bradley.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., July 28.—The program for the third day of the trotting meeting drew out about 5,000 persons. Doubtless the attendance would have been much larger had not the sky been cloudy and threatening rain. The track was in excellent order. Purses for three races were on the card, the first being the 2:21 class; the second, two-mile heats for 2:24 pacers and trotters; and the third for the 2:34 class. The first two were finished, and the third was postponed, after four heats had failed to decide it. The two-mile beats race was an extraordinary exhibition of speed and staying qualities, and has no parallel in the annals of the trotting turf. Four beats were trotted, the fastest in 4:52½, and the slowest in 4:56¼, and the finishes were close and intensely exciting. There were only three starters in the 2:21 race, Edwin Thorne, Voltaire, and Lucy. Lucy, who sold over the field, only got third place, Edwin Thorne winning in straight beats, while Voltaire secured second place in the second and third. The winner and Lucy had a neck-and-neck finish in the first heat, Voltaire being a poor third. In the other heats there was not over a length between first and last as they passed under the wire. The time was 2:20¼, 2:23, 2:22.

The two-mile heat race had seven starters, with positions in the following order: Calmar, Granger, Pete (pacer), Una, Mistletoe, Riprap (pacer), Amber, and Post Boy. In the pools Post Boy had the call over the field at $80 to $70. The first heat was won by Calmar, Post Boy second, Una third, Mistletoe and Riprap distanced; time 2:25¾, 4:52½. Post Boy won the second heat, Amber second, Colmar third; time, 2:26, 4:52½. Post Boy finished first in the third heat, but was set back for running, the beat being given to Amber. Time, 2:28¼, 2:56¼. The fourth heat and race were won by Post Boy, Amber second, Colmar third. Time, 2:27¼, 4:56.

In answer to the summons for the 2:34 class Joyce, Katie Wood, Burt Sheldon, Mercutio, Eureka, Cincinnati Boy, J. S. Morris, Redwood, and Mambrino Clay appeared, and were assigned positions as named. The St. Louis horse, J. S. Morris, was backed even against the field. Eureka placed the first two beats to his credit in 2:26¼, and 2:25, assuming a commanding lead at the start, and holding it to the end. Receiving bad starts and acting badly, the favorit had no chance, and finished seventh and eighth. Before the third beat Gus Wilson requested Dustin to take his seat behind Morris. At the first turn Eureka broke, and Morris shot to the front and won hands down in 2:28¾. The judges took out McCall from behind Burt Sheldon, and put up Whitney for the fourth heat. Morris led, with Sheldon second, and Mambrino Clay third, to the distance stand. Then both Morris and Clay broke and ran to the wire first and second. The beat was given to Sheldon without a record, and the race postponed until to-morrow.

THREE FAST HEATS.

BELMONT PARK, Pa., July 28.—Over 10,000 people visited this track to-day to witness the attempt of Maud S. to beat her record of 2:10¾, made at Pittsburg. The crowd was the largest ever congregated at this track, and was good-natured and well-behaved, the only trouble being a great desire to overrun the course and thus impede the trotters. The day's sport opened with a race for the 2:25 class, as follows:

Belle Oakley	1	1	1
Gray Chief	3	3	2
Early Rose	2	2	3

Time—2:28; 2:26½; 2:27.

Maud S. was then brought out, and after jogging around the track was sent off on the first heat. She reached the quarter in 33½, the half in 1:05¼, the three-quarters in 1:39¼, and completed the mile in 2:12 without the slightest indication of a break.

In the second heat she reached the quarter in 32½, the half in 1:03¾, and the three-quarters in 1:37¼. Here she hesitated, swerved, and finally made a bad break, but, recovering, came under the wire in 2:13¼.

The third heat was almost a repetition of the first, being trotted clearly and squarely, without even a skip. The first quarter was made in 33½, the half in 1:05, the three-quarters in 1:38¼, and the mile in 2:12½. These three consecutive heats are the best ever trotted by any horse in the world. Vanderbilt was present and watched the race from the judges' stand.

As it was getting late when Maud S. finished the last heat, the running race for gentlemen riders was postponed.

BRIGHTON BEACH.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Brighton Beach: The mile and a quarter race was won by Gouverneur, Aleck Ament second, Kitty Clark third. Time, 2:11.

The mile and an eighth race was won by Una, Topsey second, Bellona third. Time, 1:57¼.

Another mile and an eighth race was won by Rosalie, Gwyantwa second, Bob Riddle third. Time, 1:59.

The selling race, mile and a quarter, was won by Surge, Duke of Kent second, Susannah third. Time, 2:16.

The steeplechase over a short course was won by Ike Bonham, Lizzie D second, Strychnine third. Time, 2:50.

LA SALLE, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA SALLE, Ill., July 28.—The races here to-day were a financial success. The attendance was more than double that of yesterday. Grand Sentinel easily won first money in the 2:35 class, and the pacing race was won by Billy Scott in three heats—2:22, 2:25¼, 2:25¾. Grand Sentinel's best time in the trotting race was 2:33. The favorits, Billy Scott and Grand Sentinel, had matters their own way.

SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 28.—The first race, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Sir Hugh, Victim second, and Gabriel third. Time, 1:18½.

The second race, for the Spinaway Stakes, five-eighths of a mile, was won by Memento, Nightcap second, and Tuscaloosa third. Time, 1:06.

The mile dash was won by Gov. Hampton, Knight Templar second, Potomac third. Time, 1:47.

SHORT-HORNS.

Second Day of the Great Sales at Winchester, Ky.—Good Prices and Quick Sales, with a Large Attendance of Buyers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PARIS, Ky., July 28.—Van Meter & Hamilton's annual sale to-day was attended by an immense crowd of breeders from all the Western and several of the Eastern and Southern States. This firm, as is well known, owns, with the exception of Abram Renick's, the finest Roses of Sharon in the world, and consequently, this family yielded the largest prices to-day. The demand is strong for all classes of pure-bred stock, and remains as yet but poorly satisfied, thus guaranteeing good prices for the late fall sales. The auctioneers to-day were Cols. L. P. Muir and J. W. Judy, and they rattled the stock off at a lively pace. The following prices were obtained:

[The numbers refer to American short-horn record].

No. 1. Belle Barrington 7th, roan, 6 years, by Duke of Noxubee 3,492½, dam Belle Barrington by Earl of Barrington 5,118; Robinson Bros., Winchester, Ky., $400.

2. Gentle Annie 19th, red and white, 8 years, by Airdrie 4th 6,407, dam Gentle Annie 11th, by Prince Abram 4,146; Thomas S. Grundy, Springfield, Ky., $375.

3. Belle R. 3d Rose, red, 5 years, by Rose Duke 6,961, dam Belle R. 3d, by Belle Sharon 6,167; W. T. Hearne, Lexington, Ky., $340.

4. Sharon Belle 3d Rose, roan, 6 years, by Rose Duke 6,961, dam Sharon Belle 3d, by Bell Sharon 2d 6,167; John B. Hunter, Buffalo, Ill., $300.

5. Rosebud 18th, red, 5 years, by 4th Duke of Geneva 1,750, dam Rosebud 7th, by 13th Duke of Airdrie 800; Same, $2,000.

6. Poppy 16th, red, 5 years, by 4th Duke of Geneva, 1,750, dam Poppy 7th by Joe Johnson, 946; O. H. Chanault, Richmond, Ky., $1,350.

7. 4th Belle of Flat Creek, red, 7 years, by Duke of Noxubee, 3,492½, dam Belle of Flat Creek by Bell Sharon, 4,767; B. A. Tracy, Winchester, Ky., $250.

8. Mary Best 1st, red, 5 years, by 4th Duke of Geneva, 1,750, dam Red Rose 4th by Gem, 889; Jeff Howson, Owingsville, Ky., $800.

9. Baronette 5th, red-roan, 4 years, by 14th Duke of Airdrie, 627, dam Baronette by Duke of Noxubee, 3,492½; J. B. Hunter, $250.

10. Rose Red Belle 3d, red, 6 years, by Rose Duke, 6,961, dam Red Belle by Bell Sharon 2d, 6,167; T. S. Grundy, $445.

11. Belle Bates 3d, red, yearling, by 20th Duke of Airdrie, 803, dam Rose Red Belle 3d by Rose Duke, 6,961; Sol Wright, Ghent, Ky., $300.

12. Phyllisia 12th, red, 2 years, by Cordelia's Duke, 6,280, dam Gentle Annie 13th by Duke of Airdrie, 800; James Chorn, Winchester, Ky., $270.

13. Poppy 18th, red, 5 years, by 4th Duke of Geneva, 1,750, dam Poppy 8th by Joe Johnson, 946; S. White, Windsor, Ont., $1,525.

14. Poppy's 5th Duchess of Geneva, red, 6 years, by 4th Duke of Geneva, 1,750, dam Poppy's Duchess Geneva by 2d Duke of Geneva, 814; T. P. McGowan, Mount Sterling, Ky., $3,000.

15. Cordelia 15th, red, 5 years, by 4th Duke of Geneva, 1,750, dam Cordelia 2d by Airdrie, 643; S. White, $1,475.

16. Mary Best 8th, red, 2 years, by Double Rose, 6,319, dam Mary Best 1st by 4th Duke of Geneva, 1,750; Jeff Dawson, $520.

17. Sharon Belle 2d Rose, roan, 6 years, by Rose Duke, 6,961, dam Sharon Belle 2d by Bell Sharon 2d, 6,167; J. R. Hughes, Bloomfield, Ky., $160.

18. Barrington Bates 2d, red, 2 years, by 20th Duke of Airdrie, 803, dam Belle Barrington 4th by Duke of Noxubee, 3,492½; withdrawn.

19. Minnie's Duke of Sycamore, red, yearling, by 20th Duke of Airdrie, 803, dam Minnie 7th by 4th Duke of Geneva, 1,750; T. S. Mably, Richmond, Ky., $600.

20. Lady Bates 6th, red, yearling, by 4th Duke of Sharon, 6,413, dam 2d Rose Belle R. by Rose Duke 2d, 6,964; James Chorn, $230.

21. Phyllisia 8th, red, 4 years, by Airdrie Duke, 684, dam Gentle Annie 13th by 13th Duke of Airdrie, 800; J. B. Wilder, Louisville, Ky., $290.

22. Barrington Bates 6th, red and white, 2 years, by 20th Duke of Airdrie, 803, dam 3d Lillie Barrington by Duke of Noxubee, 3,492½; withdrawn.

23. Minnie 12th, red, 5 years, by 4th Duke of Geneva, 1,750, dam Minnie 1st by Airdrie, 643; Clay & Winn, Plattsburg, Mo., $1,450.

24. Fifth Rose of Sycamore, roan, 2 years, by 20th Duke of Airdrie, 803, dam Nora 10th by 4th Duke of Geneva, 1,750; Cunningham & Watts, Thompson Station, Ky., $1,240.

25. Mary Best 6th, red, 3 years, by Double Rose, 6,319, dam Red Rose 10th by Airdrie Duke, 646; H. C. Duncan, Osborn, Ind., $500.

26. Red Rose 15th, red roan, 6 years, by Rosy Man, 2,639½, dam Red Rose 5th by Duke of Argyle, 805; withdrawn.

27. Phyllisia 9th, red and white, 4 years, by Airdrie Duke, 648, dam Gentle Annie 19th by Airdrie 4th, 647; J. B. Hunter, $305.

28. Rose Roan Belle 3d, roan, 5 years, by Rose Duke 2d, 6,964, dam Roan Belle 3d by Belle Sharon 2d, 6,167; J. B. Hunter, $200.

29. Mary Bates 1st, red and white, 3 years, by 25th Duke of Airdrie, 803, dam Sharon Belle 4th by Rose Duke, 6,961; W. T. Hearne, $245.

30. Sharon Bates, red, 3 years, by 20th Duke of Airdrie, 803, dam Sharon Belle 3d Rose by Rose Duke, 6,961; H. C. Duncan, $920.

31. Belle Barrington Bates, red, 2 years, by 20th Duke of Airdrie, 803, dam Belle Barrington 7th by Duke of Noxubee, 3,492½; T. Hearne, $345.

32. Noxubee Belle 12th, red, 4 years, by Duke of Noxubee, 3,492½, dam Barrington Belle 4th by Earl of Barrington, 5,118; Waddy & Bullard, Peytona, Ky., $345.

33. Cordelia 15th, red and white, 5 years, by 4th Duke of Geneva, 1,750, dam Cordelia 4th by Airdrie, 643; A. S. Fry, Plattsburg, Mo., $1,105.

34. Nora 11th, red, 5 years, by 4th Duke of Geneva, 1,750, dam Nora 6th by Airdrie 2d, 645; Thomas & Smith, North Middletown, Ky., $1,340.

35. Red Rose 16th, red roan, 6 years, by Rosy Man, 2,639½, dam Rosette by 13th Duke of Airdrie, 800; James Chorn, $430.

36. Mary Best 2d, red roan, 5 years, by Airdrie Duke, 648, dam Rosetta by 13th Duke of Airdrie, 800; John Tracy, Winchester, Ky., $390.

37. Belle R. 2d, roan, 9 years, by Bell Sharon, 2d, 6,167, dam Belle R. by Bell Sharon, 4,767; withdrawn.

38. Baronettes Bates, red, 2 years, by 20th Duke of Airdrie, 803, dam Baronete 4th, by Duke of Noxubee, 3,492½. Reuben Harper, Owingsville, Ky., $510.

39. Barrington Bates 12th; red, 3 years, by 20th Duke of Airdrie, 803, dam Lucy Barrington by Duke of Noxubee, 3,492½; E. B. Emery, Centreville, Md., $400.

40. La Belle 4th, red, 5 years, by Duke of Noxubee, 3,492½, dam La Belle by Duke of Noxubee, 3,492½; Jacob Graves, Chilesburg, Ky., $350.

41. Rose Roan Belle 4th, red, 4 years, by Rose Duke 2d, 6,964, dam Rose Roan Belle 4th by Rose Duke, 6,961; R. E. Roberts, Georgetown, Ky., $340.

42. Mary Bates 2d, red and white, 3 years, by Double Rose, 6,319, dam Rose Roan Belle 3d by Rose Duke 2d, 6,964; withdrawn.

43. Rose Belle 2d, red, 6 years, by Rose Duke, 6,961, dam Red Belle 2d by Bell Sharon 2d, 6,167; John Mc Cord, Winchester, Ky., $200.

44. Virginia Lewis, red, 6 years, by Jerry, 6,609, dam Hattie Lewis by 13th Duke of Airdrie, 800; C. Thompson, Winchester, Ky., $255.

45. Duchess 24th, red, 5 years, by 4th Duke of Geneva, 1,750, dam Duchess 12th by Joe Johnson, 946; Thomas & Smith, $1,480.

46. 2d Miss Renick of Bath, roan, 6 years, by Duke of Noxubee, 3,492½, dam Miss Renick 3d by Bell Sharon, 4,767; Columbus Thompson, Thompson Station, $220.

47. Poppy Lewis, red, 5 years, by Poppy's Duke, 4,124, dam Hettie Lewis by 13th Duke of Airdrie, 800; P. L. Skinner, Winchester, $310.

48. Barrington Bates 10th, red and white, 2 years, by 20th Duke of Airdrie 803, dam Barrington Belle 4th by Earl of Barrington, 5,118; Robinson Brothers, $290.

49. Mary Bates 7th, red roan, 3 years, by Double Rose, 6,319, dam Belle Barrington 7th by Duke of Noxubee, 3,492½; John Tracy, $270.

50. Poppy Lewis 3d, red roan, by Poppy's Duke 4,124, dam Hettie Lewis by 13th Duke of Airdrie, 800; E. B. Emery, $220.

51. Poppy Lewis 2d, red roan, by Poppy's Duke 4,124, dam Sallie Lewis by Jerry, 6,609; William Barrow, Winchester, Ky., $200.

52. Mary Bates 4th, red and white, 3 years, by Double Rose, 6,319, dam May Belle 2d by Rose Duke 2d, 6,964; W. H. Rash, Winchester, Ky., $225.

53. Sharon Belle 2d Rose 2d, red and white, 5 years, by Rose Duke 2d, 6,964, dam Sharon Belle 2d by Bell Sharon 2d, 6,167; Robinson Bros., $300.

54. Nora Belle 3d, red, 6 years, by 4th Duke of Geneva, 1,750, dam Nora Belle 2d by Airdrie 3d, 646; C. M. Gifford, Manhattan, Kas., $1,680.

55. Rose of Geneva, roan, 10 years, by 5th Duke of Geneva, 816, dam Poppy 6th by Airdrie, 643; S. White, $1,200.

56. Lucy Barrington 3d, red and white, 5 years, by Duke of Noxubee, 3,492½, dam 3d Lillie Barrington by Duke of Noxubee, 3,492½; Waddy & Bullard, $445.

57. Josephine 3d, red and white, 2 years, by 20th Duke of Airdrie, 803, dam Rosa Renick by Duke of Noxubee, 3,492½; W. T. Hearne, $255.

58. Barrington Bates 7th, red, 2 years, by 4th Duke of Sharon, 6,431, dam 4th Lillie Barrington by Duke of Noxubee, 3,492½; W. T. Hearne, $255.

59. Mary Bates 5th, red, 3 years, by 20th Duke of Airdrie, 803, dam 2d Lillie Barrington by Duke of Noxubee, 3,492½; H. C. Duncan, $290.

60. Lady Bates 4th, red, 2 years, by 20th Duke of Airdrie, 803, dam 4th Belle of Flat Creek, by Duke of Noxubee, 3,492½; John Tracy, $265.

61. Mary Bates, red, yearling, by 4th Duke of Sharon, 6,413, dam 2d Lillie Barrington, by Duke of Noxubee, 3,492½; J. B. Hunter, $310.

62. Lady Bates 1st, red, 2 years, by 20th Duke of Airdrie, 803, dam Roan Belle 3d, by Belle Sharon 2d, 6,167; W. D. Watts, Chilesburg, Ky., $355.

63. Mary Bates 6th, red, yearling, by Double Rose, 6,319, dam 3d Belle of Bath, by Earl of Barrington, 5,118; withdrawn.

64. Mary Bates 3d, roan, 2 years, by Double Rose, 6,319, dam Roan Belle 5th, by Rose Duke 2d, 6,964; Sol Wright, $300.

65. Phyllesia 13th, red and white, 2 years, by Cordelia's Duke, 6,280, dam Gentle Annie 13th, by Col. Beck, 3,325; J. C. Skinner, $190.

66. Josephine 5th, red, yearling, by 4th Duke of Sharon, 6,413, dam Miss Renick of Flat Creek, by Duke of Noxubee, 3,472½; J. B. Hunter, $220.

67. 11th Duke of Sycamore, red, yearling, by 20th Duke of Airdrie, 803, dam Nora 11th by 4th Duke of Geneva, 1,750; Nelson James, Lexington, Ky., $550.

68. Lady Bates 7th, red and white, yearling, by Cordelia's Duke, 6,280, dam Belle R. 3d, Rose 2d, by Rose Duke 2d, 6,964; W. T. Hearne, $145.

69. Bert Bull 2d, red, 2 years, by Double Rose, 6,319, dam Red Rose 10th by Airdrie Duke, 648; J. W. Ooten, Lexington, Ky., $225.

70. Rosa Renick 4th, red, 4 years, by Rose Duke 2d, 6,964, dam Rosa Renick by Duke of Noxubee, 3,492½; Robinson Brothers, $215.

71. Sallie Lewis, red, 8 years, by Jerry 6,609, dam Hettie Lewis by 13th Duke of Airdrie, 800; R. B. Young, Mt. Sterling, $260.

82. Barrington Bates 11, red, 3 years, by 20th Duke of Airdrie, 803, dam Red Belle 2d, by Belle Sharon 2d, 6,167; Reuben Harper, $300.

73. Twelfth Duke of Sycamore, red and white, 2 years, by 4th Duke of Sharon, 6,413, dam Cordelia 14th by 4th Duke of Geneva, 1,750; Alexander Bush, Lexington, Ky., $315.

74. Lady Bates 3d, red and white, 2 years, by 20th Duke of Airdrie, 803, dam Rose Red Belle by Rose Duke 2d, 6,964; Columbus Thompson, $290.

75. May Belle 2d, red, 5 years, by Rose Duke 2d, 6,964, dam May Belle by Belle Sharon 2d, 6,167; C. Whitney, Lexington, $250.

76. Josephine 6th, red and White, yearling, by 10th Duke of Sharon, dam Rosa Renick 3d, by Duke of Noxubee, 3,492½; withdrawn.

77. Josephine 4th, red, 2 years, by 4th Duke of Sharon, 6,413, dam Rosa Renick 3d by Duke of Noxubee, 3,492½; J. B. Hunter, $270.

78. Lady Bates 5th, red, yearling, by 4th Duke of Sharon 6,413, dam La Belle 4th by Duke of Noxubee 3,492½; R. C. Estill, $245.

79. Lady Bates 8th, red, yearling, by 4th Duke of Sharon 6,413, dam Rose Roan Belle, by Rose Duke 2d 6,964; W. F. Hearne, $140.

80. Second Belle Barrington of Clark, red and white, 4 years, by 2d Grand Duke of Clark, dam Belle Barrington 4th, by Duke of Noxubee 3,492½; J. B. Hunter, $260.

81. La Belle, red, 9 years, by Duke of Noxubee 3,492½, dam 2d Belle of Flat Creek, by Earl of Barrington 5,118; Columbus Thompson, $325.

THE STILLWATER STRIKE.

STILLWATER, July 28.—The strike has collapsed. Napoleon Sivigny, one of the leaders, is now under arrest, has had his examination postponed until Saturday at 9 a. m., and was required to give bonds in the sum of $300 for his appearance at that time. The mills started up this morning with about the same force as were engaged yesterday afternoon, viz.: Schulenberg Boeckeler Lumber Company and Isaac Staples—full crews; C. N. Nelson & Co. and Hersey, Bean & Brown about one-half the usual number of men. Mayor Mathews has issued a proclamation providing for the arrest of all persons who shall interfere with men engaged in their daily labors, and all who shall be disorderly upon the streets. The penalty is also cited for the edification of the strikers. The orders will be strictly carried out by the police. Thirty-one members of the G. A. R. reported for duty at 4 o'clock this morning, from which a squad was detailed for duty, while the rest can be called together at a moment's notice. The boom is working its full force, but one rafting crew—that of Al Tozer—is at work. The temporary closing of the saloons yesterday afternoon has been made permanent by the Mayor until this flurry shall have blown over.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Arrived, the Nevada, the Freja, from Havre, and the Bolivia, from London.

Saratoga and Kissingen Compared.

A gentleman who has spent much time at Saratoga and who has visited nearly all the springs and baths in the world writes from Kissingen to the editor of the *Saratogian* as follows:

"If Saratoga's springs received one-half the attention in the use of the waters that these receive, I believe that they would become the most renowned of any in the world as real curative waters. Here no one drinks the waters except under the advice of their doctor. The contrast between the system of using the waters here intelligently and our promiscuous mode at Saratoga, every one his own doctor, is very marked. I will give you the program of the day: Go to the spring at 6 a. m., take a glass of water, walk fifteen minutes, then take another and again walk fifteen minutes, and so on up to four glasses (for me). Some take as many as eight glasses. After this, at 8:30 o'clock, a cup of coffee with bread, another walk till 10 o'clock, then a bath of twenty to thirty minutes, after that a walk for half an hour; then dinner at 1 o'clock, very simple. After dinner walk an hour, then sleep an hour; supper at 7, consisting of two boiled eggs with bread, no butter allowed, and a half-bottle of light wine; then another walk to the casino, read the papers and return, going to bed at 9 o'clock. A good sleep is sure after the day's exercise under the regulations. I haven't seen a glass of brandy, whisky, or any other spirits drank since I have been here, now ten days. There is no such thing as a drinking-saloon, as they are positively prohibited when taking the waters. People not taking the waters can do as they like,—i. e., eat and drink whatever they like,—but must pay for the waters the same as if they used them. The bathing is a great feature here, and the bathing-houses and baths are elegant, the waters saline and full of gas. All the drinking is principally from one spring, the Rakoczy, and more than one-half warm the water before drinking. Great pans of warm water are around the springs, into which the guests can place their glass of water and warm it to suit their taste. The doctors claim that the heat expels a large portion of the gases from the water, which is much better for a person drinking four or five glasses, as the gas in that amount of water creates too much pressure and is of no value medicinally."

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. "The World."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposit new Court-House. "The Octoroon."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of James O'Neill. "Saratoga."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Exposition Building.
Michigan avenue, opposit Adams street. Thomas Summer Night Concerts.

White-Stocking Base-Ball Park.
Championship Base-Ball Game—Cleveland vs. Chicago—this afternoon at 3:30.

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1881.

THE *Herald* has authentic information that there has been subscribed in the North and in Europe for investment in the South during the last eighteen months $100,000,000. Most of this money has been put into the States east of the Mississippi and in the country south of Richmond. It has gone mainly, of course, into railroads. But $2,000,000 have lately been invested in cotton-factories in Augusta alone; and considerable sums have been lent to planters and to mercantile or industrial enterprises.

THE prejudices of the Chinese against the telegraph, which were believed to be offensive to the deities of the air, are gradually being removed. A new line is now in course of construction between Tientsin and Shanghai. The distance is about 500 miles. As the termini are both treaty-ports it is expected that the telegraph will be of great practical service to foreign residents and merchants. Heretofore the only line in China has been a military telegraph from Pagoda Island to Fuh Choo Fuh, which was put up during the Formosan war, but has been little used since.

THE New York laborers who applied to the Mayor for an increase of wages were told that, in his judgment, their demand was just; but he said it would be impossible for him to comply with it this year unless a certain number of workmen should be discharged. The appropriation is fixed. If wages are increased there will not be money enough to go around. It remains to be seen whether the workmen will prefer to accept the situation for the present, or to run the risk of keeping their places at an advance while compelling many of their companions to sacrifice even the scanty wages they now have.

THE free-canal resolutions were passed by the New York Legislature in the last hours of the session. It will be necessary now to pass them by a Legislature containing a new Senate next year, and then to pass an amendment to the Constitution submitted to and approved by the people. If all these steps are taken in due form the amendment cannot go into operation until the beginning of the season of 1883. Mr. Vanderbilt is reported as having said in a recent interview that the Central Railroad Company had always encouraged the maintenance of the waterways in New York. The submission of the amendment providing for the abolition of tolls on the Erie Canal will test his heroism in this respect pretty thoroughly.

IN the course of a rather stinging editorial reflecting upon Judge Clifford's conduct in clinging to the Supreme Bench after he had passed the legal age for retiring, the Indianapolis *Journal* falls into a curious error. It proposes that the "law" shall be changed and retirement be made compulsory. It even hints at an abridgement of the term of service. The *Journal* is of course aware that, by the terms of the Constitution, United States Judges, both of the Supreme and the Inferior Courts, hold their offices during good behavior. They can be removed only by death or impeachment. Their retirement on full pay must therefore be voluntary on their part. No other provision can be made without an amendment of the Constitution, and it is quite certain that a two-thirds vote in Congress and the assent of three-quarters of all the State Legislatures could never be obtained to an amendment contemplating a shorter term of office for the Judges.

EX-SURGEON GENERAL HAMMOND has yielded too cheerfully to the witchery of the "interviewer," and has given his views of the President's case and the treatment at un necessary length and with too much freedom. There are several reasons why Dr. Hammond should air his opinions in this matter with great caution, if at all. It is notorious that he has not seen the President, and knows nothing at first hand about the nature of the wound or the treatment. In the second place, his professional animus against Dr. Barnes, who succeeded him as Surgeon-General, is evident. It is natural that Dr. Hammond should have a low opinion of Dr. Barnes, but it was hardly to be expected that the former, being a shrewd man of the world, should attempt to pass off his spite on the readers of the newspapers for professional wisdom. This ostrich-like proceeding on the part of Dr. Hammond is likely to injure him in the opinion of candid men.

A DEMOCRATIC journal thinks that "as this is an era of good feeling to some extent it would be a very graceful thing for Garfield to bestow the vacant Supreme Court robe of office upon some learned and upright Democratic lawyer." When the Democrats held control of the Government, with two brief intermissions from Jackson's time in 1828 to the end of Buchanan's term in 1861, how many Whig lawyers did they appoint to the Supreme Bench? A "Democratic lawyer" is a gentleman who has imbibed the opinions of Calhoun instead of those of Webster, and holds that this is not a Nation, but a confederacy of sovereign States. It would be truly a "graceful thing to bestow the vacant robe" on an anti-Nationalist who believes in the supremacy of a State over the Union, and who would use his position on that Bench to undermine the authority of the Government and to exalt the destructive heresy of State sovereignty. We see Garfield, in our mind's eye, doing it!

JUDGE ROBERTSON will take charge of the New York Custom-House Monday. His program, if faithfully fulfilled, will be approved by the country. He proposes to retain such men, and only such, as are necessary to transact the business of the Custom-House; to dismiss those holding sinecure positions, if there are any; and to keep those whose habits are good, and whose industry has been tried. No new clerks will be employed for partisan reasons. No applicant for office will be asked whether he is a Republican or a Democrat, or be required to give a pledge of fidelity to the Administration. This is an excellent program. It is practical Civil-Service reform, and in a line with the recent pledges of the Secretary of the Treasury. The New York Custom-House has become so great a business that no prudent Administration can afford to give the spoils system sway in it. This is the secret of the progress in the direction of Civil-Service reform that has been made in all the public offices in New York City.

THE foreign dispatches indicate that through the good offices of the Ministers from this country to Chili and the Argentine Republic, a treaty has been signed defining the new boundaries and restoring peace and good will between the two Republics. In this connection the following statement of the boundaries agreed upon by the Argentine Government submitted to Chili, and accepted by her upon the advice of Minister Osborne at Santiago, will be of interest. They are taken from the Buenos Ayres *Standard:*

> The Andes will be the western boundary of the Argentine Republic, stretching south to the other side of the Straits to Mount Sarmiento and Mount Darwin. On the Atlantic, Virgin's Cape will be the limit of Argentine territory; this cape is at the mouth of the straits. The southern limits of the Argentine Republic will be defined by a line from a point on the Andes in 52 degrees latitude 72 west of Greenwich to the point of Virgin's Cape, so that the territory through which the rivers Gallegos, Santa Cruz, and others flow becomes definitly Argentine. Chili keeps the coast of the straits on the triangle formed by the line from the Andes to Virgin's Cape on one side, the Andes on the other, and the coast of the straits the third. Terra del Fuego and the adjacent islands will be divided according to the Andes line. As for the Straits of Magellan proper, they will be declared free to the flags of all nations, the high contracting parties binding themselves not to put any armament whatever at the mouth or on the shores, nor to defend them with ships or by any other means.

THE most important work undertaken by the New York Legislature in its long session just concluded was a reform of the system of taxation. The plan adopted in 1880 was to raise the State revenue mainly from taxes on corporations, and to leave other forms of property to a great extent free for the purposes of local taxation. With this object in view an act was passed taxing fire and marine insurance companies, telegraph, railroad, express, steamboat, ferry, canal, and other transportation companies. A special act subjected life-insurance companies to taxation. The advantage of this plan was thought to be that, as far as it went, it relieved the people from possible irregularities of taxation for State purposes. If the money raised by real and personal property taxes were all locally expended the chief motive for undervaluations would be gone. The Legislature just adjourned was so well pleased with the operation of the laws of 1880 that an attempt was made to extend them in the same general direction. They proposed to tax brokers' sales, savings banks, trust-mortgage bonds, collateral inheritances, the manufacture and sale of liquors, and dealers in tobacco. A large part of this plan, however, fell through. The brokers bill, savings-banks bill, liquor and tobacco tax bills failed. Only the bills for the taxation of corporation trust-mortgages—an economically unsound measure—and the bill taxing collateral inheritances were passed. If the whole plan had been carried out it is estimated that the taxes contemplated would have yielded a revenue of $6,000,000. But owing to the failure of most of the scheme it will be necessary for a time to derive a portion of the State revenue from real and personal property taxes as before.

AUXILIARY WATER-WORKS.

One of the city newspapers is so anxious to object to THE TRIBUNE'S suggestion for the erection of auxiliary water-works (for no better reason than because THE TRIBUNE proposes it) that the project is represented as being (1) "the old scheme with a variation," or an attempt to give private capitalists a monopoly of the service, and (2) so favorable in its terms to the city that private capitalists will not put their money into it. The contradiction is so palpable that it completely exposes the animus which prompts the narrow-minded criticism. If it be a scheme to place the control of water-works in the hands of private parties, it is certainly not liable to the objection that private capital will not go into it. If it be so favorable to the city that it will not attract the investment of private capital, it is certainly not open to the objection that it will give private parties a monopoly of the water-service.

The carping, envious concern which has been criticising this scheme has wound itself up so absurdly that its readers are all laughing at it.

The suggestion which THE TRIBUNE has made to overcome the obstacles in the way of issuing bonds, or building auxiliary water-works by taxation, is perfectly simple. It is proposed that a company of private capitalists shall advance the necessary funds, and that the city shall construct and operate the works, paying the company for a term of years an annual rental equal to a fair interest on the money invested, and buying the works at the end of that term, not at their original cost, but at an appraised valuation which shall allow for wear and tear. This plan will guarantee the private company a fair interest on its investment, but it will retain for the city full control over the water-service and the rates to be charged to the consumers.

There is reason to believe that capital would be offered for such an investment as readily as if the city were authorized to place bonds upon the market. A lease is not an unusual or extraordinary proceeding. It is a common thing for a railroad company to lease a road belonging to another corporation for a term of years, and guarantee a specified rate on its value. The Pennsylvania Central Company is now and has been for fifteen years operating the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Road on a ninety-nine year lease, paying a certain per cent on the original stock. One of the Chicago newspapers is now on a lease, and it would be better for the creditors of another concern if they could secure the same terms. Capitalists are as willing to invest in a safe and profitable lease as any other security, and there is no law which prohibits a municipal corporation from becoming a lessee with a guaranteed right of purchase.

Let us see whether there is any hidden danger lurking under this project either to the city or the capitalists who should invest in it.

1. It is proposed that the necessary funds shall be guaranteed in advance in consideration of a certain rental or per cent on the cost of the works. Is that obscure or dangerous?

2. The money to be expended under the direction of the Board of Public Works and the City Engineer. Is there any menace to the city's interests in that?

3. The city to determine the size and length of the mains and pipes, and the district and streets where they are to be laid down. Is that perilous to the public welfare?

4. The city to direct the location, style, size, and capacity of the pumping-works to be erected. Are any public rights forfeited or endangered by such a condition?

5. The city to dictate how much money shall be expended by the company in the construction of the works. Can the city be overreached while exercising this privilege, or will capitalists object so long as the rental is to be governed by an agreed rate of interest on the total investment?

6. The city to pay the agreed rental out of the collections for water-service semi-annually during the specified term of years. Is there any more peril in such a procedure than there would be in paying interest on bonds representing an equal expenditure?

7. The city to operate the auxiliary high-pressure works in conjunction with the other water-works, and to fix the rate to consumers for water. Is there any encroachment of private capital on public rights in that condition? If so what?

8. At the end of the lease, be it long or short, the city to buy the works at their actual cash value at that time, and perhaps with a surplus fund which may be accumulated meanwhile out of the charges for hydraulic service. Is there anything hazardous in such an arrangement?

These are the conditions which constitute our plan. It is obvious that the city runs no risk of alienating the control of the water-service, which ought to remain under its direction. Whether or not capital can be obtained on the terms proposed can only be decided by an effort to that end. It is evident, however, that such an investment would be just as safe as an investment in municipal bonds, and hence it is altogether probable that abundant capital would be offered. The objectors to this scheme have failed to point out any legal or economic reasons why it should not be adopted, and also failed to suggest any better plan for securing high-pressure auxiliary water-works, the need of which is conceded by everybody. It is folly to talk of limiting to $500,000 the cost of works which shall be required to furnish a strong and high pressure of water for all manner of hydraulic purposes within the business district, and it is impracticable to undertake the expenditure of a couple of millions out of current taxation which already reaches the 2 per cent authorized by law. But if anybody can suggest a better or more practicable plan for constructing auxiliary water-works under the existing conditions, THE TRIBUNE will gladly help to bring it to the attention of the public and the city authorities.

THE THEORY OF DR. WEISSE.

Dr. Bliss says "no further information has been obtained as to the location of the ball" in the President's body. He "still believes it to be lodged in the anterior wall of the abdomen in front of the hip." It will be observed that Dr. Bliss does not now express the opinion that the ball passed through the liver or entered the peritoneum,—the membrane or lining of the internal surface of the abdomen. In answer to questions, Dr. Hamilton said Tuesday, "It is doubtful whether the ball entered the peritoneum"; "I do not think it entered the liver."

It is at least probable that Dr. Hamilton has adopted the theory advanced by Dr. Weisse, Professor of Practical Surgery and Anatomy in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York. Soon after the wounding of the President Dr. Weisse formed, in his own mind, a theory as to the course and lodgment of the ball adverse to that established by the diagnosis of the attending surgeons. With the view of verifying his theory he entered upon a series of elaborate anatomical experiments. The result of those experiments was given to the public in the secular journals, but it remained for the *Medical Journal* of New York to give the details of the curious investigation and analysis in a paper by Dr. Weisse himself. It appears that Dr. Hamilton took a deep interest in the anatomical experiments of the Professor. Indeed, after the first experiment Dr. Weisse gained such confidence in the verity of his theory that he was able to induce Dr. Hamilton to be present at a second or repetition of the first experiment. This second experiment occurred on the 8th inst., and on the 11th inst. Dr. Hamilton wrote Dr. Weisse in approval thereof, but without committing himself to the theory advanced. Doubtless this letter was inspired by the flippant criticism to which Dr. Weisse was subjected, for in the letter Dr. Hamilton says: "I have from the first sought to encourage you in your present line of study; not because I had by any means determined in my own mind the course of the bullet, but because it seemed proper to determine anatomically all the possibilities in the case." Dr. Weisse began to study the President's case on the 6th inst., and this is the proposition he educed from the symptoms developed up to that time:

> Negative evidence existed which seemed to exclude injury having been inflicted to either of the following parts:
>
> *First*—An artery or vein of any considerable size.
>
> *Second*—The pleura or lung.
>
> *Third*—The diaphragm (at a point where it is covered by pleura or peritoneum).
>
> *Fourth*—The right kidney.
>
> *Fifth*—The spinal cord.
>
> *Sixth*—The ascending colon where not covered by peritoneum.
>
> From the President's good general condition up to that time (midnight of the 4th inst.) there appeared a chance that the peritoneum and the organs invested by it—liver, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, and spleen—had escaped injury.

The Doctor then remarks: "It remained to determine how a bullet entering where the President was wounded could escape injuring" these parts, "and the life of the wounded person be spared by deflection of the bullet in such a peculiar way as to reach one or more of the nerves that contribute to the sacral plexus."

The bulletins of the 5th inst. strengthened the Doctor's convictions of the correctness of his theory, and he determined to commence his anatomical experiments. He procured a British bulldog revolver, and, by discharging it into a human body, ascertained its penetrating power at a distance of eight feet, and how much diminution of force would be effected by impact upon bone. He found the weapon wanting in precision and lacking in force; it did not make so large a wound as he expected. In this connection he remarks: "I would here say that no attempt was made to so fire as to repeat the wound inflicted upon the President—that would be impossible—and then track the ball, so as to determine the course it had taken; nor was the attempt made to make the ball so penetrate as to take the possible course advanced." But this is what the Doctor learned by "a few shots":

> A few shots enabled me to obtain all the information I wanted—viz.: that a bullet from a British bulldog revolver suffers a great expenditure of force by impact upon a bone; that at the instant of its impact it turns on its axis; that if its force is still sufficient to carry it on flatwise through the bone, it makes a large hole in it, splinters it, and carries the fragments before it into the tissues beyond; *that if it simply fractures the bone, it is either deflected or stopped in its course.*

The Doctor already knew that in the President's case the eleventh rib had been fractured. Of the eleventh rib the Doctor says:

> The conditions favorable to deflection by impingement upon and fracture of the rib are: First, the mobility of the rib makes it like a hickory twig fixed at one end only, and its swaying upon impact would expend a good deal of the force of the ball; second, the external face of the rib, being convex, tends to deflect a ball (of all bones of the body a rib probably deflects balls most often); third, if the eleventh rib is pushed inward from behind it rises anteriorly, and if a ball struck it with sufficient force to fracture it, it would be likely to turn the ball on its axis, and deflect it downward and inward, if already spent. . . . Had the ball been turned on its axis, and still had sufficient force for onward progression, it would have crashed through the eleventh rib, splintered it, and carried forward the fragments of bone directly into the viscera beyond. Deflected upward, it would have wounded the lung. Deflected forward, along the rib, it might have passed into the abdominal parietes.

The Doctor's paper in the *Medical Journal* proceeds from this point to give, in minute detail, the process of dissection of those parts of a cadaver showing the probable course of the ball in the President's case, according to the theory advanced.

Of course Dr. Weisse's theory is, that, since the ball fractured but did not go through the rib, its chief force was spent, and hence, assuming that it would be deflected downward, its subsequent track would be along the line of least resistance through the adipose tissue. Following this line with the scalpel and his fingers, he locates the missile in the right iliac fossa,—the cavity between the front of the hip-bone and the ribs.

Dr. Weisse makes some very acute observations in regard to the President's physique, deducing therefrom further conclusions in support of his theory. In a word, it is evidently the Doctor's opinion that the President's stout figure—"the mass of fat, from one and a half to two inches thick, located on the anterior surface of the posterior portion of the transversalis muscle and the quadratus lumboram muscle"—served as a protection to the vital organs, and so perhaps saved his life.

Dr. Weisse's theory is certainly very ingenious, not to say plausible. The ardor and good faith with which he appears to have entered upon laborious and painstaking experiments with a view to its demonstration are creditable to him and to the profession or surgery, and it seems by no means improbable that Dr. Hamilton has to a degree adopted his views.

THE DECLINE OF STOCKS.

With more or less vacillation and irregularity the tendency of railroad and other quotable stocks continues to be downward, notwithstanding the large decline already noted. The publication of the statistics gathered by Poor for the year 1880 and their favorable comparisons in most respects with the railroad business of the previous year ought to have revived confidence among the "bulls" to a certain extent. The improved condition of the President and the hopes now freely entertained for his recovery ought to have had the same effect, for it was the report of his assasination that gave the first shock to the market. But there is evidently a general impression that the stocks have been pushed too high, and there are no signs in the immediate future to encourage recovery. To show how decided the downward movement has been, we print below a table prepared by the New York *Mail*, which shows the decline from the highest figures during the last two months on July 25:

	May 25.	June 24.	July 25.	Decline in highest.	Increase.
Investment stocks.					
St. Paul	128⅝	126¼	111¼	17⅜	....
Northwestern	133⅞	126⅞	123⅞	10½	....
Chi., Bur. & Q.	168	165	157¼	10¾	....
Central Pacific	97⅝	101⅝	92¼	9⅜	....
Illinois Central	146	141	137	9	....
Lake Shore	135⅜	129¼	121⅝	13¾	....
Michigan Central	116⅞	109¼	97⅝	19¼	....
Missouri Pacific	109	111⅝	108	3⅝	....
New York Central	152⅜	147	142⅞	9½	....
N. Y. Elevated	108¼	109	105¾	3¼	....
Union Pacific	127	130⅝	127	3⅝	....
Western Union	127	92½	88	4½	....
Speculative stocks.					
Den. & Rio Grande	108¾	105⅝	101¼	7¼	....
Erie	50⅝	45⅞	42⅛	8⅛	....
H. & St. Jo. com.	85	90	91⅝	....	6⅝
Hous. & Tex. Cen.	93	100	97	3	....
Erie & Western	62	63¾	55	8¾	....
Miss., K. & Texas	52⅛	51⅛	44	8⅛	....
Man. Elevated	27¾	28⅛	17⅛	11	....
Northern Pacific	45¾	45⅝	39⅛	6⅝	....
Ontario & West	39⅛	37⅜	33	6⅛	....
Ohio & Mississippi	46⅞	43	38⅞	7⅛	....
Ohio Central	36⅞	37	28	9	....
Pacific Mail	57⅝	53	48⅝	9	....
Rochester & Pitts.	36⅛	46⅜	41⅛	5⅛	....
Texas Pacific	68⅝	69⅞	58	11⅞	....
Wabash common	56⅞	57⅛	53⅛	3¾	....
Coal stocks.					
Del., Lack. & W.	127⅝	124⅞	120	7⅝	....
New Jersey Cent.	105⅛	102⅝	94	11⅛	....
Reading	60⅛	61⅞	58	3⅞	....
Del. & Hudson	113	110⅛	107⅞	5⅛	....

Since the above table was prepared many of the stocks quoted in the list have declined a few points more, and there has been no decided upward movement in any of them. It is worthy of note that the so-called "investment stocks"—those from which dividends are expected—have sustained a larger decline than those stocks which are purely speculative and have no real value as an investment. This condition is the result of the strong spirit of speculation which has again seized the American people, and which promises, if it shall continue to grow, to exceed anything in the days of the inflated currency before the panic of 1873. The business centres of Europe, and especially Paris and London, are agitated by a similar commotion, and there is danger that the people will run so wild in their feverish anxiety to get rich fast that the periodical crash, which everybody has come to expect sooner or later, will be hastened. The period used to be reckoned at twenty years in this country. The panic of 1837 was followed by another in 1857. Then came the panic of 1873, only sixteen years intervening. But eight years have elapsed since the last panic, and already the signs of inflation are so numerous and significant that prudent men are beginning to contract the line of their operations, and think that the interval between panics will be shortened up to ten years. It may be that the recent and continuing decline in stocks will check the speculative mania and postpone the collapse.

Speculation has been so rife, active, and confident that it is likely the price of stocks could have been maintained for a time at the highest if it had not been for the undeniable evidences of a short wheat crop and the necessary falling-off in the railroad business which a material shortage in the produce supplies of the country involves. The very same conditions which inspire general confidence in higher prices for wheat and corn promote the belief that railroad stocks will go lower, and the latter theory is all the stronger because it is universally recognized that the investment stocks had been run up in most cases far beyond their real value as an investment.

THE Republican press of Michigan has again begun to agitate the subject of the appointment of Judge Cooley to the Supreme Bench to fill the vacancy created by the death of Justice Clifford. This is likely to be another instance of love's labor lost. Judge Clifford was the representative of New England on the Bench. While that section has such able lawyers as Judge Edmunds and ex-Attorney-General Devens to reward it is not probable that the appointment will be permitted to come West. It is the misfortune of Michigan to be linked in one Judicial Circuit with Ohio and Kentucky, which between them have three Judges, or one-third of the Court. The Republicans of New England on the other hand have practically never had a representative on the Supreme Bench. Judge Curtis, who preceded Clifford, while he was a Whig, and opposed to the extension of the slave power, was a strict constructionist during the War (having resigned from the Bench), and defended Andy Johnson from principle. The stanch and true New England Republicans, after being represented for a quarter of a century by an old Hunker Democrat like Clifford, will feel that the time has come to have one of themselves in the Supreme Court; and this is saying nothing against Judge Cooley, who would be an ornament to the Bench if he could be appointed to it.

JOHN A. KASSON, member of Congress from Iowa, and ex-Minister at Vienna, has thrown some light upon Ministerial appointments to foreign Courts. After a four years' experience, he returns in some disgust, and says there is nothing in such a position to tempt ambition, that the pay is insufficient, that it is not agreeable for an American to remain away from home so long, and that the appointees lose all chances for improving themselves politically. From Mr. Kasson's standpoint, Ministerial positions abroad would seem to be the last places in the world that ambitious politicians would seek, yet somehow there is a scramble for them every four years. The reason probably is that the pay is tempting, in view of the little work to be done. In these days of steam and the telegraph, the means of direct communication between Foreign Offices are so handy that the Minister is relieved of a large part of his duties, his labors being confined mainly to entertaining his fellow-countrymen and being entertained by those who have temporarily adopted him, and these labors are not very arduous. The moral of Mr. Kasson's experiences is that Ministers are a superfluous luxury, but, so long as we must have them, it would be well to send good diners and good fellows, clever littérateurs and men of culture to impress upon the effete monarchies the conviction that the people of this Republic are well up in the scale of civilization.

THE postal-card came into use in this country very rapidly. The issue of cards was authorized by an act of Congress in 1872, and the proposals for furnishing them were published in the following January. The estimated number required for the first twelve months was 100,000,000, but 11,000,000 more were actually used. The following table shows the number of cards issued by the Department each year since their adoption:

For the year ending June 30, 1873 (two months only)	31,094,000
For the year ending June 30, 1874	91,079,000
For the year ending June 30, 1875	107,616,000
For the year ending June 30, 1876	150,000,000
For the year ending June 30, 1877	170,000,000
For the year ending June 30, 1878	200,630,000
For the year ending June 30, 1879	221,797,000
For the year ending June 30, 1880	269,754,000
For the year ending June 30, 1881	308,996,000

The largest single day's delivery was that of March 14, this year, when 5,968,000 was the figure reached. For the year ending April 30 last, the number of cards issued to the New York office was 29,000,000; to Philadelphia, 14,175,000; to Chicago, 13,700,000; to Boston, 8,000,000; to St. Louis, 7,040,000; to Buffalo, 3,000,000. Under the last five years' contract four billion cards are to be furnished at a cost of $1,088,600. The estimated expense of handling is $911,400. The gross returns to the Government will be $20,000,000. Deducting the $2,000,000 above noted for first cost and handling, there will be a net profit of $18,000,000 left to the Government.

THE *Frankfurter Volkszeitung* recently published interesting statistics of the world's correspondence by post and telegraph. The latest returns which approached completeness were for the year 1877, in which more than four thousand million letters were sent, which gives an average of 11,000,000 a day, or 127 a second. Europe contributed 3,036,000,000 letters to this enormous mass of correspondence, America about 760,000,000, Asia 150,000,000, Africa 25,000,000, and Australia, 50,000,000. Assuming that the population of the globe was between 1,300,000,000 and 1,400,000,000, this would give an average of three letters per head for the entire human race. There were in the same year 38,000 telegraph stations, and the number of messages may be set down for the year at between 110,000,000 and 111,000,000, being an average of more than 305,000 messages per day, 12,671 per hour, and nearly 212 per minute.

THE Cheyenne *Leader* is not greatly impressed with the mental or physical appearance of the new Mormon dupes on their way to the Saints' Rest in Utah. It says:

> Those who visited the depot last evening and witnessed the arrival of the 740 Mormons who recently arrived from Europe will never forget the scene. About 8 o'clock two trains of nine cars each, making in all eighteen cars of moving humanity, stopped for half an hour. The men were the most ill-formed, ill-shaped specimens that the writer ever looked upon. There was no appearance whatever of intelligence in the men, and they belong, without doubt, to the lowest class of humanity. The women were deformed, homely, and unintelligent also, and the children, the offspring of these crude people, were terribly misshapen. The heads of many have grown to an enormous size, the limbs are crooked, and there were a large number of dwarfs. The entire 740 were low of stature, and had no spare flesh. They were packed together in the emigrant cars, and seemed to have no sense whatever of decency.

THE following list of statistics about teachers' wages is not without interest. It gives the expenditure of various cities for the payment of teachers during last year:

Cities.	Paid in salaries	Pupils in schools	Average teacher's salary	Salary per pupil
San Francisco	$ 680,485	27,681	$990	$24.25
Boston	1,079,123	49,700	978	21.72
New York	2,248,750	113,544	814	21.64
Cincinnati	518,269	32,180	838	16.29
St. Louis	588,000	39,000	625	15.08
Chicago	661,000	45,000	700	14.67
Washington	285,000	21,800	654	13.07
Philadelphia	1,000,000	103,907	486	9.61

NOT contented with disfiguring the streets with their bare, stiff, and unsightly poles, the Telephone Company in Jersey City began cutting down the shade trees wherever these interfered with their operations. The citizens had the men arrested, but the Sergeant of the Police discharged them. When they began again their work of destruction the citizens came to the rescue with their shotguns and drove them off. It will now be decided who has a right to the shade trees in the street. Every citizen who knows the beauty they add to his own city will stand up for shade trees, and will cry down with the poles rather than down with the trees.

THERE is a great building boom in lower New York, the demand for offices far exceeding the supply. Well posted real-estate agents declare that such activity in building has not been known there since the great fire of 1835. The old five and six story buildings are now dwarfed by gigantic structures which run up to ten and twelve stories. The elevator is the promotor of tall buildings, and the elevated railroads are the main causes of the recent concentration of business to the lower end of Manhattan Island. In fact the great city is changing rapidly, and is taking on more and more the aspect of the large Continental Capitals.

YESTERDAY Gen. Sheridan was met at Cheyenne, Wyo., by the officers and civilians who are to compose his party on the trip to the Yellowstone country. His companions are Col. M. V. Sheridan, Gen. W. E. Strong, Gen. Delos B. Sacket, Capt. Gregory, Mr. Samuel Johnson, and Mr. E. Sheldon. From Cheyenne the party proceeds to Fort Kinney, and thence through the Big Horn Mountains to the Yellowstone, from which detours will be made to adjacent parks. It is on the program to explore some sections never yet visited by white men. The party will return to Chicago via the Northern Pacific.

THE New York *Cotton*, alluding to the splendid prospects in store for Texas as a producer of cotton, states that all its "advices from Western Texas agree that the opening up of the country by the new railroads has worked a revolution in men's minds as to the adaptability of those enormous expanses of country for successful cotton culture. It is found that, far from being almost a desert, the land is as fertile and well-watered as any in the South. [It is the west half that is a desert; the east side is well watered.] Texas is only waiting for men to produce 10,000,000 bales per annum in its own limits."

THE Boston *Journal* thinks people will learn to speak more respectfully of the New England climate after a while. "Last winter we escaped the severe weather and heavy snow-storms which blockaded business and occasioned great suffering in the West; in the spring we were not deluged by great freshets, as were the Western and Middle States, and up to date we have escaped the intense heat which has carried people off by the hundreds in the Western cities and has plagued the people of London, Paris, and Berlin for a fortnight. Grumble as we may, we have by no means the worst climate in the world."

THE imports of Canada were less than the exports last year for the first time in the history of the country; and the latter were greater than ever before except in 1873 and 1874. The total exports were $87,911,458, and the total imports $86,489,747. The trade of the Dominion with Great Britain was $80,307,286, an increase of $13,018,566 over that of 1879, and the trade with the United States was $62,696,857, a falling off of $8,207,863 from that of 1879. It is a discouraging sign that trade between the Dominion and the United States should be falling off. They are neighbors and natural markets for each other.

HOWARD CARROLL, of the New York *Times*, says that Gen. Robert C. Schenck, "now racked with pain, spends most of his time upon a sick bed." He adds that "Gen. Schenck has, all things considered, been more abused than any man who has occupied equal position in the eyes of the American people; but no man can say with truth that he ever made personal profit from his public positions, or that he ever failed to serve his Government, constituents, and the Union, which he loves so well, faithfully, conscientiously, untiringly, and with all the force of his deep, strong, energetic nature."

SAYS the St. Paul *Press* of July 28: Reports of the condition of the wheat on the various divisions of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Road are not encouraging to any but the bulls. On the line of that road in Central Minnesota a fair yield is expected. On the Sioux City Division, in the southwestern section of the State, the reports are generally that the crop will be a light one. Further west the reports are more encouraging, while on the Eastern and Northern Divisions in Northern Wisconsin the reports are more favorable.

THE London *Telegraph*, in demanding reform in the matter of the churches in the City of London which are under the jurisdiction of the Established Church, mentions that in many of them the clergy "travel from the West End once a week to preach, to beadles, porters, and bedesmen, a few bought sermons in a style that they neither appreciate nor understand." When the English people begin to go down deep into the abuses of the Establishment, there will soon be disestablishment.

H. L. KIMBALL, Director-General of the International Cotton Exposition, which is to be opened at Atlanta, Ga., in October, has issued a circular to those who intend to place goods upon exhibition, announcing that in view of the assured financial success of the Exposition it has been resolved to rescind the rule which required a payment of so much for every square foot of space occupied upon the floor, and to make the fee of $25 for entry the only charge against exhibitors.

AT the time of Judge Clifford's death the Supreme Court was thus constituted:

Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio, Fourth District, Chief Justice.
Nathan Clifford, Maine, First District.
Ward Hunt, New York, Second District.
William B. Woods, Alabama, Third District.
Joseph P. Bradley, New Jersey, Fifth District.
Stanley Matthews, Ohio, Sixth District.
John M. Harlan, Kentucky, Seventh District.
Samuel F. Miller, Iowa, Eighth District.
Stephen J. Field, California, Ninth District.

MR. SCHURZ, editor of the *Evening Post*, was for years a resident of Washington, and he says: "The summer climate and atmosphere of Washington is probably as bad as any in the world for a severely wounded man who has been in constant fever for nearly a month to be exposed to." This fact is generally understood, and adds much to the popular distress and anxiety,—the more so that it is one of the perils from which no skill or care can guard the President.

AN invention for easing the strain on horses in starting horse-cars has been in six months' successful service in Boston. A little pedal touched by the driver's foot puts the device into operation. It connects the tongue of the car with a lever, which operates a latchet, taking hold of a cogwheel on the axle, thus easing the dead pull nearly one half.

WHILE a young lady of Jamestown, N. Y., was bathing in Chautauqua Lake the other day an impertinent turtle seized her by the ear. Her screams brought friends to her assistance, or she would have certainly been drowned; but the turtle's grip was like a bulldog's, and after its head had been cut off it took ten minutes to pry the jaws apart.

COL. SILAS BOND, while out rabbit-hunting, at Monticello, Cal., last week, came upon a large California lion. He fired at it, when the beast made directly for him, but he struck out for home and distanced the animal. He returned with help, and, finding it desperately wounded, dispatched it.

THE Montreal correspondent of the Toronto *Globe* says that Montreal's grain trade is nearly 3,000,000 bushels behind that of last year to the same time. Evidently the same causes which affect the trade of the Erie Canal are also felt by the Welland.

PERSONALS.

During the year 1880 there were 1,039 representations of plays by Shakspeare in German theatres.

The Fijis call their doctors "carpenters of death." The Fijis are not so barbaric as people imagine.

"Freedom shrieked when Kosciusko fell, but in my case the old girl was painfully silent."
—*R. Conkling.*

The Captain of a bicycle club committed suicide in Boston the other day. Things are beginning to even up.

Since the discovery of the boxes of dynamite at Liverpool European mothers-in-law are becoming uneasy.

M. Favre's idea of stored energy is not new. A St. Louis man has a mother-in-law who has been deaf and dumb for ten years.

Mr. Noyes, the retiring American Minister to France, has declined a complimentary banquet tendered him, and the fact of his being an Ohio man is seriously doubted.

It is proposed in London to start a Browning Society for the study and discussion of the works of the poet Browning, and the publication of essays on them and extracts from works illustrating them.

The only form of oath among the Shoshone Indians is, "The earth hears me. The sun hears me. Shall I lie?" It is very sad, but the untutored child of the everglades generally stops hunting bugs in his hair long enough to tell the lie.

Mr. Edward Richardson, of New Orleans, is said to be probably the wealthiest cotton planter in the world. His possessions are estimated at $8,000,000. Mr. E. J. Gay, a planter and owner of a sugar refinery, is another rich Louisianian; he has from three to four millions. These are the two wealthiest men in New Orleans.

If the gentleman at the other end of the cable knew his business he would send every Sunday a dispatch stating that "during the past week seven plots against the life of the Czar were discovered," instead of notifying the people on this side of the water every day that "a plot against the life of the Czar was discovered yesterday."

Gen. Garibaldi recently completed his 74th year, and many telegrams of congratulation were received by him on that day, which was July 4. He was especially pleased by a deputation sent to him in the evening of July 3 by the simple folk of the islet of Maddalena, near whom, on his Caprera rock, he has, in his latter years, made his fixed abode. The leader of the deputation made a short address to the hero of Italian unity, who, in reply, thanked them for their good wishes, and disclaimed that the tribute was paid to his own person, being, he said, paid rather to the sentiments he had always manifested: his person was "worth no more than any other."

Cease, my sweeheart, cease thy doubting,
Say not vows are idly spoken;
Though thy lips look lovely pouting,
They were made for sweeter token.
For thy smile my heart is waiting,
For thy love-look sad and sighing,
For thy kisses, supplicating,
For thy passion, faint and dying.
—*Young-Man-Afraid-of-Her-Mother.*

A Paris paper has the following: "The President of one of our joint stock companies recently discovered that his corresponding clerk had for some time been embezzling the Company's money. To avoid scandal he wrote him a note asking him to come to his private office, and clearly letting him see that his misconduct had been discovered. He inadvertently addressed the note, not to the delinquent, but to his Cashier. The Cashier instantly obeyed the summons, and, snuffling, gasped: 'I have only taken $20,000; here are bank-notes for $10,000; give me ten weeks, and I will repay the balance.' The President rubbed his hands gleefully when the Cashier retreated, and thought of the proverb, 'Killing two birds with one stone.' He is going to write to his corresponding clerk today."

A Berlin dispatch to the London *Times*, July 15, says: A student of law at Bonn has just been killed in a duel, and another is lying hopelessly wounded there in the hospital. It is only a few days since a student here in Berlin had his nose slashed clean off in an unarmored sabre contest, and scarcely a week passes but we hear of some such brutality (often ending in death) committed at one or other of the German universities. Yet the authorities wink at such things, and take no serious pains to abolish this degrading and disgraceful practice. There is nothing which Prince Bismarck could do to elevate and purify the character of the academic youth of the Fatherland—if that were within his province—that would have half so much effect as a law forbidding dueling at the universities; but perhaps it were too much to expect this of a man who is himself the hero of thirty youthful duels.

Col. Richard Price Morgan, Sr., the veteran civil engineer of the United States, now residing in Dwight, Ill., is 91 years old to-day. Col. Morgan's general health is excellent, and his mental powers are preserved in a most remarkable degree. He is at present engaged actively in consideration of the means that may be employed to solve Chicago's vital problems of water and sewerage. It is but two years since Col. Morgan, upon the invitation of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, personally examined and made an estimate of the cost of reproducing the properties of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad. This estimate was obtained for the purpose and used before the celebrated "Hepburn Committee" of the Legislature of New York. It was generally published in the papers of New York City, and the facts as to cost which it contained contributed largely to promote the "paralleling" railway system now in vogue.

King Louis of Bavaria is staying, under the name of the "Count von Berg," at a villa on the Lake of the Four Cantons in Switzerland. He has hired a steamboat all to himself and steams about the lake the greater part of the night, listening to his favorit airs played upon an Alpine horn by one of his retainers on shore. Late one evening he arrived at the famous Tell's Chapel accompanied only by a couple of lackeys. The hour for admission had long passed and the sturdy Switzer in charge of the building was at supper. One of the King's servants said to him, "The Count von Berg wishes to see the interior of the Tell's Chapel." "It is rather late," answered the keeper, "but if the Count will wait till I have done my supper, I will bring the key." The servant went back to his Bavarian Majesty with this reply, and the King had to wait nearly twenty minutes before the hungry republican had finished his supper. At last he came down to the shore of the lake with a jovial "Good evening, Herr Count." The indignant monarch made no answer but wheeled round and turned his Royal back to the chapel-keeper's face. "So, ho!" said the descendant of Tell, "that is all one gets," and he coolly turned round and walked back up the slope to his house.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Cincinnati *Enquirer:* It has come to be a question now whether the Indians shall kill the white man or the white man kill the Indian. There ought to be no hesitation in making a choice. Let the Government withdraw the army, cut off the supply of beef and blankets, quit executing treaties with cutthroats, and keep canting Commissioners at home, and the frontiersmen will soon settle the Indian question.

New York *Herald:* It is apparently the opinion of French statesmen that the countries of Northern Africa contiguous to the French colonies there are properly subject to occupation with a colonizing intention; and we cannot see that there is any difference in this respect between them and Basuto Land, while certainly civilization and government have more distinctly lapsed in those countries than in a region peopled by the warlike and self-helpful Boers.

Cincinnati *Gazette* (Rep.): It is important that President Garfield should have the support of Congress throughout his term. If the Democrats should carry Ohio next October they would so gerrymander the State as to give their party fourteen out of the nineteen Congressmen. That would be sufficient to change the political complexion of Congress. The loss of Ohio, therefore, would be anything but comforting news to carry to the President from his own State on the night of the election.

Springfield *Republican* (Ind.): When it thinks itself strong enough, who can doubt that the Mormon Church will defy the United States once again? The check of legislation, sharply enforced, must be applied speedily, or there will be no escape from more serious measures. It is true that there is no possibility that the Mormons should become strong enough to succeed in maintaining themselves against the United States, but it is more than possible that they should be puffed up by their long immunity to think they were so.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.): It is said by several newspapers that Mr. Conkling has declared that he would not accept a position on the Supreme Bench. We do not believe this. Mr. Conkling is not in the habit of declining positions before they are tendered to him. It would, however, be an act of magnanimity which the country would appreciate if Gen. Garfield should make the offer. Next to Mr. Conkling we would like to see Judge Cooley, of Michigan, appointed to the vacancy, but the New England people will probably demand that a Yankee shall succeed a Yankee. Then, how would Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, fill the bill?

New York *Times* (Rep.): The tendency of legislative bodies to evade the Constitution under which they act when the interest of members is involved has received a check in Pennsylvania. The Legislature of that State passed in 1874 a law which gave members compensation for periods beyond the 100 days for which alone the Constitution intended that they should be paid. The last session was a very long one, and the claims under the law of 1874 were heavy. The Attorney-General gave an opinion during the session that the law giving pay beyond the 100 days was unconstitutional, and the matter was specifically referred by the Legislature to the Court of Dauphin County, which has just rendered a decision sustaining the Attorney-General. As the purpose of the Constitution evidently was to remove all inducement for the Legislature to prolong its sessions, this correction of recent practice will have a good effect.

Cleveland *Herald* (Rep.): No prominent Democratic candidate is thought to be clear in his faith and solid in his party standing until he has called on his Uncle Samuel, of Gramercy Park. As soon as Mr. Thomas Ewing was nominated two years ago he took a train for New York, and was closeted for many hours with Mr. Tilden. Our Uncle Richard, of Porkopolis, used often to hie himself toward the same shrine, and now Mr. John W. Bookwalter is the last to call. Mr. Tilden's methods have been essentially Mr. Bookwalter's methods. It is from the old fox that the young fox has taken his lessons. Mr. Tilden had a bureau from which paid notices of himself were sent to Democratic newspapers long before the day of nomination in 1876. Mr. Tilden had agents in all sections of the country, months prior to the Convention, working up his boom. What Mr. Tilden did to the Nation Mr. Bookwalter has done in Ohio. Senator Harper, of Mt. Vernon, a thorough and honest Democrat, long ago charged Mr. Bookwalter with the possession of a bureau, and events have proved that the charge was based on fact. That Mr. Bookwalter had agents all over Ohio, that he had claquers in the Convention, and that his nomination was the direct result of the investment of so much hard cash, are facts fully known to the country. Mr. Bookwalter simply cut the St. Louis plan down to fit Columbus. That he should now go to his aged adviser in his time of real trouble and danger seems to be the most natural thing in the world.

FOREIGN.

An Unexpected Event in the Fasts of Afghanistan.

The Ameer's Large Army Totally Defeated by Ayoob in a Battle.

A Defection in Abdurrahman's Forces Supposed to Have Caused the Disaster.

The Indian Government Greatly Dismayed—Reception of the News in England.

Highly Conciliatory Tone of the French Note to England Concerning Tripoli.

Many European Governments Agog Over the Infernal Machines—The Czar's Journey.

AFGHANISTAN.

AYOOB KHAN'S VICTORY.

LONDON, July 28.—The *Globe* this evening says: "We are officially informed that a report has reached the India Office representing that the army of the Ameer of Afghanistan has been completely defeated by the forces under Ayoob Khan." The same journal learns, from another source, that serious troubles have arisen in consequence of the defeat of the Ameer, and the Indian Government is greatly concerned at the gravity of the situation.

A Bombay dispatch says: "A battle was fought yesterday between the Ameer and Ayoob Khan, during which one of the Ameer's regiments deserted and went over to the enemy. Thereupon the remainder of the Ameer's troops fled, leaving guns and baggage on the field."

OFFICIAL.

LONDON, July 28.—The Viceroy of India telegraphs that the Ameer of Afghanistan has been totally defeated at Karazi Atta. His baggage and eighteen guns were taken. A Khelat regiment and his Candahar horse deserted to Ayoob Khan. The Ameer's General fled toward Cabul. Sisdar Shamsuddin is still at Candahar with 400 Cabulis and some police.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

to-night Gladstone, replying to Sir Stafford Northcote, read a telegram confirming the report of the defeat of the Ameer. He stated that there was an Anglo-Indian force in the neighborhood of Candahar.

COMMENT.

The *Telegraph* says: "The defeat of the Ameer of Afghanistan implies the complete overthrow of the only remaining representative of British influence in Afghanistan."

THE "DAILY NEWS,"

in a leader, says: "There can be little doubt that Candahar is Ayoob Khan's immediate destination, and he is for the present master of the surrounding country. The Ameer's defeat cannot affect the British policy, as the Ameer was clearly informed that, on the departure of the British from Candahar, he must rely on his own resources."

THE BATTLE-GROUND.

A dispatch from Quettah says: "The 20th inst. Ayoob Khan broke camp near Girishk and marched south, turning the left flank of the Ameer's army the 21st. The latter followed, but did not come up with Ayoob until he reached Karazi Atta, forty-two miles from Candahar, where the action which resulted in the Ameer's defeat took place. A regiment of regulars and the Candahar horse deserted after the fight.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LORD CHURCHILL'S RESOLUTION.

LONDON, July 28.—In the House of Commons, yesterday, Lord Randolph Spencer Churchill (Conservative) gave notice of his intention to move, on the third reading of the Land bill, a resolution to the effect that the bill, being the result of revolutionary agitation, encourages repudiation of contracts, is opposed to individual liberty, is calculated to diminish security of property and prosperity in Ireland and endanger her union with Great Britain.

It is understood that the notice was given without consultation with the Conservative leaders and against their wishes. It is believed that, if the resolution is pressed to a division, the regular opposition will abstain from voting.

The *Standard* says the resolution deserves to take high rank among the masterpieces of false tactics and political recklessness. There is not a single argument in its favor.

THE TURF.

At the Goodwood meeting the Goodwood Cup was won by Madame Du Barry; Nottingham second, and Fernandez third. Peter, the favorite, was not placed.

The racing stakes were won by Privateer; Lorillard's Passaic second, and Wandering Nun third.

The race for the Singleton Stakes was won by Tristan, Lorillard's Barrett second, and Rosie third. Peter also ran.

THE INFERNAL MACHINES.

A statement is published here to-day to the effect that representations have been made to Mr. Lowell, the United States Minister, relative to the infernal machines shipped from Boston to Liverpool.

The *Globe* says Harcourt, Home Secretary, received the first warning concerning the infernal machines from Dublin.

AMENDMENT OF THE LAND BILL.

The committee report on the land Bill being in consideration, Parnell moved to add to Clause 44 a proviso that whenever action for rent is pending at the same time as an application for fixing judicial rent, the former be suspended until the latter is determined.

The Attorney-General for Ireland assented to the principle for an amendment.

Gladstone said the Government is considering the best form of introducing an amendment limiting the power of staying an action only so far as to prevent sale of tenancy, and providing that the clause should apply to every case where this form of action is brought.

The Solicitor-General for Ireland suggested that the amendment would come better on Clause 53, whereupon Parnell's amendment was withdrawn, and Parnell moved an addition to Clause 53 providing that, whenever within six months after the passage of the bill action for debt is brought or pending against the tenant before or after application to fix judicial rent, the Court should have the power to stay the sale under any writ of execution of tenancy until the termination of proceedings on the application.

The Attorney-General assented to the amendment, which was carried—209 to 76.

The Committee report was finished, and its third reading was fixed for Friday.

THE COMMONS.

It is stated the p[illegible] are trying to ascertain the names of the [illegible]legates who attended the revolutionary c[illegible]gress in London.

BROWN'S [illegible] MISSION.

The *Daily News* [illegible] "In regard to the statement that P[illegible] Garfield's secretary visited Lon[illegible] the object of studying the Irish [illegible] we are informed the visit was for [illegible] of conducting transactions wher[illegible] quantity of new 3½ per cent United States bonds were exchanged for bonds of an earlier issue."

BRADLAUGH.

It is understood that Bradlaugh has informed the authorities that when he goes to the House of Commons to claim his seat he will be accompanied only by a single friend.

COMMERCE.

It is stated that negotiations for a commercial treaty between France and England are still progressing, and that a favorable conclusion now appears more probable.

DEAD.

Hewett Cottrell Watson, botanist and author, is dead.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO TRIPOLI.

LONDON, July 28.—The correspondence between England and France relating to affairs in Tripoli has been issued. A dispatch from Lord Granville, Foreign Minister, to Lord Lyons, Ambassador to France, on the 15th inst., states that in view of the unquestioned incorporation of the Tripolitan-Turkish Empire, as well as its proximity to Egypt, her Majesty's Government could not regard interference of whatever description on the part of France in Tripoli in the same manner as they viewed occurrences in Tunis.

Lord Lyons having laid the substance of the above dispatch before the French Foreign Minister, was assured by him that France regarded Tripoli as indisputably a part of the Ottoman Empire, and that she had no intention whatever either of invading it or attempting to establish any exclusive or predominant influence in that country. The remonstrances which had been addressed to the Porte, he said, had been mild and friendly, and had not been made until France had very good reason to believe Turkish emissaries from Tripoli had been stirring up disaffection in Tunis. The Porte had been warned of the danger which must ensue if fire was lighted in Tripoli which should spread to Tunis, and it had been assured that if, contrary to her hopes and wishes, France was driven to military measures, she would take defensive measures only, and the French troops would not cross the frontier of Tripoli. The French Minister declared that it would be a real and great sorrow to him if anything should occur to weaken the close and cordial understanding between France and England in regard to Egypt.

The correspondence concludes with a dispatch from Lord Granville to Lord Dufferin, Ambassador to Constantinople, instructing him to advise the Porte to exercise great prudence in not giving causes of plausible complaint to France.

EXILE.

SOPHIA, July 28.—Zancoff, Slaveikoff, and Karaveloff will be liberated on condition that they reside neither at Sofia nor Tirnova.

FRANCE.

NEWSPAPER ATTACKS ON THE GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, July 28.—The newspapers continue their attack on the Government for hastening the date of the elections. It is pointed out that the Government was only saved from defeat in the division on the order of the day in the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday by their own votes and the votes of those functionaries dependent on them. Gambetta's newspapers are prominent in censuring the Ministry.

The *Republique Francaise* ironically inquires for their program.

Le Paris, Gambetta's new organ, makes a bitter attack on St. Hilaire, the Foreign Minister, for conferring the dignity of Commander of the Legion of Honor on the German banker Bleichroder, who acted as Prussian financial agent during the war. It declares that Bleichroder advised exorbitant terms of indemnity for the war, and that he was a chevalier d'industrie.

GAMBETTA.

It is stated in the approaching elections that Gambetta will stand for both the districts in which Belleville is now divided. It is expected that he will advocate, as regards home policy, a reduction of taxes on articles of consumption which press specially on the working classes, and measures of gradual reform.

A CABINET COUNCIL

was held to-day for the purpose of definitly fixing the date of the new elections.

EXPENSES.

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies passed the budget. The Chamber of Deputies increased from 1,000,000 francs to 6,000,000 francs the grant asked for extending the Algerian Railway from Kreider to Mecheria.

TUNIS.

BAD FOR EUROPEANS.

TUNIS, July 28.—The Arabs have left this vicinity. The panic is subsiding, but the greatest anxiety prevails concerning the safety of Europeans in the interior.

IT IS ANNOUNCED

that the Arabs have attacked Hamman Elben, a place barely nine miles from Tunis. Gen. Logerot has taken measures to protect the Capital in the event of the insurgents venturing so far.

ARABS ADVANCING.

PARIS, July 28.—A telegram from Tunis yesterday says that Arabs can be seen within four miles of Tunis. There is great alarm, and many shops have been closed.

Fifteen hundred Arabs have advanced to Radeuss, six kilometers from Goletta. Four Europeans and three Arabs have been murdered on roads leading to Tunis. There is great excitement. The Bey has ordered the removal of the bridge boats between Goletta and Radeuss. A detachment of French troops is making a reconnaissance.

LONDON, July 28.—The *Times* publishes a dispatch from Tunis which says: Crowds of fugitives are coming in from the direction where the Arabs have been seen. The Bey has placed artillery on the road leading to Goletta. At Sfax the French are only masters of the ground they stand on. It is unsafe to venture outside the gates.

ALGERIA.

AN INSURRECTION EXPECTED.

LONDON, July 28.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says the true reason for hastening the date of the general elections is that Gen. Saussier, the French commander in Algeria, sent a confidential report to Paris to the effect that a serious insurrection might be expected to break out in September. A great effort would then have to be made and a formidable army sent to Africa. Perhaps the mobilization of the army would even be necessary; in short, it would be needful to take rapid and decisive steps which might cause uneasiness among the electors. This report, of course, made the Government alter the date of the elections, as, if in September, the country is confronted with a serious African campaign, the elections might be seriously compromised and a formidable argument afforded to the opposition.

GERMANY.

IRISH PLOTS.

BERLIN, July 28.—The *National Zeitung* says: "All nations having intercourse with America are concerned that a band of conspirators shall not use Atlantic vessels for their criminal enterprises." The *Tribune* says: "If the American authorities do their duty the Irish revolutionists will not long be able to plan their hellish schemes in America."

MINISTER WHITE

will send in his resignation Aug. 15.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN ROYAL HOBNOBBING.

By Mail.

BERLIN, July 15.—At the dinner given yesterday evening by Prince Henry of Prussia in honor of the presence of the British Reserve squadron in Kiel Harbor, the youthful and Royal sailor, speaking in English, toasted his guests something to the following effect: It gave him great pleasure thus to be able to greet a Royal Prince related to him by the closest family relations, and the representative of a mighty and kindred nation. As a sailor, therefore, ardently devoted to his profession, he bade the Duke of Edinburg a hearty welcome as the Admiral of a proud fleet, and wished him, with his officers and crew, a prosperous voyage. The Duke of Edinburg, replying in German, returned thanks in his own name and that of the whole English navy for the compliment thus paid it, and for the friendly reception accorded the vessels under his command. They found themselves in an excellent harbor, and congratulated themselves on being able to enjoy the hospitality of the German people. While, therefore, thanking the Imperial Admiralty for the great kindness extended to him and his crews, he begged to propose the health of the German navy. Prince William of Prussia, speaking in English, had previously toasted his royal grandmother, to which the Duke of Edinburg also answered in German by asking a bumper for the German Emperor. To-day the program included visits to the barracks, hospital, and artillery range, and a grand illuminated garden festival and ball. The English squadroon will remain at Kiel till Monday, and then leave for Spithead, arriving there about the 25th inst. All the papers here speak in terms of admiration of the appearance of the British ironclads.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

THE AMOUNT $5,500,000, AND THE SCHEME TO EMBRACE A LOTTERY FOR FOUR YEARS.

LONDON, July 27.—The Chinese loan mentioned in these dispatches yesterday was an Imperial silver loan of 4,400,000 taels, or about $5,500,000. The interest is at the rate of 8 per cent, and the loan is to run for only ten years. Tenders for the loan were received at Canton, and were opened on the 25th inst. The plan contains a lottery feature, an annual drawing being held from 1883 to 1887 for bonds to be paid in each of those years.

ABYSSINIA.

MISSIONARIES SEIZED.

PARIS, July 28.—A dispatch from Alexandria, Egypt, announces that the French Catholic Bishop of Massua and four missionaries, on a tour of inspection of the Catholic missionary stations of Abyssinia, were captured by natives, who pillaged and burned a church and mission-house, robbed the prisoners of their clothes, and sent them into the interior.

RUSSIA.

THE EMPEROR.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—The Emperor of Russia will leave shortly for Moscow. Four hundred police have already been sent on as a precaution, and troops are being stationed all along the line between Moscow and St. Petersburg,—about 400 English miles.

THE CZAR AND FAMILY

have started for Moscow.

AUSTRIA.

EARTHQUAKE.

VIENNA, July 28.—There was a violent shock of earthquake at Agram this forenoon.

THE INFERNAL MACHINES.

VIENNA, July 28.—The semi-official *Fremdenblatt*, discussing the infernal machines affair, suggests that all Governments should bind themselves to consider attempts upon life and property, even when for political objects, as crimes, and should prevent such attempts by every possible means.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The New Members Assigned to Committees—Corporal Punishment to Be Administered Only on Written Requests by Parents.

The regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, President Delaney in the chair.

A communication was read, announcing the appointment of William Floto as a member of the Board, vice Adolph Schoeninger, declined. The document was received, and Mr. Floto took his seat.

The Committee on Janitors and Supplies reported in favor of awarding contracts for furnishing the schools with 5,000 tons of coal the coming winter, recommending the use of Pittsburg lump coal, and that the award be divided between W. P. Rend & Co., Ramsey & Burt, and Ellsworth & Co., at the uniform price of $5 per ton. The report was concurred in.

THE COMMITTEES.

The Chair announced the assignment of the new members for committee duty. Inspector Floto was given place on the Committees on Buildings and Grounds, Publications, Evening Schools, and German; J. J. Healy, on Janitors and Supplies, Text-Books, and Evening Schools; Inspector Bridge, on Finance and Auditing, Salaries, Teachers, and Music and Drawing; and Inspector Krause, on Publications, School-Fund Property, High Schools, and Judiciary. Inspector Healy was given the care of the Douglas, Jones, Raymond, and Wallace Street Schools; Inspector Floto, of the Franklin, Kinzie, East Kinzie, and Nickersonville; Inspector Bridge, of the Haven, Ogden, and Wentworth Avenue; and Inspector Krause, of the Huron, Pearson, and Third Avenue Schools.

The Board then went into a Committee of the Whole to further consider the revision of the rules.

Inspector Brenan moved to strike out the amendment to the rules heretofore adopted authorizing principals, in aggravated cases, to administer corporal punishment, and a spirited discussion followed.

Inspector Floto was opposed to the motion, and thought corporal punishment frequently necessary as a disciplinary measure. As the rule had existed, refractory scholars could only be suspended or expelled, which simply let them out of school and pleased them. He thought many parents would be glad to see corporal punishment in preference to suspension or expulsion, and hoped the rule would not be changed.

Inspector Bridge wanted the rule amended so that corporal punishment should only be administered upon the written request of the parent of the child, and Inspector Burroughs agreed with him—that is, if punishment of the kind was to be admissable at all.

Some further discussion followed, and the rule was amended to accord with Inspector Bridge's ideas.

The question of making two offices out of the position of Building and Supply Agent was next discussed, pending which the Committee arose and reported progress, and the Board adjourned.

JAMES MADISON.

ORANGE COURT HOUSE, Va., July 28.—Montpelier, the home and birthplace of President Madison, sold to-day at public auction for $20,000 to James Carrington of the Exchange Hotel, Richmond.

A Man with Five Fatal Diseases.

Sacramento (Cal.) Union.

By request of friends a post-mortem was held yesterday by Drs. Hughson and Pinkham upon the remains of J. A. C. Palmer, who died the day previous. The deceased was an old resident in the city, and his extremely emaciated appearance for many years past has caused him to be generally observed, and led to considerable speculation and conjectures as to the disease which should produce such effects and yet not prove fatal. The post-mortem revealed the fact that he had at the time of his death five diseases or derangements at five distinct parts of his body, either of which would positively and almost immediately prove fatal to any person of only ordinary tenacity of life. The lungs were consumed to about one-third their natural size and filled with tubercles. They were also both extensively adhered to the walls of the chest. The left auricle and ventricle of the heart appeared healthy, but the walls were almost as thin as writing-paper, and in the right ventricle was a fibrinous clot about four inches in length, which would be supposed to kill immediately. The stomach was extensively ulcerated, and its walls were not more than half the thickness of an ordinary healthy stomach. The small intestine had become intussuscepted or turned within itself for a distance of seven inches. This is a very unusual occurrence, and one of the most fatal. It is thought from appearance and symptoms that this condition could not have existed more than twenty-four hours prior to his death. Below this another portion of the small intestine for a distance of about fourteen inches showed that a high state of inflammation had existed, followed by mortification. Notwithstanding these conditions found, and the almost death-like appearance which Mr. Palmer sustained for many years past, his last illness did not occur until last Saturday, and, when a physician was sent for on that day and called to see him, Mr. Palmer had gone down-town, and remained there for hours. He was confined to his bed but two days prior to his death, during which time his symptoms of immediate difficulty pointed directly, if not exclusively, to inflammation or disease of the stomach. It is an interesting fact in connection with this case that the deceased was a very small man, of not over five feet and one or two inches in hight, and of slight frame, not weighing much over 100 pounds when in health, and probably not to exceed eighty pounds for many years past. It may also be added that, contrary to what would naturally be expected, he uniformly possessed a ravenous appetite, which was so marked that formerly his malady was attributed to the presence of a tape-worm.

Winchester's Hypophosphites will cure consumption, coughs, weak lungs, bronchitis, and general debility. Established twenty-one years.

CROPS.

Additional Reports Giving the Conditions in Twenty-two Iowa Counties.

Ravages of Bugs and Worms—Some Damage by Blight—Progress of Harvest.

Condition of Things in Illinois—Ravages of the Army-Worm in Some Localities.

IOWA.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HAMPTON, July 28.—Wheat badly blighted and injured by chinch-bugs. Oats good; same as last year in acreage and yield. Corn excellent; etter than in 1880. Large acreage of flax; some of the early sown is blighted. Hay good. Crops all encouraging except wheat. Harvesting well along.

CLAYTON COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELKADER, July 28.—Wheat two-thirds cut, but will not be half a crop. Oats good. Corn No. 1. Flax good. Hay-crop large, but wet weather has injured some of it. Chinch-bugs numerous, and have destroyed much wheat and some oats, and may yet go into the corn. Army-worm reported in two townships in last two days, but everything is out of the way except corn.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEMARS, July 28.—The crops in general average about two-thirds as much as last year, but are good, and the outlook is rather favorable. Harvesting has commenced.

SIOUX COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ORANGE CITY, July 28.—Harvesting commenced Monday, and the work is progressing rapidly. Crops are good. There are no bugs or worms at work, and the people are happy.

DAVIS COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMFIELD, July 28.—Owing to heavy rains corn will be lighter considerably than last year. Wheat almost a failure. Oats fair in acreage, but injured some by chinch-bugs. They, together with army-worms, have done some damage to corn and oats in various localities. Hay good. Harvest well advanced.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WEBSTER CITY, July 28.—As compared with last year wheat will average two-thirds; oats, corn, and hay, 100 per cent; and flax, 125 per cent. Harvest half over. Outlook for yield good.

WARREN COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANOLA, July 28.—Crops not so good as last year. Storms did great damage. Farmers despondent; outlook gloomy. Harvesting in full blast.

MILLS COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GLENWOOD, July 28.—Grain all cut. Wheat very light; straw short, and berry not well filled. Oats better than last year, but not a full crop. Hay above the average. Corn late, but, if season remains favorable, a fair crop will yet be raised. It is very weedy, owing to wet weather.

IOWA COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARENGO, July 28.—Corn will average about two-thirds of a crop; wheat not over one-fifth. Oats good. Flax poor. Rye fair to good. The floods did great damage in this county along the water-courses. Crops of all kinds totally destroyed. There is a smooth gray worm from one to one and a half inches long—looks like cut-worm—at work; and they have taken whole fields of wheat, oats, corn, and flax. In fact, they do not stop for anything, but eat up foxtail and ragweed readily. They appear, however, to be particularly fond of flax and oats. Their destruction is complete, as they leave nothing but the bare stock standing. In many places their ravages have been great, equaling the grasshoppers of the plains. Chinch-bugs have done some damage, but nothing in comparison to the so-called army-worm. Harvesting well under way. Hay-crop about an average where not destroyed or damaged by high water.

KEOKUK COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIGOURNEY, July 28.—Farmers very busy haying and harvesting. Oats good. Very little, if any, wheat will be cut. Army-worm doing some damage in east part of this county. Corn on flat lands almost a failure. Hay very good. Skunk River higher than ever known before, and crops on bottom-lands, that were promising two weeks ago, are now entirely destroyed.

BOONE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOONSBORO, July 28.—Wheat-crop light in acreage and yield,—about two-thirds of a crop. Oats good in every respect. Cannot get over half a crop of corn, even with most favorable season. Flax two-thirds crop. Tame hay medium. Wild hay in sloughs all spoiled by late rains. Early potatoes badly rotted. Excepting tame hay and oats, crops will not exceed half as much as last year in this county. Farmers generally disheartened. Chinch-bugs have damaged small grain somewhat, and cut-worms have done a good deal of damage to corn in some localities. Rain in early part of July did great damage to all kinds of farm-products. Harvesting in progress, and by the end of this week little grain will be standing that will be cut at all. Farmers have most of their tame hay stacked in good shape. Generally speaking, the outlook for farmers is very unsatisfactory in this county, although the weather is fine for taking care of what little there is.

DALLAS COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADEL, July 28.—Crops half what they were last year. People despondent. Grub-worms working badly. Harvesting half-done.

BREMER COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WAVERLY, July 28.—On an average, crops are better than last year. Outlook good. Chinch-bugs doing some damage. Harvesting in progress.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Corn will be about half a crop, owing to excessive rains. Oats good, but many fields have been ruined by the army-worm. Wheat almost a failure; probably one-fourth of a crop. Rye little sown, but good. Hay-crop average. High water has swept away many bridges on Skunk and English Rivers; also ruined hundreds of acres of corn, oats, and grass. Half the grain harvested.

TAMA COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, July 28.—Wheat 60 per cent of last year. Oats good. Corn-crop about 75 per cent as large as last year; it has been injured badly on low lands. Rye good. Flax fair. Hay generally good. Much grass destroyed on low ground. Some damage has been done by chinch-bugs and cut-worms. The late storms did an immense amount of damage to crops, on the low lands particularly; nearly all crops there are destroyed. Harvesting is the work of to-day.

GREENE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JEFFERSON, July 28.—Harvesting half done. Wheat and oats fully as good as last year. Wheat ten to twelve bushels per acre. No bugs or worms here. Corn is poor as a rule; will be about two-thirds as large as last year's crop, which was very heavy.

APPANOOSE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CENTREVILLE, July 28.—Crops of all kinds are one-third better than last year. Farmers encouraged. Harvesting will be over by Aug. 1.

MONROE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBIA, July 28.—Oats and hay are one-fourth better than last year. Wheat almost a total failure. Corn-crop about one-half as large as last year. Chinch-bugs plenty. There will be a sufficient amount of grain to live on and take all the stock through, but there will be little grain shipped.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TIFFIN, July 28.—Corn cannot be more than two-thirds of a crop. Oats, rye, and grass are generally a fair crop, except on low land, where the floods did great damage. Little wheat here, and what there is will not exceed two-thirds an average crop.

WRIGHT COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLARION, July 28.—Corn, oats, rye, flax, hay, and all vegetables look very promising, but wheat has been damaged by blight. There have been hundreds of acres of new breaking in this county this year.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RED OAK, July 28.—The crops in this county will not average over half, as compared with last year. Rain has damaged hay somewhat, and injured small grain. The outlook is not very favorable, and farmers are despondent. Harvesting has been in progress since the 15th inst.

MARION COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KNOXVILLE, July 28.—Wheat will not make more than one-fourth of a crop, oats about one-half, corn one-half, rye fully average, hay good. High water on Des Moines River destroyed most of the crops there,—it runs about thirty miles in the county; also on Skunk River, which runs seven miles in the county. Harvesting almost done. Notwithstanding the unfavorable outlook people are not disheartened.

CLARKE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSCEOLA, July 28.—Crops not as good as last year. Wheat an entire failure, caused by chinch-bugs. Corn-crop good. Oats short. Grass and flax generally good. Harvest well along.

OTHER STATES.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., July 28.—The reports that the army-worm had appeared in the eastern part of this county and in Brown County are untrue. Farmers from all quarters of the county say the prospect for a corn crop has not been surpassed for many years, if ever. All products of the farm are doing well, and, except a shortage in the wheat crop, will yield a great abundance. Pasturage and water are abundant.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRIGGSVILLE, Ill., July 28.—It has been a number of years since I have seen as good a prospect at this time of the year for corn as exists at present. There has only been a few days of such dry weather as to injure it since it sprouted, and, while some fields look bad, the prospect is good. The corn is tall and of a good color, tasseled in good time, and timely showers helped it a great deal. More rain is needed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PONTIAC, Ill., July 28.—Our farmers generally are now harvesting their oats, rye, and flax. The weather is favorable and crops good. The army worm has not injured the oats much in this vicinity. Corn is looking fine in most parts of our county. We have more acres in corn, and will raise more corn this year than any other county in the State. The ground is getting very dry and corn is needing rain.

WASHINGTON.

COL. BURCH DEAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28.—The death of Col. Burch, Secretary of the Senate, has caused quite a shock. Few knew that he was sick until Monday, and many of his friends were not looking for a fatal termination. Though suffering, as his physicians say, with heart-disease, he did not appear like an invalid during his last appearance on the streets a short time since. He was attended by Dr. J. H. Baxter and Surgeon-General Wales, of the Navy. He has been an excellent officer, and had the respect of the Republican side of the Senate. He was a gentleman of much dignity of bearing, and of courteous manner. He served in the Confederate army from Tennessee, and was at one time Speaker of the State Senate. He was chief proprietor of the Nashville *American*. Though a pronounced Democrat, he took the strongest ground of any Southern journal against the Ku-Klux. His death may introduce serious embarrassments in all payments on the Senate side of the Capitol. His requisition is believed, under law, to be necessary to obtain money from the Treasury for the pay of Senators, and of all employés on the Senate side, as well as for the varied contingent expenses. Whether this difficulty can be readily met does not appear. If it cannot, all Senate payments of every nature must be suspended till the Senate elects a new Clerk.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 28.—The news of the death at Washington to-day of Col. John C. Burch, Secretary of the United States Senate, produced a painful shock in this community, so sudden a fatal termination of his illness not being anticipated. The deceased was long identified with the journalism of this city, and was President of the American Publishing Company at the time of his death, and a large stockholder in the *American* newspaper. The members of the city press held a meeting and adopted appropriate resolutions. The Council, in session to-night, also adopted resolutions of respect. The remains will be brought here for interment, arriving Sunday morning.

INFERNAL MACHINES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28.—Secretary-of-the-Treasury Windom to-day addressed a communication to the Collectors of Customs of Boston and New York, from which ports it is alleged the infernal machines and combustibles which recently arrived at Liverpool were shipped. The letters contained instructions to the officers to use every endeavor to ascertain the name of the consignor of the packages. The Secretary, speaking on the subject, said that, while it may be impossible for the Collectors to ascertain directly the name of the person, he hopes at least to discover a clew which may lead to the detection of the guilty ones.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28.—The Treasury Department to-day purchased 510,000 ounces of fine silver, for delivery at the Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New Orleans Mints.

Coupon 5 per cent bonds redeemed with interest to date of presentation up to close of business to-day aggregated $125,100. Amount of 6 per cent bonds which matured July 1, redeemed by Treasurer Gilfillan to date, $13,197,400.

Orders have been given to close up as speedily as possible the London agency for the receipt of 5 and 6 per cent bonds for continuance at 3½ per cent.

The Treasury Department has ordered the discontinuance of the manufacture and sale of gold tokens stamped "quarter dollar," and "half dollar." Persons manufacturing or selling such tokens, are rendering themselves liable to penalties of both fine and imprisonment.

Secretary Windom approved Judge Robertson's bond as Collector of Customs of the Port of New York.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic sends the following cablegram regarding the long-disputed boundary question between that Republic and Chili: "A treaty has been signed with Chili through the good offices of the United States Minister."

Attorney-General MacVeagh has decided that where homestead entry of public lands has been made by a settler, the land so entered cannot, whilst such entry stands, be set apart by the President for a military reservation, even "prior to the completion of the full title in the settler," but that where preëmption has been made of public lands the land covered thereby may be set apart by the President for such reservation at any time previous to payment and entry by the settler, under the Preëmption law.

OBITUARY.

LEWIS J. CLAWSON.

The funeral of the late Lewis J. Clawson, Jr., who was drowned at Kenwood Tuesday evening while bathing, took place at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon from the residence of J. W. Preston, Esq., No. 1034 Prairie avenue. There were a large number of the friends of the deceased present, and among them a delegation from the Board of Trade, of which Mr. Clawson was a well-known member, consisting of Messrs. Walter Hough, Frank Magiven and J. A. Edwards. The services were conducted by the Rev. Arthur Swazey, pastor of the Forty-first Street Presbyterian Church, and the choir of the church sang a number of appropriate selections. Dr. Swazey spoke feelingly of the many good qualities of the deceased, and pointed out the lesson that death was in our midst at all times. He closed with an appropriate prayer. The floral offerings on the casket were very beautiful, among them being a large piece representing "The Gates Ajar," from friends on the Board of Trade; a floral urn from Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Preston; and a floral lyre from Mrs. H. O. Stone. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Gorton, Hoyne, Smink, Mohler, Bond, and Turner. The remains were conveyed to Oakwoods Cemetery for interment.

The following resolutions in reference to the death of the deceased were offered yesterday by George C. Eldridge on the Board of Trade and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The members of this Board have learned with deep sorrow of the sudden death by drowning of Mr. L. J. Clawson; therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Clawson this Board has lost a member who had won the respect and esteem of all who knew him.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this Association, and a copy transmitted to the wife and family of our deceased brother, and that we tender to them our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of their affliction.

SERGT. FAULKNER.

The funeral of Sergt. William Drake Faulkner, of Company I, Second Regiment, I. N. G., who met his death through the mistake of a nurse in the County Hospital last Friday night in administering medicine, took place at the Hospital yesterday morning. The company of which he was a member was present, also the numerous friends and acquaintances of the deceased. Among the floral tributes were a beautiful wreath presented by Mrs. T. Rice, and a shield, the offering of his comrades. The services were conducted by the Rev. W. T. Meloy, pastor of the United Presbyterian Church. A quartet sang a selection, after which the pastor read the fifth chapter of the First Thessalonians. An eloquent address followed, in which the speaker took occasion to impress upon the minds of all present the necessity of being always prepared for death. The death of the young man was due to a simple mistake, and none might know when other causes equally simple, but equally fatal, might occur to them. Soldiers especially should be prepared, as theirs is a vocation fraught with danger and death. A prayer was offered, after which the quartet sang "Jesus, Lover of My Soul." Several of the soldiers acted as pall-bearers, and the funeral proceeded to Graceland, where the remains were buried with military honors.

F. H. BROWNE.

Fred H. Browne, the young gentleman who killed himself in the park adjoining the Townsend House, Oconomowoc, Wis., Tuesday evening, was for several years a resident of this city, coming here from Hartford, Conn., where his father was a prominent physician. He was with the ticket department of the Michigan Central Railroad for four or five years, and for the past year he had been identified with the bicycle business, selling the machines and instructing new beginners. He was an expert rider, and was at one time Captain of the Chicago Bicycle Club. He went to Milwaukee last February and entered the riding school there as teacher. Mr. Browne was honest, upright, kind-hearted, and generous to a fault, and was a favorite with all who knew him, and his many excellent qualities endeared him to all. His untimely and tragic death has caused much genuine sorrow among his associates and friends. The body of the deceased was brought here yesterday morning by his late roommate, and was forwarded to New Hampshire last evening for burial.

CEMENTING THE CORNER

Everything Said to Be Corraled, or in Prospect of Speedily Becoming So.

Earmarks of "The Ohio River Set"—Yesterday's Advance in the Markets—The Talk.

The Board of Trade markets continued to monopolize attention yesterday. The leading cereals advanced, and provisions rallied after an early break. The air was full of gossip as usual, the value of which did not appreciate much in the open market. The crowd seemed disposed to lay the August deal in wheat at the doors of the "Cincinnati clique," after vainly trying to fit it on somebody else. August wheat sold at $1.19@1.20¼, closing at about $1.19¾. September and October were nearly together, both closing at $1.15¼.

"We think," said a communicative broker, "that the wheat market for August is now short about 12,000,000 bushels. The Cincinnati clique have that month in the toils, and they are letting it rest easy, settling quietly with the boys who want to close up and crawl out. They seem to be buying September and October wheat though some people don't think so; but both those futures are strong and higher, and the manipulators probably calculate on carrying the deal into next month at least, and are striving for an opportunity to get rid of their cash wheat without loss. The short sellers in September, and the month following it, were also buying yesterday, and parties who have sold winter wheat in St. Louis were hedging here by purchasing September.

THE OHIO RIVER SET

have oceans of money, and you can expect lively times for a while yet."

A tall gentleman wearing a high white hat, who was standing near, seemed a trifle nervous.

"Have you faith in wheat still, Mr. Handy?" asked THE TRIBUNE chronicler on the Rialto.

"Oh, yes. But you mustn't publish anything I say, young man."

"Is Rockefeller interested?"

The gentleman turned away, declining to talk. That one question apparently settled him.

"Jack" Sturges, with the twinkle of experience in his eye, remarked, in answer to a question, "Why, I think it is a crazy deal. What is the sense in paying 3 cents or 4 cents above a shipping price for wheat right on the eve of a harvest?" "Jack" seemed to think the clique couldn't handle the whole crop without getting their own crops full.

"What do I know about the wheat clique? Well, nothing," said a member of a prominent firm, "and if I were posted I should not be silly enough to give everything away to a newspaper man. Why do the papers talk so much about us? Every day four or five men ask, 'Is Armour in this or that deal,' till one would suppose we were dabbling in everything under the sun. Who is that New York chap who telegraphs every day a column or so about Armour & Co? Have Armour and McGeoch joined hands in pork, and have Armour and Fowler agreed to work together in lard? There it is a gain. Don't you think it stupid for you to come in here and ask such questions? But, really, now, it does look as if there was a wheat deal in August. If we were running one, we should manage it, you may just bet your sweet existence."

THE CROWD CAUGHT

in the July oat corner were settling at 44¼ cents. The line of shorts for that month is believed to have been narrowed down to only 500,000 bushels. The big receipts of the past few weeks have quite upset the arrangements of the controlling powers. Nobody supposed there were so many old oats in the country, but the high prices drew them out, and the new crop has contributed some. The parties running the squeeze had to take care of the receipts at high prices, in addition to the big load of cash oats they have carried since June. It is said they own the stock in sight amounting to about 8,000,000 bushels, and are puzzled to know what to do with it. Prices for oats were run up to 40 cents per bushel yesterday—the highest price since the famous Chandler corner, which this one is said to closely resemble. While car-lots of No. 2 oats were selling yesterday at 44¼ cents, seller August was 30⅝ cents, and September 28⅜@28¾ cents. If gossip be true, the Eastern parties who have been investing their money in July oats will hardly care to speculate in horse-feed again. The sum lost is estimated at three-quarters of a million dollars,—with more or less to hear from. The squeeze extends from Chicago to New York.

Rye has tumbled about 11 cents per bushel since Monday. Yesterday it sold at 85 cents cash. The July squeeze seems to be petering out. The settlement price yesterday was 86, with little doing. "You see," said the "rye crowd," "the country fellows have been sending their rye here, expecting to get high prices on the last days of the month, and they find

THE TRAIN HAS GONE OUT."

Erratic barley took a slumpy turn yesterday, seller September falling off to 92c, with a dull market. The rains are said to have so damaged the crop that only a small proportion of it can be expected to grade No. 2. This news made the September sellers nervous at one time, and they hastened to get out of the trade.

"All the markets are corraled except corn and timothy seed," said a leading broker yesterday, "and I hear the latter will soon be in the list." There were some symptoms of a game of some sort in corn during the session of the Call Board. Lyon sold to Ricker 500,000 bushels of corn, seller September, at 47⅞c, and Bloom to Hobbs, the same quantity at the same price. Both were single transactions, and are said to be the largest ones ever made on the call. They opened the boys' eyes, and some of the dealers, who have considered themselves in the first class, immediately took a back seat. July corn touched 50 cents per bushel, the highest price since the Turko-Russian War. It is given out that some people are laying much stress on Vennor's predictions that early frosts will overtake the corn crop.

Taylor predicts $20-pork in September, and higher prices for lard and meats. He seems to think the double marriage of Armour with McGeoch, and Armour with Fowler, means lively times in the future.

T. M. Baxter & Co. are settling at 25 cents cash, the balance in six, nine, and twelve months. They intend to pay in full. The total liabilities of the firm were about $11,000, and they think the assets will cover all the indebtedness. The house has resumed business.

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE WORLD" AT M'VICKER'S.

A packed auditorium greeted the first presentation of "The World" at McVicker's Theatre last night, the occasion being the beginning of the twenty-fifth regular season. It was the largest legitimate first-night house that has been seen in Chicago for a long time. "Standing-room only" was placarded at an early hour, and there were few complimentaries, or bill-boards, and no "paper" at all in the theatre.

The story of the play has already been told at some length in these columns, and the scenery has been described. It now only remains to say something of the play itself as a dramatic composition and of the acting. "The World" is a heavy melodrama. The incidents are sensational, and the "effects" would decently furnish forth a dozen ordinary plays. The whole strength of the piece lies in the situations. That is the main characteristic of melodrama and of none more than of "The World." The dialog, when it is not commonplace, is slow. The motions are often veiled or obscured, and the narrative itself is interrupted for the sake of revolving scenes, elevators, trap-doors, and other mechanical *diablerie*. The action is not even distinctly consecutive. The play had three authors and it is plain that there were originally two plays and possibly three. The rudiments of one play are still roughly discerned in the diamond conspiracy and the explosion of a ship by an infernal machine for the sake of the insurance; of another in the insane asylum imprisonment and escape; and, it may be, of a third in all the remaining matter relating to the attempt to keep *Sir Clement* out of his estates, including the villainy of his brother, his own sacrifices, and the loss of his sweetheart. We are inclined to think, however, that the infernal machine goes by itself, and that the rest of the play, from the madhouse downward, was originally one. Whoever shall study the action carefully will observe that the connection between these parts is extremely slight. The Jew *Mo Jewell* is the only link between Cape Colony and England, unless *Mary Blythe* may by courtesy be called another. It will be seen, however, that the latter is somewhat forcibly transported to the Cape and back again.

The merits of "The World"—and it has great dramatic merits—lie, as has been said, in the situations. What could be stronger than the appeal of the doomed conspirator, caught in his own trap, for a boat to take him away from the ship? or the explosion following? or the shipwrecked mariner on the tiny raft? or the robbery of *Sir Clement*, involving the violent death of the robber? or his commitment to an insane asylum on the unconscious evidence against him of the woman he loved, though it afterwards appeared the physicians were prepared to commit him on no evidence at all? or the confronting of the criminal by his victim? or the tragic death of the depraved brother?

The scenery was remarkable and more than fulfilled the expectations formed concerning it. The elevator was as lifelike as anybody could wish. The "little raft tossed upon the ocean" according to program, and the revolving scene opening up a view of the river was a marvel of mechanical ingenuity. What is still more noteworthy for a first night everything moved smoothly from beginning to end.

The acting was throughout capable and intelligent. Mr. Harry Crisp bore the burden of the play on his shoulders as *Sir Clement Huntingford*. He began with evident nervousness, but this soon wore away, and in the later scenes he was manly and impressive. Mr. George Morton as *Harry Huntingford* was a graceful and not impossible villain, having the good taste to let his baseness appear in his action rather than in his dress or countenance. Roland Reed was acceptable as the Jew, and the minor male parts were generally well played. Miss Procter as *Mabel Huntingford* and Hetty Tracy as *Mary Blythe* were at first overcome by the prevailing stiffness, but recovered themselves handsomely towards the end.

The play was enthusiastically received by the large audience, and there were many recalls. "The World" will be continued until further notice.

THE THOMAS CONCERTS.

The eighteenth of the series of Thomas concerts was given last evening to a large audience notwithstanding it was the regular symphony night. This may be owing partly to the fact that the symphony was new, and partly also to the remarkable interest attaching to the remainder of the program. The symphony was the Second, by Johannes Brahms, in D major, op. 73, and has not been heard before in this city and rarely in this country. It is in the conventional four movements, the first an *allegro*, which is vigorous in many of its contrasts, though as a whole the movement is sufficiently gentle to be called pastoral, and in some of its phrases the critics have traced a resemblance to Mendelssohn. The slow movement is an *adagio* which will always be "caviare to the General." The third is an *allegretto grazioso*, instead of the usual *scherzo*, and consists of an *allegretto* and *presto*. It is marked by much the same peculiar character as the first, though it possesses great variety, and is very clear and graceful in treatment. The final movement, an *allegro con spirito*, is full of spirit and vigor, and moves on to its close in a fresh, strong, and fascinating manner. The work as a whole reveals all that strength of handling and perfection of form that always characterize Brahms' music, but it is a work that will have to fight for its popularity. The remaining portions of the program were unusually interesting, including, in the first part, Liszt's stirring march, "Vom Fels Zum Meer," Beethoven's glorious "Leonora Overture" No. 3. The introduction to the third act of Wagner's "Meistersinger" and the unique ballet music to "Nero"; and the second part, the overture to "William Tell," the Bach-Gounod "Ave Maria," Strauss' "New Vienna Waltz," and the Polacca from Thomas' "Mignon."

The program for this evening, the second of the "request" series, will be as follows:

March—"Tannhäuser" Overture—"Tannhäuser"	Wagner
Serenade	Schubert
Suite—"L'Arlesienne"	Bizet
Overture—"Don Juan"	Mozart
Allegretto, Scherzo, 7th Symphony	Beethoven
"Hungarian Dances"	Brahms
"Carnival of Venice"—(Burlesque).	
"Amaryllis"—Air by Louis XIII	Gys
Waltz—"In's Centrum"	Strauss
"Torchlight March"—No. 1, in B	Meyerbeer

It will be a matter of general musical interest, not alone locally, that on Thursday evening, the 11th of August, Rubinstein's Fifth Symphony, which is still in manuscript and has never yet been heard, will be played for the first time in Chicago. On Thursday next Beethoven's Seventh will be the symphony.

ACCIDENT OR MURDER?

The Post-Mortem Develops the Fact that John Beidler Died from Asphixiation, Caused Either by Drowning or Choking—The Suicide Theory Scouted.

Yesterday morning County-Physician Bluthardt, assisted by Drs. Chaffee and Stowell, held a post-mortem examination of the body of John Beidler. The physicians found only one thing to establish the theory that the deceased was murdered. This was an abrasion, or rather a discoloration, of the skin in and around the left ear. They inclined to the belief that this was the result of a blow from a slung-shot. Dr. Bluthardt's report will set forth that the organs of the body were found in a normal condition; that the brain was somewhat soft and decomposed; that the appearances spoken of were noted on the left side of the head; and that the tongue protruded at least three-fourths of an inch from the teeth, and was indented thereby. On this state of facts Dr. Bluthardt holds that the deceased came to his

DEATH BY ASPHYXIATION,

caused either by drowning or choking. There is really no positive evidence by which to determine whether the deceased was assaulted before he reached the water or not.

Coroner Matson last evening swore in a jury of business-men at Wright's undertaking establishment on Fifth avenue. It being stated that the case was in the hands of the detectives, an adjournment was taken until Friday, Aug. 5, at 3 p. m. No stock is taken in the yarn about a young man who hired a boat Friday night on the lake shore and who did not return with the vessel. The evidence all through points to either accident or murder, and the suicidal theory is not entertained for a moment.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Jesuit Father, Antonio Julian, in his book on travels in South America, says, "This plant (the Coca) possesses all of the wonderful properties claimed for it." Commodore Gibbon (of the United States Exploring Expedition of the Amazon), says: "The Coca has properties so marvelous that it enables the Indians, without any other nourishment, to perform forced marches of five and six days. It is so bracing and tonic that by chewing it alone they will perform journeys of 300 miles on foot without appearing in the least fatigued." To build up a broken down system or to to relieve dyspepsia, billiousness, and female monthly sufferings the Liebig Company's Coca Beef Tonic has no equal. Beware of counterfeits.

Arend's Beef, Iron, and Wine, with Cinchona, the standard medicinal tonic of this progressive age. It enriches the blood, promptly invigorates the brain and nervous system, improves digestion, etc. Result: A round form, bright eyes, happy state of mind. Arend's drug-store, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

HOSIERY, &c.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S

GREAT

SUMMER SALE

AT THE

West End Dry Goods House

MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.

CONTINUED ATTRACTIONS!

Another Hosiery Matinee!

CHILDREN'S FANCY HOSE—

Under 6¼ inch at.........35 cts. pair.
6¼ to 8¼ inch at..30 cts. pair.

These are a great bargain, about half price, and the last opportunity we shall offer on this class of goods. If you missed any of the former lots, don't let this slip! Come early!

Ladies' and Misses' Lace Mitts, assorted colors, at 25 cts. pair; goods worth 65 cts. to $1.00 pair.

Handsome Printed Lawns, - 5 cts. yd.
Best Cambrics, - - - - - 7 cts.
Merrimac Prints, - - - - - 5 cts.

The above are all best goods and very pretty styles.

Our Great 40-Cent Corset Sale is continued up stairs. These Corsets are silk embroidered; perfect fitting; white and colored; are fresh goods; and an original and inimitable bargain.

Pretty White Mull Ties, embroid'd ends, 10c each; formerly 40 to 60 cts.

Heavy Reductions on Summer Wraps and Cloaks.

Dress Goods and Grenadines at a great sacrifice.

Japanese Silks, - - - - 25 cts. yd.

THE RAILROADS.

The Extraordinary Cut in West-Bound Freight Rates from Boston.

Great Excitement Caused by This Action Among the New York Officials.

Boston Tourists Flocking to Chicago on a Five-Dollar Ticket.

The Blythe Process for Preserving Ties and Bridge Timbers.

Denver & Rio Grande and Mexican National Narrow-Gauge Roads.

THE FREIGHT WAR.

The announcement made in yesterday's TRIBUNE that the west-bound freight rates from Boston had been reduced to about the same figure as those charged on east-bound business caused quite a flutter in railway circles here, and it is the general opinion now that the west-bound rates from all other seaboard points will speedily follow suit. The break in the rates from Boston, as indicated yesterday, was inaugurated by the Vermont Central and Grand Trunk Railways. Since the war on east-bound rates has been inaugurated and the rates went down to a basis of 15 cents on grain from Chicago to New York the Grand Trunk has greatly suffered, and it has been unable to secure one-half of the percentage allowed it by the eastbound pooling arrangement (10 per cent). The Grand Trunk is now about 200,000 tons behind on its east-bound percentages, with no prospects of being able to make it up. The east-bound rates are already so low as to leave no margin of profit to the Grand Trunk, and consequently it finds itself unable to further reduce east-bound rates without injuring itself far more than its adversaries. Vanderbilt claims that, while his competitors are losing money at the 15-cent rate, he is making a profit at that figure, owing to the superior facilities of the New York Central. For this reason a further cut in east-bound rates would have but little effect in bringing Vanderbilt to terms. But by cutting the west-bound rates the Grand Trunk expects to strike Vanderbilt in a sore spot, as his roads are taking the bulk of the Boston business. The maintenance of Western rates has enabled Vanderbilt to make up in a measure for his reduced earnings on the east-bound business. When he is compelled to forego his profits on the west-bound business, it is believed he will become more tractable and consent to a restoration of the rates and an equalization of the business according to the pool percentages. It remains to be seen, however, whether the new move will have such an effect upon Mr. Vanderbilt as is anticipated by his adversaries.

WAR IN EARNEST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Samuel Carpenter, the General Eastern Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was in high glee to-day over the reports made to him by his scouts that the brokers were selling at his rates,—$7 to Chicago, $7 to Cincinnati, and $12.75 to St. Louis. He was satisfied from these reports that he had forced the brokers to the wall and had knocked all the fun out of them. "They are not so chipper to-day," said he, "and have quit talking about running the rates down to nothing and of giving tickets away, with fans and opera-glasses to boot, you will find them a sad lot of men at the present time. They dare not cut beneath us, and are on their last legs." Mr. Carpenter intimated that the Pennsylvania Company was awaiting some move upon the part of the other competing lines and seemed perfectly satisfied at the situation of affairs. At the offices of the New York Central & Hundson River, the Baltimore & Ohio, and the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railway, the rates were the same as those of the Pennsylvania Company, and there was no talk of raising or lowering the prices. It was not known, either, whether there would be any meeting of the Presidents or General Passenger Agents of the companies upon the subject of closing the war

When the reporter went forth to see the "sad and weary brokers," he found them to be the liveliest and most humorous men he had met in his travels. They admitted that they were somewhat busted, but that was owing to a rush of business. Instead of feeling dispirited and willing to abdicate, they said, with much hilarity, in the slang of the day, "It is a chilly morning when we get left."

From the *Tribune*: "The action of the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Roads in announcing, late Wednesday afternoon, a general reduction of rates on west-bound freight from Boston to Chicago seriously threatens the existence of the trunk line pool. The new schedule of rates which was announced at the Boston office of the Grand Trunk on Wednesday is a reduction of more than 50 per cent from the regular tariff. The announcement of this reduction created no little excitement in railroad circles not only in Boston, but in this city. It was not known here yesterday afternoon whether the Boston & Albany Road had taken any steps toward retaliation, but it was admitted generally by railroad men that there was no other course for that Company than to meet the reduced rates. Little doubt was expressed that the Boston & Albany would announce a similar reduction in west-bound rates to-day. This will be followed by a general reduction in rates from this city by all trunk lines. In fact, some of the lines were preparing yesterday to make lower rates. It is known that since the last meeting of the freight agents, a week ago, goods have been shipped by one at least of the fast freight lines on a basis of 50 cents per 100 pounds all rail to Chicago. Broadway agents generally said yesterday that they had observed the tariff rates last week, and rates were firm yesterday. The agent of one trunk line remarked: It is a popular impression in Broadway that west-bound rates are firm. Wait until to-morrow. There are a good many circuses in the country just now. You may see the greatest show on earth up around here to-morrow. While some of the trunk line fast freight lines have been taking goods at a 50-cent rate all rail to Chicago, the fast freight lines running in connection with the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk lines are taking freight at even lower rates."

A TERRIBLE CUT.

BOSTON, July 28.—The Grand Trunk and Central Vermont Railroads announced the following schedule of freight rates to Chicago: First class—35 cents per 100 pounds, a reduction from 75 cents; second class—25 cents, a reduction from 60 cents; third class—20 cents, a reduction from 40 cents; and fourth class and special to 15 cents, a reduction from 40 cents.

THE PASSENGER WAR.

One hundred Boston tourists arrived here yesterday on the Chicago & Grand Trunk from Boston, who were induced to come by the low passenger rates now being charged. The Grand Trunk is now selling tickets from Boston to Chicago for $5. It is understood that these tourists have received a round trip rate for $5 each way. Several hundred more Boston people are expected to arrive here during the next few days. The Vermont Central and Grand Trunk Railways have now their war paint on, and they mean to carry the war into Africa. In a few days the Chicago & Grand Trunk will put on two fast trains daily from this city, and it will then charge the same rates from Chicago to Boston as are charged from Boston to Chicago. The eastbound passenger rates are still maintained at $15 to New York and $16 to Boston, but as soon as the Grand Trunk has its line from this city under full operation, and reduces the rates to the same figures as charged on westbound business, the eastbound rates must necessarily go to pieces by all the lines leading East from this city, as they cannot allow the Grand Trunk to take away their business and thus advertise and establish its new line from this city.

A LAUDABLE MOVE.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad are going to make a novel and important experiment. Beginning Aug. 1, they will supply with coal all the territory west of a north-and-south line drawn through Calmar and St. Paul. Last winter the inhabitants of that section suffered greatly from lack of fuel, and were compelled to burn ties, bridge timbers, hay, and corn. The Company will send thither twenty car-loads a day, making 360 tons of soft coal which will be piled up in sheds that have been prepared for the purpose, and which will hold a three months' supply. No coal is to be taken out of these sheds until Dec. 15. Fuel is to be obtained up to that time from the cars. In this way a supply will be accumulated that will last beyond any possible blockade. The coal will be furnished by the Company to its agents, and by them sold at wholesale and retail at lower prices than coal has ever before been obtainable in that part of the country. Where in former years $5 and $6 a ton have been paid, coal can be had this year at $4 and $4.50. Last year there was none at all in that section after the first few weeks of winter, and a great deal of suffering resulted in consequence. Under this arrangement both a supply and cheapness in price are guaranteed to the consumer. The purpose of this new move in railroading is to [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the development of the country. Coal will be furnished by the Company only on the Hastings & Dakota, Southern Minnesota, and Iowa & Dakota Divisions west of the line named. East of this point the local dealers will remain the distributors. This plan was elaborated by Mr. H. W. McNeill, Superintendent of the Coal Department, and his assistant, Mr. W. C. Wyman.

THE READING.

The annual report of the Receivers of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad and Coal & Iron Companies for the year ending Nov. 30, 1880, has just been made public. The gross earnings of the two companies were $32,177,003.41; working expenses, $23,315,865.50; rental of leased lines, $3,666,159.02; interest, $6,704,965.06; loss, $1,209,986.17, against a loss in 1879 of $2,817,858.57. The total amount of floating debt of both companies, Receivers' certificates, and arrears of overdue interest, for which either no provision has yet been made or for which provision is being made at a lower rate by the Receivers is as yet unaccepted by creditors, outstanding on the 30th of June, 1881, were as follows:

Floating debt, $9,744,809.47; Receivers' certificates and obligations, $2,668,166.87; arrears of interest, including July coupons of general mortgage and of scrip, but not including $202,480 of coupons due July 1, 1881, on divisional coal-land mortgage bonds for which provision has been made for payment or purchase at lower rates, $1,901,792.95. There are also about $200,000 of arrears of canal rentals yet unpaid. There are also claims against the companies for losses on contracts on old iron rails amounting to between $250,000 and $275,000 which are as yet unliquidated, and of which no account has been taken in any of the above statements.

THE ILLINOIS MIDLAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 28.—In the matter of the default in the case of John S. Waterbury vs. The Illinois Midland Railway Company et al., rendered in the United States Circuit Court July 22, by which judgment was rendered against the Midland and Paris & Decatur Railway Companies, and, as has been heretofore announced, it is understood among the lawyers engaged in this litigation that the default will be set aside on the filing of answers by the defendant companies within return day of the writ, which is Monday next. The judgment obtained by the complainant's solicitor is said to have been granted with the distinct understanding that the same would be set aside if the defendant desired to appear and answer the bill, there being at that time no formal entry of appearance on file of the Midland and Decatur Companies, although such appearance had been ordered to be entered through the Clerk of the Court by their counsel. With a dismissal of the default the Consolidated Midland may settle itself down and wait for the next attack, which will probably come at an early day in an attempt to obtain a decree in the consolidated foreclosure suits now pending before it in this Court. Many of the same questions are awaiting a final decision in this case as are dealt with in the Waterbury bill, and, until such are determined, the latter's complaint will doubtless wait for a hearing. The Midland Railway has been a peculiarly unfortunate piece of property, it being a consolidation, and illegal at that, as it is claimed, of three lines of railway, all of which were bonded to their heaviest capacity, and all of which lines promptly defaulted in the payment of their interest. The attempt to amalgamate three non-paying railroads into a prosperous one has of course proved futile, and the result may be witnessed in the reports of the different Receivers, bills to foreclose, and an inexhaustible amount of unpaid claims for liens, labor, supplies, etc., now on file in the United States Court in this cause. The stock of the Midland Company is mostly owned by English capitalists, who are proceeding in their own way to see that the road sells low when a sale of the property is made, and buy up the whole thing for a song. When that is done, and a new basis established to start from, the Midland may go up, but just at present it is decidedly *in articulo mortis*.

READY FOR BUSINESS AUG. 2.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., July 28.—It was expected that the extension of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific branch of the Wabash Road, from Milan, Mo., to Trenton, would be ready for business on the 25th inst. But the work of leveling up and preparing the track has been so much greater than anticipated that regular traffic will not begin before Aug. 2 at least.

SOLD AT AUCTION.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 28.—The South Carolino Railroad was sold to-day at public auction to W. H. Brawley, for the Purchasing Committee, for $1,275,000 over and above the first mortgage debt of about $3,000,000.

THE BLYTHE PROCESS FOR PRESERVING TIMBER.

London Railway Journal, July 15.

The number of sleepers used upon every mile of railway is so large that any method of reducing their cost must be a great gain to the companies.

The Blythe process of seasoning and preserving timber, which is being introduced into this country by Messrs. Conner & Co., of Phœnix Wharf, Millwall, and 11 Queen Victoria street, effects a most material saving in the cost of sleepers by prolonging their life. The old process of creosoting timber, which was never completely satisfactory in its effects, practically sealed up the wood in a damp-proof shell which failed to penetrate beneath the surface. Any injury to the sleeper, even the mere cutting it, was sufficient to expose the uncreosoted interior, which immediately became a prey to damp, fungi, or insects. It was also necessary to wait for the wood to thoroughly season before the creosote was applied, as otherwise the unextracted sap and free water sealed up in the timber would ferment and assist in the growth of fungi. It is needless to point out that under the contract system a large supply of perfectly seasoned timber cannot be relied upon.

By the Blythe process, carbolic and other tar acids are carried into the heart of the wood by means of super-heated steam. They there chemically combine with the component parts of the timber, so that their antiseptic qualities are exercised throughout every fibre, and not merely on the surface. During this process of steaming, the sap is completely extracted; and so thoroughly is this done that a tree felled one day can be treated the next. After the treatment the wood only needs to be allowed to cool, protected from draught, in order to be ready for use, when it will afterwards be found to be free from any liability to contract, warp, or decay. The fibre is strengthened, no smell is given off, and the wood is not made more combustible. In consequence of the great saving in time newly-imported timber can be sold at the same price as weather-seasoned, and delivered on any work in one-twentieth the time.

Besides its suitability for sleepers, timber carbolized under the Blythe process can be used for any purposes for which wood is employed. Every description of beams, joists, flooring-boards, and rafters can be treated by the system, together with oak, American cherry, walnut, and other fine woods intended for cabinet-work, joinery, paneling, and parqueterie. As the wood so prepared will take paint as easily as any other kind of timber, it appears to be peculiarly suitable for all outside work, such as platforms, signal-posts, roofing of open stations, or railway carriages, for which the durability it gives to the wood ought to make it a considerable reduction in expense. A great saving can also be effected by this process by compressing poplar, Scotch fir, and other trees of quick growth until they have been made as hard as boxwood, thus enabling cheap wood to be often used in the place of a dearer.

The method by which the carbolizing is carried out is extremely simple,—so simple, indeed, that the plant for the purpose can be carried from place to place on trucks made to run on the line, thus effecting great saving in time and expense, particularly when sleepers are being relaid.

The Blythe process has been adopted on a large scale in France, where several sets of ambulant apparatus are in use. The cylinders on trucks are so constructed that they can be joined together whenever it is desired to treat long timber by the process. As an instance of the way in which the system has answered in France it may be mentioned that some sleepers cut from beech, which is unusually perishable in moist ground, were placed on the main line of the North of France Railway as long ago as 1872, and although subjected to the heavy traffic which runs over the line between Amiens and Paris, still show no signs of wear under the seat of the rails nor of decay; and the high opinion entertained by French engineers for the process may be gathered from the fact that many millions of the sleepers are now supplied to the French railways annually.

COLOSSAL RAILROAD ENTERPRISES.

Probably the most gigantic railroad enterprise ever carried on under one management is the Denver & Rio Grande and National Mexican system. The system is owned by two separate companies, but the management is the same, and practically the same individuals are at the back of both. Mr. W. J. Palmer is President of both companies. The Denver & Rio Grande was incorporated in 1870, to run to El Paso, Tex., a distance of 850 miles, but its charter is very broad and gives authority to build lines all through the San Juan country and across the divide into Utah Territory, thus covering what is supposed to be the richest mining districts in the country. At first a stretch of road from Denver City to Pueblo, 120 miles, was constructed; then, after a while, to Elmoro, about a hundred miles; then through Cuchara and Alamoso to Espanola, twenty miles from Santa Fé. It was originally intended to press on to Santa Fé and into Mexico, but after tedious litigation with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, a treaty was made with that road by which the Denver & Rio Grande was restricted from extending south, but allowed to extend west, while the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé was restricted from extending west, but allowed to extend south. Under this arrangement the Denver & Rio Grande stopped at Espanola. However, it will be connected with Santa Fé by a road another company is building from that city to Espanola. The Company now proceeded to extend west, and, by a series of long branches and forks, to cover the San Juan country and to pierce Utah. There are now in operation lines from Pueblo to Cañon City. Another line connects the main road with Leadville. At Leadville it two forks north and west, each about fifty miles, are being constructed. A line is running from Arkansas to Gunnison; also, another to Del Norte, and yet another to Duranco. From Duranco a branch is being built to Silverton, and from Gunnison two lines are being constructed, one to Lake City and the other to Ouray. By these lines the San Juan country is covered, and it is intended to cross the main divide into Utah by the Grand and Gunnison Rivers. There are now 837 miles in operation, 800 additional miles of extensions are actually under way, 400 miles of which were let to contractors within a fortnight. Last year at this time there were but 505 miles in operation. The road in operation earned during the first six months of this year an average of $8,163 per mile, including the transportation of material for extensions. Thousands of laborers are now at work upon it; the exact number it is difficult to estimate, owing to the numerous extensions. Operations are pushed along at a rapid rate. A Philadelphia contractor within a day or two engaged 2,000 negroes from the Southern plantations for work on one of the divisions. Negroes are desirable for this kind of labor. White men are apt to run away. They are enticed by the miners into mining. Much difficulty has been experienced by the Company, in consequence of white laborers thus abandoning their work. The Company is advertising in the English papers for men willing to contract for two years. A party of 400 Italians has proved useful and reliable. The Company pays $1.25 to $1.75 per day with board to common laborers, and in proportion to skilled hands.

To show how rapidly the road is being extended, the officers state that on June 20 there were 776 miles in operation, and on July 14 830, or fifty-four miles in two weeks, or nearly four miles a day. The Denver & Rio Grande has never received a dollar of subsidy or a mile of land grant. Congress refused it a subsidy early in its history, and thus it has paid its own way at every step of its progress.

The National Mexican Road, however, is subsidized by the Congress of Mexico to the amount of $11,000 per mile, payable in special Government scrip as every eighteen miles is completed. This Government scrip, which was issued for this special purpose, has a unique value. Not only is it receivable for customs duties, but by a special law 4 per cent of all duties must be paid in this scrip. The road, to which it is issued, is not allowed to sell it above par. The following is the mileage of the Mexican Road as projected:

	Miles.
City of Mexico to Acambraro	140
Acambraro to Manzanillo	466
Acambraro to Laredo	875
Salvattena to Salamanca	35
Morella to Paizeuaro	27
Salamoras to Monterey	245
San Luis Potosi to Zecatecas	181
Zecatecas to Logas	140
City of Mexico to El Salto	38
City of Mexico to Naravatto	73
Guadalajara Branch	46
Total	2,266

One division of fifty miles is now running north from the City of Mexico. Another division, running fifty-six miles west from the City of Mexico to Caluceo, will be opened on Sept. 16, the Independence-Day of Mexico. The branch from Corpus Christi, Tex., to Elaredo, Mexico, 166 miles, will be completed in August, 146 miles now being constructed. This branch will make the road independent of the English line from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, over which supplies must now be shipped at expensive rates. The Elaredo branch line will enable the road to ship their supplies from the port of Corpus Christi over their own road to Elaredo, from which place the road will be extended toward Monterey, about eighty-four miles of which is now under construction, part being already graded, and 173 miles are expected to be completed by the end of the year. Over $4,000,000 have already been expended on the Mexican Road to date in labor, rolling stock, supplies of all kinds, etc. The rails are of steel, mostly from England, and the bridges are of iron, from Pennsylvania. There are now 20,000 hands at work in Mexico. The laborers are natives, and are paid 37½ to 50 cents per day, on which sum they provide themselves with the necessities of life and some of the luxuries, for this is a magnificent income for a Mexican laborer,—so much so in fact that many of the farmers strongly object to the road raising the rate of wages in this "extravagant" way. The natives are said to be excellent laborers; slow, but sure.

Together, the Denver & Rio Grande make a system of about 3,000 miles of road all *narrow gauge and furnished with steel rails*. It is stated that outside of the Government subsidy, Mexico does not give any financial assistance to the road to amount to anything. The Mexican financier does not understand anything but gold. Interest is beyond his comprehension. He pays the bank for keeping his money, and cannot be made to realize the nature and profit of stocks and bonds. English and American capital is enlisted to a large extent, and the roads have several financial agents in England and on the Continent. The Denver & Rio Grande issues about $33,000 in stocks and bonds for every mile constructed. The road being narrow gauge and cheaply built costs perhaps $10,000 a mile, leaving over $20,000 a mile clear profit to the inside ring. Ultimately, it is probable that the two roads may be united at Espanola; but that is in the future, as the treaty with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé now prevents the Denver & Rio Grande from extending south. Among the Directors of the Denver & Rio Grande are Jay Gould, Russel Sage, and C. F. Woerishoffer.

ITEMS.

Eight hundred immigrants arrived here yesterday on the Michigan Central and 400 on the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne.

Mr. Harry Bradford has been appointed Northern Passenger Agent of the Canada Southern, with headquarters at Milwaukee.

The Oregon Pacific Railway expects to have 130 miles of road completed by the 1st of next January. This line is to compete against the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company.

The Denver, Utah & Pacific and the Denver, Longmont & Northwestern Railroads have made a contract, good for ten years, to use the same road-bed from the Mitchell coal-beds to Denver.

Work on the Utah Division of the Denver & Rio Grande is being vigorously prosecuted, and the managers say they will have the road finished and ready for operation to Salt Lake City by the fall of 1882.

Mr. Robert Forsyth, Assistant to the President of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and Evansville & Terre Haute Railroads, announces the appointment of Mr. F. Heakes as General Agent of the roads, with headquarters at Evansville.

The gross earnings of the Chicago & Alton Railway for the third week in July, 1881, were $173,447.32, against $185,234.92 for the corresponding week in 1880,—a decrease of $11,787.60. The decrease since Jan. 1, 1881, amounts to $257,719.54.

"Pleasure Resorts of St. Louis and Vicinity," is the title of a handsomely illustrated little volume just issued by the principal railroads centering in St. Louis. This valuable reference book will be mailed free to all applicants by Mr. H. C. Townsend, General Passenger Agent of the Wabash.

Mr. Charles G. Eddy, General Freight Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern, has issued a circular to agents informing them that from and after this date his company will transport flaxseed in bulk, in car-loads, subject to the same rules as to maximum and minimum load, track delivery, demurrage, etc., as apply on grain in bulk. Northwestern cars must not be loaded with flaxseed in bulk for any point beyond this line unless by special permission.

Articles of association of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railway Company have just been filed at Salt Lake. The capital stock is fixed at $37,400,000, divided into 374,000 shares of $100 each. Gen. Palmer, President of the Denver & Rio Grande, is the heaviest stockholder, owning 23,610 shares. This system is to comprise 2,370 miles of road. This seems to indicate that a consolidation of the various lines now in operation and in the course of construction by the Denver & Rio Grande will be consolidated under the above title.

The Utica *Herald* gets in a good one on the New York Central's treatment of its conductors in the following:

"A conductor's life is not a happy one. Those in charge of passenger trains on the Central have had another 'shake-up,' and to-day they will run as follows: Nos. 11, 67, and 32, Roof, Hess, and Heath; Nos. 33, 12, 13, 8, Coates, Getman, and Burtis: Nos. 18, 3, 10, and 19, Bedell, Ferrell, and Lower; Nos. 14, 21, 16, and 1, Frank and Sylvester Piper and John Toner. Seeley, Mitchell, Vandewater, and Brothers have charge of the four accommodation and mixed trains. Haskins and Haggerty are on as extras, not a very easy job, as the assignments of these regulars to four trains keeps a number of them in the hospital a good share of the time. When a conductor goes into Syracuse or Albany, if his other train is not in the depot, the depotmaster hangs him to a hook and allows him to sleep until he is wanted to go to back. This system is necessary, as there is no time to remove clothing and lie down. A plan is being tested to put up railroad employes' meals concentrated and condensed into cartridges, and shoot them into each man as he passes a lunch-counter, to save time. Passengers will be served the same way before long."

A DEVIOUS TRANSACTION.

S. Bienes, proprietor of a hat-store at 178 West Madison street, which is now in charge of the Sheriff, was arrested by Constable F. A. Brokoski yesterday on a warrant charging him with obtaining $335 worth of hats from the wholesale firm of Lewis & Sinsabaugh. It is alleged by the firm that Bienes bought hats from them on credit, and that he gave a written acknowledgment that he had $4,000 worth of stock and owed only $75. It turned out that he was owing so much that his store was seized by the Sheriff, and hence the warrant. The prisoner gave bond before Justice Brown, and the case comes up Aug. 5 at 2 p. m. Emma Barnett, Bienes' mother-in-law, is a co-defendant in the case, she having had some interest in the store and having figured in the transactions with the wholesale firm. She was not arrested, however, being out of the city.

THE FIRE ORDINANCE.

Public Opinion Almost Unanimous Against a Change.

West and North Side Traders, Manufacturers, and Laboring Men

Emphatically Protest Against Any More Tinder-Boxes.

Some Interviews That the Fire-Bug Aldermen Can Read with Profit.

Mayor Harrison Still Favors a Modification—How Much Is the Question.

The combination which has been crowing so loudly as to what would be done with the fire-limits contraction ordinance seemed to have lost a little of its self-confidence yesterday. Ald. Hildreth is out of town, and it seems that there is no one to keep the fire-bug crowd together. The real-estate ring sends for one Alderman at a time, and some of the former do their buttonholing on the street.

Ald. Lawler said yesterday: "These d—— fellows have haunted me everywhere to get me to vote for them—a mob of speculators. Why, d—— it, they got the fire-limits ordinance passed so that they could buy real estate cheap, and now they want the limits changed so that they can put cheap houses on them, sell them for four times what they cost, and bleed the poor workingman. Don't you know they'd take a mortgage, and maybe the poor devil is a laboring man; he gets his lot nearly paid for, when he gets sick. The shark will take the property and sell it over again, while in the meantime he gets pay for his property, interest, taxes, etc.; while if the man had bought a little lot and put up a little brick house he'd have it paid for. No, sir, I'm for helping the poor man, but I ain't got any sympathy to waste on those real-estate vampires. If I can't do any better the night the ordinance comes up I'll stay at home with Mary Ann and the children. Mary Ann is my wife."

Ald. Riordan was asked if he had pledged himself to vote for a curtailment of the fire limits, as the "fire-bugs" had boasted:

"I'm not pledged to anybody, I want you to understand that. I am in favor of the fire limits as they are now, and shall probably vote for it. I want you to know that I am a taxpayer here, and as such will vote for the city's interests. Let the city build sewers where they are needed, and so encourage the building of brick houses. If I should vote for a contraction, the ordinance would have to be greatly modified, and I am not so sure but I shall vote to let matters alone as they are."

ALD. CULLERTON

was asked how he stood on the question.

"I don't know yet which way I shall vote. I see that Lawler is pledged one side and Hildreth on the other. I want to see these two men talk it out in the Council. I don't think that before they will get through there will be a quorum present to vote on the matter. Hildreth says that he is going to rat Lawler up, and Lawler says that he'll annihilate Hildreth. No, sir, I never tell how I shall vote."

Ald. Burke was asked why he favored the ordinance to contract the present fire limits.

"Simply because the poor people in my ward demand it. I can't do otherwise."

"But don't you know that this is a scheme in the interest of a ring of real-estate speculators, some of whom own acres in your own ward, and that you benefit them and not the poor man?"

"You can't make them believe that with brick at $8.50 per 1,000."

"A brick cottage of four rooms with eight-inch walls can be built nearly as cheaply as a frame the same size, don't you know that?"

"Go away. I supposed that there was a big difference. Why cottages, in my ward, of two rooms rent for from $10 to $15 a month. How are men with large families, who only work three days a week in the packing-houses, and only get 14 shillings a day, going to pay that rent? They can build these cottages for $150 each of wood."

Ald. Smyth, of the Ninth Ward, said: "I don't know what those fellows mean to count me as in favor of changing the fire limits. I am putting up buildings costing from $35,000 to $40,000, and I guess I am not in favor of jeopardizing them. So far as this matter is concerned, it ought to be left to a vote of the people, not to localities where Aldermen are elected on that issue. The Twelfth Ward, where there is much prairie land, might favor a curtailment, but the First Ward should have something to say. I believe the people favor the present limits as they are three to one. The whole trouble arises, in my opinion, in the lack of sewerage. Now you know that I have been called the 'Gas' Alderman. I am opposed to oil lighting of streets, because my people are. They are afraid that wherever an experiment or change will be made, that the change will be brought to the West Side first. The Council appropriated $20,000 to light streets with other material than oil, where there are no gas-mains. This is lighting open prairie. Why not use that money for sewers? There is this great problem. We need big sewers on the West Side to prevent

FLOODS IN THE SPRING.

People can't build dwellings of brick and ventilate them so well underneath where there are no sewers. In my opinion we ought to appropriate $500,000 each year for sewers until all our sewers are built. When that is done there will be no agitation for frame buildings. But we can't afford to curtail now. We've done well under it the past ten years, and I am for letting well enough alone."

Ald. Phelps said: "Wherever a frame building is necessary, I am in favor of granting a permit for it. But there ain't any necessary. Leave the fire limits where they are. We don't want to drive away any business from Chicago. And even if we don't drive the insurance companies out of the city, we will have to pay more for our insurance. It is bad for the poor man as well as the rich man. It is bad for the taxpayer. The city never prospered before as it has done under our fire-limits ordinance. If the limits are contracted the growth of the city will be impeded. There is no doubt about that at all."

Ald. Watkins said: "I haven't seen any money from the real-estate men yet. But just put me down as in favor of allowing the fire limits to remain as they are. That's where I stand."

Ald. Barrett said: "I will vote for the contraction of the fire limits if they will squeeze in the Seventeenth Ward. There are just as many poor people there to be benefited as there are in other parts of the city. If the Seventeenth Ward ain't counted in, I am going to vote to leave the fire limits as they are. I am to work for the people in my ward, who are just as deserving as the people on the West and South Sides."

Ald. Sanders is rather vehement and outspoken upon the present agitation to curtail the fire limits. He says: "It is the game of a lot of speculators in land. I don't hear any poor persons clamor for it. I am opposed to having any change made in the present fire limits. They're good enough, and I am satisfied the city is doing well under them."

Ald. Burley said: "I am for letting the Fire-Limits ordinance alone."

Ald. Dean said: "Brother Burley and I vote together on this point, so that if they buy one they buy both. I am satisfied to let well enough alone."

MAYOR HARRISON.

"How do you stand on the ordinance which proposes to curtail the fire limits?" asked a TRIBUNE reporter of Mayor Harrison yesterday.

"I have always stated," said the Mayor, "that I was in favor of a modified change in the ordinance. I don't believe in restrictions in a certain limit, and then allow people outside to build as they please."

"Will you sign any ordinance of modification if it is passed by the Council?"

"Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. I want a chance to veto the ordinance if I feel like it."

"Will you feel like it?"

"Young man, your cheek is adamantine. Good-day."

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

It was Ald. Peevey who stated to a TRIBUNE reporter that he understood that a certain Alderman had obtained a permit within a recent period to erect a two-story frame building from the Building Department. Yesterday the reporter asked for the offending Alderman's name when he met Ald. Peevey. The latter said: "The way it came about was that a resident of another ward came to me and asked me to get him a permit to put up a two-story frame dwelling. I told him I couldn't do it, that he might just as well ask me to go and pick a man's pocket. He said that I ought to have as much influence as his Alderman, who got such a permit for a friend of his. 'Go to him then,' I told him. 'He's your man, every time.' He gave me the Alderman's name, and I am investigating the matter, but I won't mention any names unless I get facts, which I haven't got now."

Subsequently a TRIBUNE reporter called upon Building-Superintendent Kirkland, and asked him what he knew about granting such a permit as was named. He and the reporter went over the books, and no such permit could be found as having been issued this year.

"I never issued a permit of that kind," said Mr. Kirkland. "I wouldn't dare do it. We are bored and bothered by some Aldermen to violate the law. A man may have got a permit to build a brick house and then have built of wood, but we try and watch that. Besides, people in the neighborhood would have complained undoubtedly where such a structure would be attempted to be put up. We have a man now in the Bridewell for violating the Building ordinance. We are after them all the time, but our force is too small for the work assigned to us."

PUBLIC OPINION.

Several TRIBUNE reporters made a tour of the North and West Sides yesterday afternoon for the purpose of feeling the public pulse, with the following result:

Johnson, Haywood & Co., grocers, corner Clark street and Chicago avenue, wanted to have the old ordinance remain, as there were too many tinder-boxes now scattered throughout the city, and if the proposed ordinance should go through it would open a perfect flood-gate of danger to the city. They said it was infringing on the rights of non-resident capitalists, who had invested their money here, and whose property would depreciate in value.

Mandeville Brothers, a dry-goods firm at 172 North Clark street, denounced the proposed ordinance in unmeasured terms. The experience that Chicago acquired by the great fire of ten years ago ought not to be so soon forgotten.

W. Becker, tobacconist, 287 North Clark street, was opposed to any meddling with the ordinance. He thought the argument that the poorer people of the city were prevented from building homes of their own by the present ordinance was not a sound one, as he had seen it conclusively demonstrated in THE TRIBUNE a few weeks ago that a large number of brick cottages were being built in certain sections of the city, and that the cost was not more than 10 per cent greater than for wooden cottages of the same description. If that was all the difference, need be prevented from building.

H. J. Cruger, No. 251 North Clark street, said there ought to be an uprising of the people to avert the threatened danger. What would it be under the new order of things if, under the present restricting ordinance, people could defy the authorities as they are now doing at various points on the North Side, particularly in the vicinity of Oak and Sedgwick streets. He wanted to have Chicago built up like the cities and towns of Germany,—without any wooden buildings.

Adolf Georg keeps a restaurant at No. 255 North Clark, and kicked vigorously against the new ordinance. The fire limits and the city limits should be co-extensive, as they now are, and any other condition of affairs

WOULD BE A PUBLIC CALAMITY.

The danger arising from an extensive area of easily combustible buildings was demonstrated in 1871. He wanted to be protected by good insurance companies, but he had learned that the companies would refuse to take risks if the new ordinance was adopted. That fact of itself was an index of the great danger, should the outlying portions of the city be built up with the miserable shanties that would inevitably follow.

A visit to the North Division Post-Office established the proposition that the proposed ordinance had no backers there. The employés were in favor of affording the city some degree of protection.

V. P. McDowell, an apothecary at No. 271 North Clark, would dislike to see any change made in the existing ordinance. It would not only fill up the city with unsightly structures, but would increase the number of fires and thus add to the already sufficient burden of taxation.

J. S. Bast, a furniture dealer at No. 272 North Clark, would not have the ordinance changed for any consideration. The public welfare demanded a rigid restriction of shanty building, and the proposed ordinance could only be prompted by selfish interests of real-estate speculators.

Mr. J. Sullivan, dealer in wall paper, 266 North Clark street, gave expression to his unqualified objection to changing the fire ordinance. If the poorer people would only take into consideration the facts recently published in THE TRIBUNE as to the comparative cost of frame and brick cottages they would not require any such ordinance to enable them to provide themselves with homes. Chicago was too far advanced to take any such backward step as to permit the construction of a pine-knot cordon round the city.

D. Welter, a tobacconist, 264 North Clark, admitted that the proposed ordinance, if passed, would be fraught with vastly increased danger from fires, but thought it would be the only offset against the landlord tyranny that was crushing the laboring classes. Unless the tenement-house owner would

SHOW SOME HUMANITY

to the poor there would be no relief except in an ordinance that would let the people build such shanties as they could afford. It would be pretty rough on the city, he admitted, but Chicago must provide for her increasing population in some way, even if she had to play with fire to do it.

T. Murphey, liquor dealer, 256 North Clark, didn't want to see any wooden buildings going up. An Alderman that would vote in favor of the proposed ordinance deserved only the execration of good citizens who had the city's welfare at heart.

A. Henderson, saloonkeeper, 240 North Clark, could not see why the Council should not leave well enough alone. The city was flourishing under the present ordinance, but if several thousand frame buildings were to go up, it would take no prophet to foretell the possible disastrous consequences. Taxes were certainly high enough now without adding another million to the expenses of the Fire Department.

W. H. Bush, packer, 241 Chicago avenue, said he was a heavy loser by the fire of 1871, and he would like to see the city come down flat-footed on a scheme to narrow the fire-limits.

H. Vogler, 526 La Salle street, said that during the hard times following the great fire people have erected buildings in accordance with the present ordinance, and he thought it would be very unjust to depreciate and endanger these substantial brick structures now by permitting their neighbors to erect flimsy shells right alongside just as times are getting better. If the proposed ordinance should take effect real estate would tumble 50 per cent.

W. M. Perska, confectioner, 151 Chicago avenue, did not think much of an Alderman who could

CLOSE HIS EYES TO THE GENERAL WELFARE

by voting for the new ordinance.

Gross & Co., clothing, 143 Chicago avenue, did not want to have their store endangered by the indiscriminate erection of wooden buildings. Even if such privilege should be extended to the outer portions of the city the damage from a great fire would be something enormous.

G. Segersten, livery, 121 Chicago avenue, expressed great unwillingness at going back to ante-fire days and letting people put up just such tinder boxes as they chose. It cost so little more for bricks than for all lumber that he did not think the people ought to be allowed to imperil the safety of the millions of capital invested in Chicago simply to save a few paltry dollars.

Lawrence Hesselroth, druggist, 121 Chicago avenue, thought that the adoption of the new ordinance would greatly unsettle the feeling of security which property-owners now have under the new ordinance.

M. A. Sholler & Co., clothing, 107 Clybourn avenue, said that the permission to erect wooden houses would rapidly build up that section of the city, but admitted that the perils of conflagration would be in direct proportion.

H. Sieben, brewer, 332 Larrabee street, said he had to build of brick and he did not want to see frame buildings going up around him now. The new ordinance would make the outlying districts of Chicago both shabby and dangerous.

Max Killner, druggist, 358 Larrabee street, was an advocate of brick buildings. Taxes were high enough now, without adding to the cost of the Fire Department, as might be expected under the proposed régime.

Moss & Baer, clothing, corner Larrabee and North avenue, thought the new ordinance would be an unqualified outrage on the community. Property owners ought

TO HAVE SOME RIGHTS

which the Council would respect. The talk about oppressing the poor was all a sham, as brick cost only a trifle more than lumber.

Saeber Brothers, dry goods, 273 North avenue, felt quite safe in a substantial brick building well covered by insurance, but thought the proposed ordinance ought to be set down upon if it was going to drive the reputable insurance companies out of the city.

S. Berlichemer, 181 Wells street, wanted to place himself on record as opposing any tampering with the present ordinance, as the city could not afford to assume any such wholesale risk as the firebug ordinance involved.

S. Bateman, dry goods, 287 North avenue, thought that the Councilmen who vote for the ordinance ought to be placed under heavy bonds to make good the losses that will be bound to result if it goes into effect.

E. Schneider, cigars, 355 North avenue, was of the opinion that the man who sawed off the limb of the tree on which he was safely ensconced was a perfect Solomon compared with the City Fathers should they pass the proposed ordinance. The only difference will be that the matter will not end with the tumble of the before-mentioned woodcutters; that would be a small loss, but great suffering and distress will be likely to fall upon the innocent public powerless to help themselves.

P. Barthel, cigars, 595 North Wells, could not believe that the Council could so far forget its responsibility as to invite another colossal wiping out of treasure as in 1871.

John F. Retsch, butcher, 532 North Wells street, thought the City Council should deal with the ordinance as if it affected them individually. Should they do this there would be no question as to the fate of the ordinance when the vote is taken.

A. M. Lancaster, druggist, 278 Wells street, thought that frame buildings would be hazardous to the city, but something ought to be done to bring down rents, and if this were the only thing that would do it, he would overlook the general good and favor the new ordinance.

A. W. Kueker, stoves, 229 North Wells street, had been many years in Chicago, and his experience convinced him that the passage of the proposed ordinance would be an undisguised calamity.

MR. ROBERT SCHIFFBAUER,

who keeps a drug-store at No. 547 Blue Island avenue, said that he had given the subject a great deal of time and thought, and, while he felt the great necessity of providing the poor people of the city every opportunity to build cheap homes, he had come to the conclusion that there was not enough of temporary advantage in the building of frame residences to begin to counteract the danger threatened to the city by their presence. As a proof that the small brick cottage was quite within the resources of the Chicago laboring man, he pointed out, upon a small street running east from the avenue a short distance south, a large number of these cozy, and safe, and economical dwelling places.

"That little street," he said, "is almost entirely occupied by Bohemian settlers—laboring men who have managed to save up money to buy lots and build themselves homes. You see that there is quite a large proportion of brick cottages on the street, all of which have gone up within two years. You see many of them have slate roofs, and quite a few of them are two-story dwellings. Take a look through that street and find out how the owners of the brick dwellings look upon the proposed change in the fire ordinance."

The reporter made a careful survey of the block between Blue Island avenue, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Throop streets, and found that it was well built up with the cottages of Bohemian laborers, the proportion of brick structures being much larger than might have been expected in a little community where the average of wages enjoyed by the proprietors had run at from $1.25 to $1.50 for the past two years. The interviewing of a Bohemian housewife is always a very difficult matter. She is naturally suspicious of strangers, and is seldom able to talk the American language with anything approaching fluency; still the reporter managed to gain the views of half a dozen of these ladies. The object of the proposed alteration of the fire ordinance was explained to them, and they were unanimously of the opinion that in their particular neighborhood there were already more frame buildings than desirable. They also explained that the initial cost of their brick cottages was but little more than had been that of the frame ones, and that the expense connected with keeping them in repair was nothing compared to the constant attention required by the frame dwellings. On the subject of increased taxation and insurance the ladies had nothing to say. The subjects were too deep for their consideration. They did know, however, that they had built for themselves safe and comfortable dwellings which would be endangered by the multiplication of fire-boxes in their vicinity, and on this account they expressed the hope that the ordinance would not become law.

KASPAR WALTER,

a saloonkeeper doing business at No. 519 Blue Island avenue, questioned upon the same subject, said:

"Let them build brick houses whenever they want houses. If a man can save the money to build a frame house, it will pay him well to wait a little while only and put up one of brick. It will cost him very little more, and he will soon save the money, and more too. I've been all through the business, and I know the constant expense connected with frame buildings. I don't see how a business-man can express himself in favor of the change. The present rates of fire-insurance are high enough, and I can't fancy any one wanting them raised. I do not think the Council would dare to pass the ordinance, and I am sure that Mayor Harrison will veto it if it were passed."

John Grandier, a harnessmaker doing business at No. 515 Blue Island avenue, said that there was not the slightest necessity of the proposed contraction of the fire-limits. The facilities provided in Chicago for the erection of residences by the poorer class of people were all that could be desired, and the little that could be gained by allowing them to build frame buildings would not counterbalance the disadvantages that would arise. Even supposing that it were right to jeopardize the business part of the city by allowing the fire-boxes to be built, the temporary gain of the builders would be offset of the higher taxes and higher insurance rates that they and those from whom they purchased goods would have to pay. In the small matter of fuel alone even the saving accomplished in a brick cottage during a single winter was well worthy of consideration. Then take the long life of the brick building also into consideration and any one could see that it was the worst kind of policy for the laborer to be allowed to build himself a shanty at an expense only a trifle less than what a dwelling that would last him a lifetime could be erected.

J. Huber, a wagonmaker at No. 293 West Polk street, said that he had been very well satisfied with the condition of affairs prevailing in the city since the present fire ordinance had been carried into effect. The Fire Department had proved itself able to prevent fires from developing into calamities, but how long it would retain this power if the small frame dwellings were to be multiplied was a question which a monstrous fire would before very long answer. Then the Fire Department would have to be largely increased; insurance rates would go up, and the

CREDIT OF THE CITY WOULD SUFFER GREATLY,

and these laboring men would find that, even if they were living in cheap shanties, they had settled down to raise families in a very expensive city. The baker, and the grocer, and the meat-market man would find their expenses raised when up would go their prices, so that the laboring man, who had saved a few dollars in building his frame house, would be out a much greater sum annually than the amount of that saving, through the attack upon the city's safety which his cottage was helping to make. He hoped that the poor men would have more sense than to saddle themselves with the burden which the possession of these perishable houses would prove to be.

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keeping a smithy at No. 238 West Polk street, said that he had thought a good deal about the proposed change in the fire limits, and that it had taken him some little time to come to a decision on the subject. He considered himself a poor man, and his sympathies were altogether with the laboring men, who were trying to build themselves homes in which they could save paying exorbitant rents. Still he had reached the conclusion that the building of a lot of additional frame residences within the city limits would be a source of danger to the city which should not be allowed. There had been two calamities, the source of each of which had been in the frame-built portion of the city, and nothing should be permitted which would increase the chances of a third. Another evil which the laboring men will suffer from will be the great likelihood of their being induced by companies which will be formed to rush into building before they had carefully counted the cost of it. Directly after the contraction of the limits was allowed to go into effect the speculators back of the change in the law would immediately go to work, by their agents, inducing laboring men to have residences built on the partial-payment plan. Hundreds of lots would be sold and hundreds of flimsy shanties will be run up upon the monthly-payment basis, and when a hard time came these poor people would find themselves in the condition of the poor seamstress who had reached within $10 of paying for her $75 sewing-machine, which was taken from her on account of a temporary embarrassment hindering her from making the last payments. Again, these people would not be satisfied with merely supplying the wants of laborers already in the city. Chicago will be advertised abroad as the great home of the laboring man; and, as a result of untruthful representations as to the prospect of plenty of work, high wages, and cheap homes, an immigration of laborers to this city would be induced, which would end in there being in Chicago more laborers than could find work. A drop in wages would naturally follow, and the workingman with an unpaid-for house on his hands would find himself obliged to choose between not working at all or working at lower wages than had ever before been heard of in this city. The Aldermen were hiding their true character of the tools of a ring of real-estate speculators under the disguise of the poor man's friend, and it was to be hoped that the poor man would not suffer himself to be duped. If he did, he would soon find out that the result was most disastrous.

MR. H. BEHRENS,

a dealer in boots and shoes at No. 68 Canalport avenue, said that he wanted to see the present ordinance retained in full force, and he hoped the Council had enough common sense not to do otherwise. He laughed at the idea of wooden shanties being cheaper dwellings for the workingmen than brick cottages, which would cost but a little more to begin with.

"If the workingmen are allowed to build these shanties they will immediately be taxed to pay for an enlarged Fire Department; the people they buy food and clothing from will be taxed too, and they will have to pay these taxes for them; insurance will be raised, and if the workingmen are foolish enough to accept the low rates of cheap companies, when a big fire comes, which will not take long in coming, they will find that they will not be paid in full, and will have to wait a long time for the partial payment of their policies. And what will any one of those shanties amount to at the end of ten or fifteen years? Take the increase of taxes, of insurance, of cost of fuel, of repair expense, of doctors' bills into consideration, together with the loss of comfort and durability as between a frame and a brick building, and it will be seen that the former is an awfully expensive thing for a workingman to be saddled with. I hope that the ordinance will not be changed."

Mr. Joseph Kriz, doing business at No. 41 Canalport avenue, said that he was strongly opposed to any change in the present fire limits. He considered that Chicago was already well supplied with wooden buildings, and that, though the subject might seem trivial as compared with the question of the increased danger they caused to the city from fire, it should not be forgotten that an old frame building was about as ugly a structure as could well be seen. If the ordinance were amended blocks of carelessly-built shanties would rise which, in the course of ten years, would be out of repair, and in fifteen or twenty years a ride through portions of the city built over by the shanty-raisers would reveal to view blocks upon blocks of dirty, dingy, tumble-down places that would be a disgrace to the city and to the people living in them. It was extremely improbable, however, that any large section of territory thus built over would escape the scourge of a wholesale conflagration whose winding up would occur no one could predict where.

JOSEPH MASSAREK,

a saloonkeeper at No. 32 Canalport avenue, expressed himself as strongly objecting to the proposed change, which he believed would harm the city in the sight of the country. When the city was burned before, the sympathy of the whole world and its ready assistance was at once afforded to the sufferers; if, however, a second conflagration was to result from a disregard of the precautions which had been wisely in vogue for years past, the universal verdict would be, "Served Chicago right," and no one here will be able to complain of being undeceived. He believed that the huddling together of working men and their families in small shanties on small lots would result in increasing the death-rate of the city.

At Schoenhoefen's brewery, a representative of the establishment said that the proprietors had only one opinion as to the measure, that it was a suicidal stroke of policy intended to benefit a few speculators in real estate at the joint expense of the workingmen and of the business men of the city.

S. Brew, saloonkeeper at No. 623 South Canal street, was opposed to the change, and said that he could hardly believe it possible that the lesson of ten years ago could be so soon forgotten.

MR. JULIUS JALMEK,

keeping a dry-goods store at No. 535 South Canal street, said:

"Politics is at the bottom of it. Three dollars a session don't pay an Alderman, and they have to make money outside. People who have cheap lots to sell will whack up with the Aldermen, and I guess the job will go through all right. If it does the City Council of 1881 will be remembered; perhaps the reason for keeping them in mind will be a very serious one. I have talked with my friends, some of whom have tried to make out that the big fires have occurred in the business portion of the city, but I have shown them that they have not begun there. They have commenced in the shanty districts, and have there grown to be of such proportions that they were uncontrollable by the time the business part of the city was reached. With a solidly-built shanty city southwest of new Chicago, the whole city is, in my opinion, doomed sooner or later to utter destruction."

Mr. M. Roth, keeping a saloon at No. 594 South Canal street, said that he considered the condition of his neighborhood was so bad already, as far as danger from fire was concerned, that he did not think the Aldermen could make it much worse. His insurance rates were already terribly high, and, if the proposed change in the fire ordinance were to carry, he did not see how he could insure at all. He hoped on this account that the contraction of the fire limits would not occur.

Mr. Frank Wondregka, a baker at No. 543 South Canal street, said that he had been the owner of both kinds of buildings,—frame and brick,—and he did not want anything more to do with the frames. Fifteen years ago he had built two buildings, one of frame and the other of brick; to-day the frame building was a wreck, which a large amount of money expended in painting and repairs had failed to keep in order; the brick building, upon which but very little money had been spent, was as good to-day as when it was put up. Taking insurance also into consideration, and the contrast between the expense of the buildings was remarkable. He hoped that the proposed change would not take place, and that the laboring men would not be fooled into the delusion that a frame dwelling was a cheap one.

Mr. Fred Haeger, proprietor of a drug-store on the corner of Twelfth and Canal streets, said that he was opposed to any change in the fire ordinance, and so also were all of several parties with whom he had conversed upon the subject.

Mr. J. Mandl, a member of a firm carrying on a dry-goods business at No. 477 South Canal street, said that they objected fully to the proposed contraction of the fire limits, which would seriously damage the business credit of the city and ultimately check its growth. A rise in the rates of insurance, an increase of taxation consequent upon a necessary enlargement of the Fire Department would follow, and business would generally be oppressed by the change. They sincerely hoped that the Council would not allow themselves to be induced to disregard the commercial interests of the city in the matter.

CASUALTIES.

FATAL COLLISION.

RYE, N. Y., July 28.—Two freight trains were in collision on the New York & New Haven Division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad at this place this afternoon. The train from New York was to switch off some cars to a side track, when a special freight train of thirty-two cars, all laden, signaled its approach from the east. A flagman was sent ahead to signal the approaching train, which could not be seen from the station on account of a great curve, but from some cause the flagman returned, and the train, which was to have passed through without stopping, came on at full speed and dashed into the standing train. The conductor of the special train, Eli Latin, and Henry Hallock, a brakeman, conversing on a flat-car, were thrown between two cars, both of which were smashed. Latin was killed instantly, and Hallock horribly mutilated. James Middy and Edward Elliott, the engineers, were thrown from their engines. The former was severely and the latter slightly injured.

The boiler-heads of both engines were shattered into fragments, and the trucks and woodwork badly damaged. Five cars of the long train and three of the other were wrecked. The track and roadbed was torn up for a long distance. The tender of one of the engines was driven underneath the car next to it, and the wreck stood high in the air. Travel was interrupted about four hours. Damage to the rolling-stock between $50,000 and $75,000.

FATALLY HURT IN A WELL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 28.—A private telegram from Ozark reports a fatal accident at Hackett City, which caused the death of James Harvey, who was digging a well, and, after blasting, descended to remove the rocks. A man was attending the windlass, and in drawing up a bucket of rock the basket struck the side of the well, when a large rock fell from the top of the bucket, striking Harvey on the back of the head. Strange to say, he came up out of the well, went to a house, and had a poultice made, saying that he was not hurt much, and only wanted a little sleep. He lay down and died without a struggle.

EXPLOSION OF A BOILER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., July 28.—Last evening the boiler of a portable engine at L. F. Webb's grain elevator at Macon, in this county, suddenly exploded, making a loud noise, and creating a decided sensation for a short time. The engine had been purchased second-hand in Chicago about two years ago. The shock shattered the engine-room, tore up the ground, slaughtered the rats, and pieces of the boiler were blown across the street, but luckily no one was killed, or even injured. The boiler lacked water. The loss is estimated at $1,200.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 28.—The death of T. S. Reynolds, of Addison, N. Y., is announced. He fell from a railing a distance of thirty feet. He was a prominent and well-known citizen.

In Seneca Lake a young lady, Miss Emma Barton, of Watkins, fell overboard from a row-boat while changing seats, and was drowned Monday.

A young man named Royal W. Clemens, son of a farmer in Sparta, Livingston County, died on Sunday from being thrown down and trod upon by an enraged horse.

SPRUNG A LEAK.

HALIFAX, July 28.—A bottle containing a slip of paper, on which the following was written with a pencil, was picked up at Hunting Point, near Hall's Harbor:

The ship Edgar sprung a leak on the fifteenth day from Parisboro. Crew all mutinous. Captain shot twice. Crew left in the boats. Short of provisions and water. Longitude 40 west, Latitude about 47. S. AND B. DOTTY.

The Edgar sailed from Parisboro last month.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 28.—Fredericka Gastel, a well-to-do German woman, 5[illegible] years of age, was run down and killed on the St. Paul Road, in the southern part of the city this afternoon. With a companion she was walking along the track, when a passenger train suddenly came in sight,—only one of the women being able to escape the terrible death.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PERRY, Ia., July 28.—John Pyfer, a conductor of the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad, was caught between the cars while making a coupling at Grand Junction to-day, and crushed to death. He resides at Fort Dodge, and has been braking on this road for seven years, being promoted to conductor but two weeks ago.

A FATAL RUNAWAY.

READING, Pa., July 28.—While William G. De Turk and family were driving this evening the horses became frightened and ran away, breaking the carriage into fragments. De Turk was instantly killed, his wife and son seriously injured, and Mrs. H. H. Hall, his sister, severely injured.

PLAYING WITH A LOADED PISTOL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUNCIE, Ind., July 28.—Sol Veneman, 15 years of age, was tinkering with a loaded pistol this evening. It was by some means or other fired off, the ball striking a boy by the name of Smith in the breast, inflicting a fatal wound.

INJURED BY A DRAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., July 28.—George Cahill, proprietor of the City Dray Line, received injuries by the breaking of a loaded dray this morning which, if not fatal, are very serious.

A MISPLACED SWITCH.

COLUMBUS, O., July 28.—A misplaced switch threw a freight-train from the track at Newark to-day, and badly wrecked several Pan-Handle cars. Passenger-trains were delayed several hours. The damage was quite large.

CRUSHED.

ST. CHARLES, Minn., July 28.—Charles Ordman, a harvest hand, was run over by the 9:40 freight train going west to-night. He was terribly mangled. He only lived ten minutes. His home was in Dubuque, Ia.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., July 28.—The body of Fritz Driller, a brassworker, missing for two days, was found drowned in the bay this morning.

A Proceeding that Attracted Considerable Attention.

San Francisco Bulletin.

Considerable attention was attracted one day last week by the doings of some Papago Indians belonging to the rancheria in the neighborhood of Yuma. It seems that one of their squaws had deserted. She refused to return, and they fastened one end of a lariat to her wrists, the other end to a horn of a saddle on the back of an Indian pony, and dragged her along the ground. It is said that she was afterward stoned to death.

THE HAWKEYE STATE.

Its Material Condition as Described by the Hon. John B. Grinnell.

A Shortage of Fifteen Millions in the Wheat Crop as Compared with Last Year.

The Corn Yield Will Show a Decrease of from 75,000,000 to 100,000,000 Bushels.

A Great Increase in the Number of Hogs, Cattle, and Sheep.

Railroad Building—Barbed Wire, State Politics—Immigration, Etc.

The Hon. John B. Grinnell, of Iowa, is at the Grand Pacific, and a TRIBUNE reporter had a chat with him yesterday with this result:

"How are the crops in Iowa?"

"I have been over the State a good deal during the last two or three weeks, and the rose-colored views of correspondents cannot be sustained. The fact is, there will not be one-third of a crop of wheat; oats, as a rule, are lighter than usual; corn in all the richer bottoms, which have been most favorable for it in past years, is an entire failure."

"What will be the shortage?"

"Iowa will come short at least 15,000,000 on wheat, and from 75,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels on corn this year."

"How about hay?"

"The hay crop, where not washed by high water, is fair."

"What is Iowa going to do this year?"

"There is a great advance in stock. We will lead all the States in cattle and hogs as well as horses."

"How are the railroads getting along?"

"The Northwestern suffered the most by the great floods, the Rock Island next, and the cross roads were blocked for from three to six days by the storm. There will be 1,000 miles of new road constructed this year,—probably more than in any other State in the Union. It isn't plain where the business is to come from to support the roads. They must be drawing largely on the future of the new sections. The Milwaukee & St. Paul are making another new line of 300 miles from Marion to Council Bluffs, directly between the Northwestern and the Rock Island. Des Moines is

TALKING OF FOUR NEW ROADS,—

the Wabash from the East, an extension of the narrow-gauge north and northwest, and a road by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy from Osceola on the south. The boast of Des Moines about building is real. She is growing, but the other large towns are not. The third-class ones in size seem to be unusually prosperous, as the better class of residences and business blocks are going up."

"Tell me something about politics."

"I am a farmer now, but the Republicans have a very popular ticket, headed by Judge Sherman, and will have at least 50,000 plurality. The Greenbackers are ahead of the Democrats in several counties, and have a strong, effective organization in the central part of the State, dividing and contesting some of the largest and strongest Republican counties. Gen. Weaver seems to be the head speaker."

"Who will be Senator?"

"Kasson seems to have come into the field as a disturbing force, and his candidacy seems to cast some doubt upon his chances for the Speakership. Up to this time James F. Wilson has a large majority apparently of the nominees and prospective members of the Legislature in his favor. But Gov. Gear has some of the best workers in the State. They are very active and pronounced in their opinion that the battle has not been fought yet."

"What was the affect of Mr. Wilson's Davenport speech?"

"It was regarded at first as ill-considered, but the prejudice against watered stock is so strong, that almost anything against it is taken down without compunction. Wilson was Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee during the War, and has had more chances to gain eminence in public life than any man in the State, and he seems to have marshaled his forces with the skill of a practiced leader."

"Will the railroads make any fight against him?"

"I don't think they can afford to. His utterances are susceptible of an interpretation which the better class of people will not regard as objectionable. There is a

HIGH DEGREE OF EXCITEMENT

among the producers in regard to freight rates, which, taken with the price and advance in stocks, are said to be unnecessarily high."

"Are not rates lower than they used to be?"

"Yes, they are lower, but the increased business makes lower rates possible, where there is an easy grade and business is measurably uniform and constant during the year."

"What has become of the Grangers?"

"They have subsided as a party and gone into their original political organizations, but they are clamoring for lower rates to Chicago, which is the great point of delivery for the grain, pork, beef, and general produce of the country."

"Is St. Louis making any inroad on Chicago's trade in Iowa?"

"The Wabash system under Gould—the present and prospective extensions—will, without doubt, take much of the corn South, but animals for export, and wheat will continue to seek Chicago for markets, as in the past. The cultivation of Iowa by traveling-men for St. Louis houses is persistent, and, in many cases, successful in heavy goods—groceries and iron."

"Has the barbed-wire excitement died out?"

"No. Several organizations are forming to test the legality of the patents, as adjudicated by Judges Drummond and Blodgett."

"Do they expect to have their decisions reversed?"

"That is their hope, but the legal fraternity of the State seem to have a high opinion of the ability of Judge Drummond, and say the contestants dare not appeal to the Supreme Court. Iowa uses more barbed wire than any State in the Union. In fact it is the substitute for all other fencing material."

"Will they get a case?"

"I am told that a hearing is expected before Judge McCreary, of the United States Court, in regard to an infringement of the Washburn & Moen patent, but in some circles

THERE IS CONSIDERABLE MERRIMENT

over the idea of our lawyers picking up this complication in a few weeks or a few months, and competing with attorneys who have given their life to the discussion of patents and patent laws. A large number of farmers will refuse to buy material that is made in violation of the law as interpreted by Judge Drummond, fearing the consequences, but they expect in the end to get wire at reasonable rates without the badge of monopoly."

"What sort of a Judge does McCreary make?"

"He fills the place of Judge Dillon admirably. Dillon has gone to New York and is instructor in the [illegible] Law School, counsel for the Union Pacific, Gould, and [illegible] Sage, and was recently Receiver for the elevated roads. McCreary has the confidence of everybody, and no one expects anything but an honest and able opinion from him when this grave matter is presented. Ex-Chief-Justice Miller, of Des Moines, is counsel for the barbed-wire people in Iowa, and his strictures on the infringements have provoked some very sharp discussion in regard to the ethics of infringement and the outcome of this controversy."

"Is barbed wire made to any extent in Iowa?"

"I think there are only four factories against about twenty in Illinois, but will soon catch up. Iowa being the greatest consumer, will seek to fabricate her own wire."

INCREASED POPULATION.

"How is the new country settling up?"

"There are more immigrants going into Northwestern Iowa this year than in many years past. Heavy purchasers of land have gone there from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and the eastern part of Iowa—a few with the idea of grain, but stock-raising will be their principal business. Every large ranche will have a rendezvous for cattle, and hence there will be a great demand for lumber and wire for fencing. Iowa is certainly on the way to prove herself the best agricultural State in the Union, asking no favors from Illinois."

Discarding Useless "U."

New York Times.

An irritable Englishman having written to the *Pall Mall Gazette* to inform a heedless world how very, very offensive to him was the American spelling of such words as *honor*, *favor*, *labor*, etc., a little breeze of discussion has been started over the matter, and several correspondents have aired their views on this point of orthography. One person who modestly signs himself "Ignoramus" says: "A correspondent of yours objects to *honor* and *favor* as not 'good English.' Does he also object to *horror*, *terror*, *pastor*, *stupor*, *inferior*, *superior*, *emperor*, *pastor*, *editor*, etc." "Ignoramus" is right, for these words show nothing one way or the other, analogy being one of the feeblest of the many forces which shape a living tongue. Another who says he was long prejudiced against *neighbor* and *theater* has compromised as to the others "by using the Latin form *honor*, *favor* for the noun and *favour* for the verb." This piebald way of getting up a language would recommend itself to a systematic man who was incapable—as most systematic men are—of seeing an absurdity. But where does this classificatory Englishman find his authority for the statement that the pronunciation *theatre* with the *a* long is "universal in America," though regarded as an "atrocious vulgarism" in England? The classic temple of Thespis in the Bowery used to be spoken that way by those who were its nightly patrons; but the Bowery boy is not "universal in America" any more than the h-dropping cockney is universal in England. Finally, a gentleman who seems to have studied Bracket's "Grammaire Historique de la Langue Française" and other modern philological works to some advantage cries out "Peace, fools"—figuratively, of course,—and makes a really sound, sensible, and scientific contribution to the correspondence, which we quote:

"Words like *favour* are spelled with *ou* because they were so written in early French, from which they were imported into English, and they were so written because they were derived from the Latin accusative, in which the vowel was long and accented, and not from the Latin nominative, in which the vowel was short and unaccented. In later French the vowel was narrowed to *eu*, and in later English the accent was shifted from the second syllable to the first. Thus: Latin, *favorem*; early French, *favour*; early English, *favour*; later English, *favour*; later French, *faveur*. Webster, in his American Dictionary, recommended that words of this class should be spelled without the *u*, partly because he correctly perceived that the vowel was unaccented and short, but chiefly because he erroneously believed that the words were derived from the Latin nominative. The history of the matter is plain enough. These words were really derived, originally, from the Latin accusative, but they have been somtimes supposed, though quite erroneously, to be derived from the Latin nominative, and this erroneous supposition has influenced the spelling, though only to a certain extent, so that while some of those words are now witten without the *u*, the majority still retain it. Practically, the important point is that our spelling should be consistent, so that all these words should be spelled the same way, whatever that way may be. Either all these words should be written with the *u* or all without. Etymological spelling would seem to require the retention of the *u*, while fonetic spelling demands its rejection."

In this country we have been so fortunate as to settle this question sensibly by dropping the *u*,—a course which needs no other justification than the fact that it saves labor.

WESTERN UNION.

Rumor that Tinker Will Succeed Clowry.

According to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, Mr. Charles A. Tinker, late Superintendent of the Baltimore & Ohio telegraph system, is likely to be appointed one of the General Superintendents of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and probably to succeed Col. R. C. Clowry, General Superintendent of the Central Division of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city. The information is based on the statements of a Western Union official to a reporter of the Cincinnati paper, and on the fact that both Col. Clowry and Mr. Tinker were in New York a few days ago in consultation with Gen. Eckert, the General Manager of the Western Union.

"What gives color to the reported resignation of Mr. Tinker," says the *Enquirer*, "and his appointment as one of the General Superintendents of the Western Union is, that Mr. Tinker has been associated with Gen. Eckert in the telegraph business ever since the early part of the War, when Gen. Eckert was Assistant Secretary of War, having under his control the military telegraph. At that time Mr. Tinker was Manager of the Military Telegraph office at the War Department at Washington. After Gen. Eckert became General Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Western Union Telegraph Company at New York Mr. Tinker was made Manager of the Western Union Telegraph office in Washington City, a position he filled very acceptably until within a few years, when he resigned, and subsequently became Superintendent of the Baltimore & Ohio Company's telegraph system. It is also known that Mr. Tinker strongly favored the proposed alliance of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad with the Western Union. In fact, he had as early as May last recommended that the contract, then already drawn up between the Baltimore & Ohio and the Western Union, be signed by the former Company, and that Vice-President Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio, was disposed to sign the contract, but was prevented from doing so by the reception of a cable dispatch from his father, President Garrett, who was then in Europe, but about to sail for New York. It is intimated that the pending negotiations between the Baltimore & Ohio and Western Union has prevented Mr. Tinker leaving the Baltimore & Ohio long before the present time, as the Western Union managers, it is said, had an idea that by keeping him in the service of the Baltimore & Ohio Company he might eventually be able to persuade the latter Company to accept the proposition of the Western Union,—an end which, it is known, is very much desired by the Western Union."

CHARITIES.

Proceedings of the Conference of Officials and Prominent Reformers at Boston—Resolutions and Comments on the Assassination.

BOSTON, July 28.—The Conference of Charities will be held next year in Madison, Wis., the date to be fixed hereafter. At to-day's session Andrew E. Elmore, of Wisconsin, was chosen President, and the following Secretaries: Pennsylvania, Dilian Luther, M. D.; Ohio, the Rev. A. G. Byers; Indiana, the Rev. J. C. McCulloch; Illinois, George S. Robinson; Michigan, W. E. Baster; Wisconsin, H. H. Giles; Minnesota, W. Leonard, M. D.; Iowa, C. H. Watkins; Kansas, C. E. Faulkner; Colorado, T. N. Haskell; Missouri, S. M. Breckenridge; Kentucky, P. Caldwell; Georgia, M. Haralson; Texas, Dudley Wooten; Statistical Secretary, the Rev. F. H. Wines; Honorary Secretary, J. W. Langmuir, Toronto. The Secretaries for the States not named will be appointed by the President after conference with the Governors of the respective States.

The Rev. J. L. Milligan, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Crimes and Penalties, reported on the subject, and argued that the model State prison should reach out beyond the walls and put the sleepless eye of judicial authority and restraint upon the confirmed criminal class, who only expect to make their liberty a new opportunity for crime. Milligan also brought before the Conference as subsidiary to the subject a paper on "The Model Prison," by T. H. Nevin, President of the Board of Inspectors of the Western State Penitentiary, Allegheny, Pa., and an essay entitled "Some Thoughts on a System of Convict Punishment," by Richard Vaux. Reports were read and essays delivered upon crime and criminals. Befitting resolutions were adopted regarding the assassination of Garfield. Scott, of Cleveland, said he voted for the resolution in condemnation of the act of the villain who had attempted the life of his neighbor. He hoped Guiteau should have a speedy trial and execution of the sentence of the Court. The necessity of a guard for the Chief Magistrate of the Nation is a disgrace. He thought it would be a good plan to hang up some of the foreign Socialists who express sympathy with the assassin.

Gov. Long referred to the sympathy and loyalty which had come from the people itself, and offered resolutions, which passed, referring in complimentary and sympathetic terms to the wife and mother of the President. The resolutions were sent by telegraph to Washington.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF IRELAND.

A Blue-Book was issued July 14 containing the agricultural statistics of Ireland for the year 1880. In the introductory remarks of the Irish Registrar-General, he states that the returns for the past year contrast most favorably with those for 1879, and also compare favorably with several of the years preceding 1879. Besides the usual tables appended to the report, there are tables concerning the prevalence of disease among the principal varieties of potatoes grown in Ireland during 1880, showing what kind of potatoes are most reliable at present as a food supply in Ireland. The figures as to tillage in 1879 and 1880 are as follows: Total acreage under crops, including meadow and clover, in 1879, 5,121,833 acres; in 1880, 5,081,084 acres. Grass or pasture, in 1879, 10,211,160; in 1880, 10,259,108. Fallow in 1879, 13,939; in 1880, 15,406. Woods and plantations, in 1879, 336,846; in 1880, 339,858. Bog, waste, water, etc., in 1879, 4,643,986; in 1880, 4,632,308. In regard to particular kinds of crops, there is a total increase in cereals of 4,610 acres in 1880 as compared with 1879, due to the great increase of oats. There is a total decrease in green crops of 47,448 acres, potatoes having decreased by 22,020, against a decrease of 4,041 acres in the previous year. Flax shows an increase of 30,519 acres, and meadow and clover a decrease of 27,430 acres. Of the total area of Ireland (20,327,764 acres), the land under grass is a little over one-half, being 10,259,108 acres. The number of separate holdings in Ireland was 574,222 in 1880, being 1,818 less than in the previous year. These 574,222 holdings are in the hands of 527,444 occupiers, 831 less than in the previous year. The number of holdings "above one and not exceeding five acres" in Ireland diminished 79.3 per cent between 1841 and 1880; and the total number of holdings "above one acre" diminished from 691,202 in 1841 to 523,609 in 1880, showing a decrease of 24.2 per cent. As regards the estimated total produce of the crops in 1880 compared with 1879, in cereals there is an increase in wheat of 428,786 cwts; oats, of 4,025,841 cwts; barley, of 183,632 cwts; bere, of 1,461 cwts; beans, of 55,060 cwts; and peas, of 624 cwts; while there is a decrease in rye of 6,240 cwts. In green crops there is an increase in potatoes of 1,872,183 tons; turnips, of 2,281,884 tons; mangold wurzel and beetroot, of 195,125 tons; and cabbage, of 144,394 tons. Flax increased by 1,022,118 stone, and hay by 196,423 tons. Compared with 1879, every crop in 1880 shows an increased average produce per acre. Wheat increased 3.6 cwts; oats, 2.5 cwts; barley, 3.0 cwts; bere, 2.5 cwts; rye, 1.6 cwts; beans, 5.4 cwts; pease, 4.9 cwts; potatoes, 2.3 tons; turnips, 7.8 tons; mangold-wurzel and beetroot, 6.6 tons; cabbage, 3.5 tons; flax, 2.0 stone; and hay, .1 of a ton. As to live stock there was a decrease of 15,091 in horses in 1880 as compared with 1879, an increase of 331 in mules, and a decrease of 2,512 in asses. Cattle numbered 3,921,517, showing a decrease of 146,261; sheep, 3,562,463, a decrease of 455,440; pigs, 850,269, a decrease of 221,916; goats, 255,780, a decrease of 13,054; and poultry, 13,430,182, a decrease of 352,653. The number of mills for scutching flax in Ireland in 1880 was 1,182, being a decrease of 12 compared with 1879, and of 317 in the ten years, 1871-1880. Statistics are also given as to the meteorological condition of Ireland in 1880. The detailed tables follow the introductory remarks of the Registrar-General.

THE COURTS.

DIVORCES.

Emma S. Hall filed a bill yesterday against her husband William J. Hall, asking for a divorce on the ground of desertion.

Henry Koenig asked for a divorce from Lizzi Koenig on account of her alleged undue intimacy with one of her boarders.

And Eliza Howard prays for the same relief against Alvin A. Howard, the charge being habitual drunkenness.

Anna Zeman appears to have been singularly unfortunate in her matrimonial speculation. She was married Sept. 20, 1869, to Jan Zeman, and just one month afterward he left her very unceremoniously. She has been very patient to wait nearly eleven years for him to come back, but he has not availed himself of her kindness, and she now declares it is too late.

ITEMS.

Judge Gresham, of Indianapolis, was in the city yesterday, in consultation with Judge Drummond, and also guest of the latter.

The Superior Court Clerk is busy removing his office and file to the new Court House.

STATE COURTS.

Franz Falk began a suit for $1,000 yesterday against Henry Lau.

Henry Scott commenced an action in trespass against O. K. Lapham, James Smibert, and A. B. Lapham, laying damages at $5,000.

Peter Heim began a suit in trespass on the case to recover $5,000 of R. S. Andrews, Thomas Moulding, Alexander Maltman, David C. Cook, Daniel A. Ross, Daniel A. Ross, Jr., and George M. Ross.

COUNTY COURT.

An order was issued instructing the County Treasurer to pay $30,000 to the Newberry estate, the same being the amount of a judgment granted a few days ago against the Grand Trunk Junction Railway Company in a condemnation proceeding.

In the matter of the estate of Eliel Danziger & Co., the application for an order requiring the Assignee to pay certain taxes was dismissed, and the County Collector excepted and prayed an appeal.

In the contested election case of Malzacher vs. Bacon, growing out of the late South Town election, an order was entered for the opening and identifying of certain packages of ballots cast, upon proper notice being given to the other side. If properly identified, a subsequent order will be made for the recanvass of the same. A similar order was entertained in the case of C. J. Adams and Martin A. Driscoll, who are also contestants.

PROBATE COURT.

In the matter of the estate of Anna M. Gibbs, will proven and letters testamentary issued to James S. Gibbs under bond in $5,400. The decedent made several charitable bequests, including a note for $2,700 to the Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions, $2,000 to the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest, $2,000 to the Presbyterian Board of Missions, $1,000 to the Fourth Presbyterian Church, $1,000 to the Home of the Friendless, and $2,000 to the Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done thousands of women more good than the medicine of many doctors. It is a positive cure for all female complaints. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham.

Boils, pimples, freckles, rough skin, eruptions, impure blood, Hop Bitters cure.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 643 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.

JUDSON S. JACOBUS, Druggist, 3037 Indiana-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

L. SCHREIBER, Druggist, 482 West Lake-st., corner of Sheldon.

F. A. DRUEHL, Druggist, 802 South Halsted-st., corner Canalport-av.

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

JAS. M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 134 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.

MILLS' PHARMACY, J. W. WAINWRIGHT, 572 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fanc Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 182 North Halsted, corner Indiana-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggist, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 E. Division-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—WILL THE PARTY WHO advertised lost sleeve-button marked "Birdie," in last Sunday's Tribune, please call at the Tribune office.

LOST—FRIDAY, AT THOMAS' CONcert or on the way home, a white ivory fan with purple violet painting on one side. Reward given if returned to owner at 653 West Adams-st.

LOST—$5 REWARD WILL BE PAID for the return of red Russia memoranda book, containing letters and tickets (passage already stopped), lost in smoking-car of C., M. & St. P., arriving 10:30 a. m., Thursday. WALTER ALDEN, care JOHN ROPER & CO., 43 Wabash-av.

LOST—GOLD PIN SET WITH PEARLS. Any one returning same to Forsyth's drug-store, Twenty-second-st., corner Wabash-av., will receive liberal reward.

LOST—A LIGHT BROWN CURLY DOG, with strap collar, answering to the name of "Tuesday." A liberal reward will be paid for the return to S. L. GOODRICH, 773 West Washington-st.

$50 REWARD—STRAYED OR STOLEN Wednesday, July 27, from Board of Trade, one dark sorrel horse, light colored mane and tail, white stripe in face; one square box top buggy, P. L. Smith, maker; new harness, rubber trimmed, open bridle, letter L in glass rosettes. Above reward and no questions for return of rig to 227 South Desplaines-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A RARE CHANCE—$350 WILL BUY the handsome and stylish bay mare, Lady Bashaw, raised in Kentucky, sired by Bashaw, Jr., by Grand Bashaw, dam Lady Dexter, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Lady Bashaw is 7 years old, 15½ hands high, weighs over 1,000 pounds, has flowing mane, and tail to the ground; has fine style and action, needs no boots or weights; she is a fine-gaited young mare, well broke in all harness, fears nothing; she trotted three heats at Lexington, Ky., in 2:31, 2:30, and 2:31¼, at which time she was purchased for $850 for present owner, a lady who has driven her the past year and now offers her so low to dispose of her immediately on account of leaving the city; she is warranted perfectly sound and kind. Can be seen and driven at any time at owner's residence. No. 1234 Michigan-av.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 EAST Washington-st.—Horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices; or will exchange. Cash advances made.

AT J. S. COOPER'S STABLES, NOS. 174 and 176 Michigan-av., fine driving, buggy, carriage, saddle, and draft horses. Orders solicited.

A FIVE GLASS LANDAU, TEAM, AND harness; also coupe, falling front and back; both nearly new; cheap. 804 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BAY CARriage team weight, about 1,200 each; well used to city; cost me $650 two years ago; will sell for half or will sell one horse; no use for them. Call at 420 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT BEARDSLEY'S STAble, on Randolph-st., a fine pair of black mares, 15½ handd high, 6 years old, well broke for city use.

FOR SALE—ONE CREAM-COLORED horse, white mane and tail, 6 years old; goes under saddle. 752 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—AT JACOB KOEHLER'S sale stable, 61 North Wells-st., 2 car-loads of cheap horses and mares for farm purposes, weighing 1,100 pounds and upwards; bring them in Friday, July 29, 1881. JACOB KOEHLER.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD DURABLE piano at a moderate price don't fail to examine the Lyon & Healy patent upright before purchasing. The musical profession are enthusiastic in its praise. It is indorsed by Rive-King, Sherwood, Brittan, Platt, Gleason, Liebling, Boscovitz, Eddy, Becker, Mathews, Burge, Baird, and a host of others. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

STORY & CAMP.
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
188 AND 190 STATE-ST.

VOSE & SON'S UPRIGHT PIANOS, established 1851; low prices; terms $10 monthly; pianos to rent. ADAM SHARP, 276 West Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$25 REWARD—

We will pay the above reward for any case of rheumatism or neuralgia we cannot cure. We can relieve any case of diphtheria or croup instantly. The J. E. Gardner Army and Navy liniment will relieve pain and soreness and remove any unnatural growth of bone or muscle on man or beast. Price, $1 per bottle. Will refund the money for any failure. Circular containing valuable information goes with each bottle. DR. J. E. GARDNER, Manager.
51 Wabash-av., Chicago.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL THE MISS WHO took a pair of black silk mitts from Humboldt Park Pavilion Wednesday evening, between the hours of 6 and 7, return the same to the lady of the house and save herself trouble. C. C.

PERSONAL—M: NOTE RECEIVED too late for 12½ 28th; send again or address L.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 15 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.:

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

Splendid brick block, 74x124, rented for $4,400, North Side; price $40,000.

60x80, with 3-story and basement block, corner Clark and Ohio-sts., $52,000.

Brick building, 3 stories and basement, lot 25x110, Clark-st., near Superior, $15,500.

Frame building and lot, Clark-st., near Superior, $6,400.

Lake-st., near Franklin, 4-story building and lot; $20,000.

Finest building on West Madison-st., near Halsted; $25,000.

50x100, corner West Lake and Green-sts., with buildings, $12,000.

Two stores and dwellings above, Blue Island-av.; cheap.

313 Milwaukee-av., store and lot; $5,500.

Store and lot, Wells-st., near Huron, $4,500.

Large stone-front, North Wells-st.; cheap.

Three-story and basement stone-front, State-st., near Taylor, rented for $2,000; $18,000.

50x110, with 4-story block, South Side, rented for $2,400 a year; $18,500.

172x190, vacant corner, Clark-st. and North-av.

NORTH SIDE PROPERTY.

Three marble-fronts, Erie-st., near Dearborn; $8,500 to $11,000.

Two-story and basement brick, Dearborn-av.; $8,000.

Three-story and sub-cellar stone-front, 12 rooms, and lot 23x150, North State-st., for $9,000.

Eleven-room brick house, Rush-st., near Chicago-av., $6,500.

Nine brick houses, 10 rooms each, Franklin-st., north of Wisconsin-st.; $5,000 each.

Fifteen brick and marble-front houses, one block from main entrance to Lincoln Park; $4,800 to $8,000 each.

Block of 3 brick houses on Cass-st.; $24,000.

Three first-class marble-fronts, 3 stories and basement, all modern improvements; $9,500 each.

Three-story marble-front, a corner, Dearborn-av.; $11,500.

Three-story octagon marble-front, North La Salle-st.; $7,750.

Large brick house, and lot 32x108, Oak-st.; $7,500.

30x108, Oakwood-st., near Lake-Shore drive, with small cottage; $2,750.

42x108, Oakwood-st., near the above; $100 per foot.

88x150, Fullerton-av., near Lincoln-av.

20x100, Illinois-st., near Dearborn-av.

25x150, North Clark-st., near Oak, east front.

24x150, North Clark-st., near Goethe; $125 per foot.

22x150, North Clark-st., near Schiller, east front.

44x150, North Clark-st., north of Schiller; cheap.

25x137, Hurlbut-st., near Lincoln-av.; $1,500.

50x125, Seminary-av., near Sophia-st.; $1,350.

Two nice houses on Dunning-st.; cheap.

Three-story brick houses, 490 and 494 Webster-av., near North Clark-st.; $5,000 cash.

No. 469 Sophia-st., 2-story marble front, $5,200.

302 Hurlbut-st., 6-room cottage and barn, $2,500.

Small store and 40-ft lot, Clybourn-av., $3,500.

No. 93 Bissell-st., 8-room cottage and lot, $1,500.

No. 32 Burling, cottage and lot, $1,600.

Beautiful 3-story marble-front, 636 North Clark-st., fronting Lincoln Park, $7,500; possession at once.

UNIMPROVED NORTH SIDE PROPERTY.

40x100, corner Dearborn-av. and Division-st.

50 ft. on Illinois-st., near State, $110 per foot.

25 ft. on Rush-st., at $125 per foot.

6 25-ft. lots, Hurlbut-st., near Lincoln-av.

56x137, corner Sophia-st. and Lincoln-place.

Lots on Lill-av., near Lincoln-av. cars, $700.

100x140, corner Fullerton-av. and Larrabee-st.

LAKE VIEW PROPERTY.

100x125, corner Belmont and Sheffield-avs., $2,300.

8 lots Belmont-av., near Clark-st., $525 each.

10 lots, Sheffield-av., $500 to $600.

50x128, Wellington-av., near Dummy road, $3,300.

125x106, Wellington-av., near Halsted-st.

12 lots, Green Bay road, $625 each.

8 lots, Dunning, east of Lincoln-av., $800.

3 acres with good house on Green Bay road; this is certainly cheap at $3,000.

50 ft. with fine house, corner Sheffield-av. and School-st., $3,000.

45 lots, corner Lincoln-av. and Ashland-av., $525.

8 lots, Lincoln-av., near car-stable.

63x125, Dummy road, near Belmont-av., $40 per foot.

20 acres on Lincoln-av.

Brick basement house, Dummy road, near Belmont-av., at a bargain.

SOUTH SIDE PROPERTY.

1639 Wabash-av., residence and lot, 30x160, $10,000.

82x124, corner Forest-av. and Thirty-third-st., cheap.

2715 Dearborn, brick basement cottage and lot.

3-story marble front, Wabash-av., near Eighteenth.

3-story marble front, Thirty-fifth-st., near Lake-av.

50x121 ft. on Groveland park, $130 per foot.

150x160 Michigan-av., near Forty-ninth-st.

Fine residence, Wabash-av., near Seventeenth-st.

25x160, Wabash-av., near Forty-sixth-st., cheap.

100x150, corner Fifty-sixth-st. and Washington-av.

58 lots corner Halsted and Sixty-second-st., for $15,000.

WEST SIDE PROPERTY.

2-story and basement marble front, brick barn, and 50x125, Peoria-st., near Van Buren.

5-story stone front, Madison, near Halsted-st.

75x130, corner Desplaines and Indiana-sts.; this corner can now be had at a bargain.

22x116, Curtis, near Indiana-st., $1,150.

450 West Chicago-av., good store and dwelling above.

40x100, Clinton-st., at $60 per foot.

A first-class residence, Throop, fronting Jefferson Park.

230 Marshfield-av., 2-story brick house, $4,500.

3-story brick house, 99 Centre-av., $3,800.

Nice 2-story store, Blue Island-av., near Eleventh-st., $5,500.

50x130, Congress, near Robey, $55 per foot.

80x117, Morgan, near Randolph, east front.

200x200, corner Madison and Central Park, cheap.

200x125, fronting Central Park and boulevard.

No. 238 Jefferson and Congress-sts., only $2,800.

165x113 ft., West Sixteenth, near Canal-st.

75x124 ft., corner Clinton and Mather-sts.

146x125, corner Milwaukee-av. and Cornelia-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

120 acres at South Lawn, with house, barn, and improvements, $60 per acre.

10 acres near Pullman.

17 acres at Auburn; very cheap.

30 acres, South Englewood.

20 acres river front at Riverdale.

20 acres Lincoln-av., Lake View; $600 per acre.

10 acres near Marine Hospital; choice and cheap.

80 acres, Elmhurst, with fine brick house, $165.

FOR SALE—9 ACRES AT CORNELL, 2 blocks from station.

400x150 Vincennes-av., near Forty-second-st.

Two-story house with lot, Fourth-av., near Harrison-st.

50x100 Fourth-av., near Taylor-st.

74x170 Wabash-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st.

50x160 Wabash-av., near Forty-second-st.

75x160 Wabash-av., near Forty-sixth-st.

116x160 Wabash-av., near Fifty-third-st.

49x160 Kimbark-av., near Fifty-fourth-st.

80x150 Egandale-av., near Forty-ninth-st.

4 lots State-st., near Fifty-third.

20 lots State, Dearborn, and Butterfield-sts., near Fifty-first.

20 lots West Superior, Erie, and Huron-sts., near Noble.

5 lots Thirty-ninth-st., near Stewart-av.

5 lots School-st., near Fifty-fourth.

20 lots Leavitt and Monroe-sts., near Twenty-second.

10 lots Western-av., near Laughton-st.

10 lots Laughton-st., near Western-av.

40 acres in Sec. 23, 38, 13, adjoining Chicago Lawn.

20 lots Parkside, accessible by Illinois Central Railroad.

J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY GEO. M. BOGUE, REceiver Chicago Life Ins. Co., 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st., the following improved property:

88 Twenty-third-st., 2-story frame dwelling.

3819 Johnson-place, 2-story basement brick dwelling.

3947 Langley-av., 2-story basement brick dwelling.

3951 Langley-av., 2-story basement brick dwelling.

33 Fortieth-st., 2-story basement brick dwelling.

1111 Forty-first-st., 2-story basement brick dwelling.

1113 Forty-first-st., 2-story basement brick dwelling.

1115 Forty-first-st., 2-story basement brick dwelling.

4025 Cottage Grove-av., 2-story basement brick dwelling.

502 Fulton-st., 2-story basement brick dwelling.

504 Fulton-st., 2-story basement brick dwelling.

2725 Butterfield-st., 2-story frame dwelling.

2727 Butterfield-st., 2-story frame dwelling.

2731 Butterfield-st., 2-story frame dwelling.

498 Marshfield-av., 2-story basement brick dwelling.

500 Marshfield-av., 2-story basement brick dwelling.

506 Marshfield-av., 2-story basement brick dwelling.

FOR SALE—TO PARTIES WHO WILL build brick cottages, lots near Milwaukee and Western-avs., at half price; $100 cash required as first payment on each lot, balance long time; building loans secured for good parties. We have buyers ready to take houses when completed. KEENEY BROS., Room 9, No. 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—131X181 FEET ON THIRTY-fifth-st. boulevard, southwest corner Forest-av. MATSON HILL, Room 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—79X101 FEET TO ALLEY 400 feet south of the new Board of Trade building, with some good frame buildings on rented for about $2,200 a year. Price $25,000 if taken at once. Apply to J. WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS IMPROVED business property fronting on South Water, Lake, Randolph, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, and Van Buren-sts.; also on Market, Franklin, Fifth-av., La Salle, Clark, Dearborn, State-sts., Wabash-av., and Michigan-av. We also have first-class improved and unimproved residence property for sale at bargains. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE on Ashland-av., large grounds; everything first-class in every respect; price $30,000; would take smaller house in exchange. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT STONE FRONT on Fulton-st, two blocks from Union Park, 12 rooms; everything in perfect order and first-class in every respect. Possession at once. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN.
$2,500—Large brick house, 12 rooms, No. 418 South Jefferson-st; rented for $31 per month.
$1,500—Two-story frame, 16 Harvard-st.
$2,000—Two-story brick, 21 Grenshaw-st.
Inquire 133 Dearborn-st. in Bank.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS LOT ON Calumet-av, north of Twenty-first-st, 37½x177 feet. GEORGE W. HIGGINGSON, 114 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV. NEAR Thirty-first-st, house and 40-foot lot; 11 rooms; $5,500. MATSON HILL, Room 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$5,700—3620 LAKE-AV., fine octagon-front modern brick house; furnace, bath, hot and cold water, and in fact, every modern improvement; gas chandliers go with it; only half block from Illinois Central depot; east front, in first-class condition. Key at my office; possession at once. Easy terms, or all cash down. The best bargain offered in this city. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS FRONTING on North-av., Wood-st., Elk Grove, and Girard-st.; prices from $600 up to $850 per lot; terms to suit purchasers. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WE INVITE ATTENTION of capitalists to the fine property on corner Milwaukee av., Indiana, and Halsted-sts., having a frontage of 151 feet on Milwaukee-av., covered with old buildings, which now net over 6 per cent on price asked for it. This is one of the best pieces for improvement on the street. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 2023 MICHIGAN-AV., a fine 3-story and basement first-class house and 2-story brick barn, cheap and on easy terms. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE 3-STORY AND basement brick on Ontario-st., near Dearborn, 14 rooms, lot 20x100 to alley; an excellent investment. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER ON THE South Side for builders, 50x164 feet, at $80 per foot. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN, CORNER OF Leavett-st., 120 feet front. Owner, 6 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOT 50x100 feet; fronts both on Dearborn-st. and Third-av., just fifty feet south of Jackson-st.; it will be sold cheap. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—45 FEET on Michigan-st., east of Cass. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE CORNER IN NEW residence district on North Side. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
THE CHICAGO REAL-ESTATE EXCHANGE,
116 and 118 Dearborn-st.
(The only real estate auction house in Chicago)
WILL HOLD THEIR
TWELFTH PUBLIC SALE
of
OF REAL ESTATE—BY CATALOGUE
on WEDNESDAY, August 7, at 11 o'clock a. m.,
AT THE EXCHANGE.
Parties desiring to offer property at this sale will please hand in their descriptions before the 7th of August.
BARGAINS FOR BUYERS
QUICK SALES FOR SELLERS.
W. K. NIXON, Real Estate, President.
CHANDLER & CO., Mortgage Bankers, Treasurers and Trustees.
WM. A. BUTTERS, Manager and Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY BRICK, stone-basement house, 10 rooms, modern improvements, barn, and lot 24x115 to alley, 51 South Curtis-st., a splendid location for boardinghouse or renting rooms, only $5,000; this is the greatest bargain offered. The equity of $3,000 in a first-class brick residence, 14 rooms, close to West Madison-st.; want cottage and lot near Union Park. House and lot 591 Warren-av.; a bargain. House and lot 187 Walnut-st.; $3,200. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 259 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—
Three-story and basement, marble front, La Salle-st, near North-av; $8,000. Possession given at once.
Three-story brick house, all modern improvements, northwest corner Cass and Chestnut-sts. Possession at once.
No. 177 Newbery-av, two-story and basement; mansard; built in flats; cheap.
E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE—LOTS ON THE shore of Lake Michigan, 80 feet above lake, at $100 each, on $5 monthly payments; good schools, churches, and cheap railroad fare; will show lots free any day. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE, SEVEN miles from Chicago, beautiful residence lots at $40, $50, $75, or $100; near hotel; $15 down, and $5 monthly. (I won't be undersold.) Lots shown free. Abstract free. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AUCTION SALE OF 65 lots and six cottages and lots on Forty-seventh-st., near Wentworth-av.
Wentworth-av., near Forty-seventh-st.
Atlantic-st., near Forty-seventh-st.
School-st., near Forty-seventh-st.
Tracy-av., near Forty-seventh-st.
On Saturday, July 30, at 2 p. m. sharp, on the ground. Terms, one-third cash, balance in one and two years at 7 per cent.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY J. GOODRICH, 51 Major Block, corner La Salle and Madison-sts.
Lots 8, 9, 32, and 33, Block 1;
Lots 12, 13, 25, and 26, Block 3;
And lot 44, Block 2;
All in Circuit Court Partition Sec. 3, 38, 14; located on Evans and Langley-avs. and Forty-seventh-st. This is a rare chance. The property is situated between the boulevards, and will be sold very cheap.

FOR SALE—LOTS 1 TO 12 INCLUSIVE, in O. T. Hulbard's Subdivision of Lots 7 and 10 and south half Lot 6, Block 1, Section 9, T 38, R 14, Town of Lake, located between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts., Baltic and Atlantic-sts., being 2 blocks north of Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard. Price, $20 per foot at retail. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 51 Major Block, corner La Salle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BUSINESS corner in Evanston, 60x115 feet, (unimproved). MATSON HILL, Room 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HUMBOLDT BOULEVARD—Bids will be received until Aug. 4 for the purchase (for all cash) of 200 feet frontage a short distance west of Maplewood Depot and near Milwaukee-av. The highest and best bid will be accepted, subject to the approval of the County Court of Cook County. Title perfect; complete abstract furnished. WM. O. COLE, Assignee Empire Insurance Co., 109 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—VERY DESIRAble residence lots in Lake View, two to five blocks from street-cars, on Diversey, Wolfram and George-sts., Sheffield and Belmont-avs. Lake water in front of every lot. McCONNELL BROS., Room 16, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES SOUTH OF CITY, close to depot. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES ON HALSTED-st., between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth, at a bargain. SCHRADER BROS., 178 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT ON WABASH-AV., between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth-sts., 25 feet east front. Price $600 cash. Apply to C. M. STONE, 459½ Tehama-st., San Francisco, Cal.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE ACRE property near Oak Park; prices reasonable; good investment. HERRICK & DUNLOP, Room 29, 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES NEAR THE NEW Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Car Shops, $400 per acre. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY house at Marquette, Lake Superior.—The subscriber, being about to change his residence, offers for sale his house at Marquette, Lake Superior.

The grounds are 225 feet front by 150 feet deep, with a perfect lawn and a very choice variety of acclimated shrubbery.

The house is thoroughly built of brown stone, pointed, with water and gas laid on, and an excellent furnace and open fire-places. No better house of its size, or handsomer, or with better water-view, can be found in the United States, and this tastefully furnished.

The place will be sold, with all the furniture, except books, pictures, linen, and silver, for $20,000. Half the amount can remain at 7 per cent for an indefinite time if purchaser prefers. This is a rare opportunity for any one to obtain an elegant country house in a pleasant and healthy locality, ready for instant occupation, at a moderate cost. Inquiry can be made of the subscriber, or of the Hon. Peter White, of Marquette, Mich.
A. A. RIPKA,
Marquette, Mich.

FOR SALE—THE BEST VACANT BUSIness corner in the City of Milwaukee, within one block of Chamber of Commerce and Post-Office; a fine oppertunity for a permanent investment; will take in part payment good improved property. LEWIS & KNOTT, Rooms 5 and 6 Borden Block.

FOR SALE—FARM—FIRST CLASS 240 acre farm in Will County near Joliet, now in fine state of cultivation; fine road to town, plenty wood and water. Apply to owner. I. CAMPBELL, 84 and 86 La Salle-st., Chicago.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FAMILY AND single rooms, with board, near the lake.

46 THIRTY-FIRST-ST.—TO RENT, with or without board, furnished or unfurnished rooms.

532 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT rooms, with first-class board; also day board.

1408 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE ALcove front room, unfurnished, to rent, with board for 2 gentlemen or married couple; reasonable.

1426 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT AND well-furnished rooms, at moderate prices; first-class table.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS FURnished or unfurnished, on avenue near Twenty-second-st. All modern improvements; good table. Terms moderate for permanent guests. References given and required. Address O C 62, Tribune.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE bridge—Board with room, $3.50 to $5 per week, with use of piano. Furnished rooms, $1.50 to $4 per week.

239 NORTH LA SALLE-ST.—NICELY-furnished large rooms, with board.

242 EAST OHIO-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, with good table.

WEST SIDE.

12 OGDEN-AV.—PRIVATE AND NICEly furnished rooms, with first-class board.

HOTELS.

BENTON HOUSE (MARBLE BUILDing), opposite Custom-House, adjoining Grand Pacific, 228 and 230 Clark-st.—Pleasant rooms and first-class board, $1.50 per day; rooms 50c, 75c, $1 per day; meals, 25c, $4 per week.

HASTINGS HOUSE, 16 TO 22 ADAMS-st.—Cool, pleasant, and well furnished rooms, with board, from $5.50 to $10 per week; day board, $4 per week; transients, $1.50 per day.

ORIENT HOUSE, 278 AND 280 STATE-st.—Newly opened and refurnished; cool and pleasant rooms, with board, from $6 to $8 per week. Day board $4; transient $1.50 to $2 per day.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 116, 118, 120, AND 122 Fifth-av.—$2 per day; special rates to traveling men. Having just added and furnished up 25 new rooms, we can accommodate a few permanent boarders in good rooms at reasonable rates.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, ON THE EUropean plan, 74 and 76 East Adams-st.—For the coolest and best furnished rooms at 75 cents and $1 per day, apply here.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

COUNTRY.

COUNTRY BOARD—GOOD ACCOMmodations in private family, in pleasant village; shade trees. Address or call at Room 62 Bryan Block.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY NEAR business centre, by single gent; not over $6.50 per week. Address E 88, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG LADY WANTS room and board in a private family. References required and given. State price in letter. Address L 12, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—HAY PRESS, INCLUDING hay press scales, horses, wagons, and tools; building for rent. Call or address A. H. MERRILL, 181 Johnson-st.

THE CROP OF 1881—OUR EIGHTH season for buckets, belting, conveyors, and grain machinery. Orders promptly filled. THE RIVET BUCKET CO., N. Hawkins, Sec., 214 E. Washington-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 503 and 505 West Madison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on monthly payments; low prices; easy terms.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage family, or business troubles. Fees, 50 cents to $1.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESman in the wholesale liquor business who can command a trade in Minnesota; a German preferred. References required. Address P.-O. Box 281, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—GERMAN DRUG CLERK; one who can speak Swedish preferred. 331 Archer-av.

WANTED—IN WHOLESALE GROcery house, a young man as bill-clerk; must be a good writer, quick, and accurate. Address, with references and salary expected, L 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—A DRY-GOODS ENTRY clerk; plain, rapid writer; experienced preferred; good opening for right man. L 11, Tribune.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SHIPPING clerk at 71 Adams-st.

WANTED—CORRESPONDING CLERK. Must be quick and correct at figures. A young man with some knowledge of shorthand preferred. Give references. J 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper; $8 per week will be paid at first to a young man writing a good hand, quick and accurate in figures, and of good character. L 16, Tribune.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRY-goods salesman; one who speaks the Swedish language preferred. H. S. FRANZ, 2878 Archer-av.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER IN AN INsurance office; salary, $800 per annum. Address F 62, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH, A GOOD ironer; one that can shoe preferred; steady job. JAMES OLIVER, Pecatonica, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD COMMERCIAL transferrer or accomplished apprentice at the lithographic establishment of H. GUGLER & SON, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—A STYLISH CUTTER TO go to a flourishing town 80 miles from Chicago. Apply before 10 a. m. to C. W. M. FRIEDLAENDER, 159 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SIGN-painter for general sign work; steady work. Apply at 146 Third-av. (up-stairs).

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SIGN-letterers. Apply to Jno. W. Norris, 57 State-st.

WANTED—ACTION MAKER AND machine hand. Nickolson Organ Factory, 63 Indiana-st.

WANTED—GOOD JOINERS AT YARD southeast corner of Erie-st. bridge.

WANTED—THOROUGH, PRACTICAL engineer; none but sober and industrious men need apply. GOODWILLIE, HEISLER & CO., corner Twenty-second and Allport-sts.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR PRACTICAL nickel-plater; one thoroughly acquainted with the work; none others need apply; steady work and good wages. Chicago Nickel Works, 95 Ohio-st.

WANTED—A WATCHMAKER FOR an A No. 1 position. None but one having the best references and long experience need apply. Address E 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—2 COMPOSITORS; ALSO good subscription and advertising agents; salary to good men. Irish Tribune, Room 86, 159 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HAND TO RUN split-saw and a good feeder for surfacing-machine. GOODWILLIE & GOODWILLIE, Ohio and Kingsbury-sts.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

WANTED—A WASHER. LIVERY, rear 195 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO TAKE charge of a barn, etc. Inquire at 71 Adams-st.

WANTED—A HOSTLER; ONE THAT understands his business. 50 North Wells-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORers for Colorado, wages $2.50 to $3 per day, cheap fare; 300 for Iowa, at $1.75 per day, free fare; 200 for Illinois and Michigan; 300 for city work, saw-mills, farms, etc. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water and 23 West Madison-st.

WANTED—25 EXPERIENCED COAL miners at Minonk, Ill.; full work guaranteed; no strike or trouble of any kind. Inquire at 125 La Salle-st. MINER T. AMES.

WANTED—ALL THE GOOD LABORers I can get for Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois; $1.75 per day, free fare; 200 for Colorado, $2.50 to $3 per day, cheap fare; at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—MEN, $1 SAMPLES FREE; $30 per week guaranteed energetic persons on small capital with our goods. Send stamp for papers. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—100 LABORERS, WITH shovels, at new wire mill, corner Ashland and Archer-avs.; $1.75 per day.

WANTED—A SALESMAN ACQUAINTed in the territory of Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas to travel from Kansas City. Address L 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BARTENDER WHO UNderstands cutting lunch, at 241 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY YOUNG man to assist in photograph gallery. Good chance for a suitable person. Art Gallery, 101 West Madison-st.

WANTED—RETOUCHER, ONE THAT can operate. Call at NEIDHARDT'S, 360 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A BRIGHT YOUNG MAN to work in harness store. Must possess necessary qualifications. Bring references. JAMES L. SHORT, 173 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BY EDWARD GOODRIDGE & CO., 259 West Madison-st., brick house, 10 rooms, modern improvements, 683½ West Washington-st., $50; possession Aug. 1.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS ON Twenty-ninth-st., near Michigan-av., $35. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—THE FIRST FLOOR AND basement of a 10-room house to a desirable tenant. 187 Howe-st., near Sophia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.
SOUTH SIDE.
Second floor, 42 Fifth-av., 2 rooms, $15.
Fifty-fourth-st. and Egandale-av., two-story and basement brick, all modern improvements, good barn and large grounds, cheap to a good tenant.
Fifty-first-st. and South Park-boulevard, two-story and basement brick house, good barn, and large grounds.
WEST SIDE.
604 West Washington-st., 2-story and basement house, with barn; will be put in good order.
298 Warren-av., 3-story and basement brick; every room in house heated by steam; all in first-class order.
220 South Morgan-st., near Van Buren-st. cars, 3-story and basement brick, a beautiful house with ground about it, in nice order, all modern improvements.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—AT OAK PARK—NEW house near depot; will rent very low. HERRICK & DUNLOP, Room 29, 142 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3 HOUSES WITH LARGE lots at Winnetka from $10 to $18 per month. J. T. DALE, Room 16 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FLAT—A SUITE OF FIVE, all pleasant rooms, with closet, kitchen, etc., north or south front; 984 West Madison-st., Madison Square. No children. B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT, SECOND floor, brick house, bath, etc., 3245 Butterfield-st., $20. W. G. BAKER, 93 Washington-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM and bed room, overlooking the lake, nicely furnished, in the Giles, Bro. & Co. Building, 266 Wabash-av. References required. Apply at Room 54.

TO RENT—A FEW NICELY FURNISHed front rooms at 89 Fifth-av., corner of Randolph-st., and opposite the Briggs House. Inquire at Room 7.

TO NENT—ROOMS HANDSOMELY furnished at Hotel Emery, 49 Hubbard-court.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SOUTH front rooms, en suite or single, for gents. 285 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

OFFICES.

TO RENT—FURNISHED DESK-ROOM; $6. 84 La Salle-st., Room 9, ground floor.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—MANUFACTURING ROOM; best lighted room in the city, 60x80; windows four sides, and use of steam-elevator; steady, reliable steam power. E. T. HARRIS, 103, 105, and 107 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FRONT ROOM on second or third floor, South Side, between Van Buren and Adams-sts., suitable for two gentlemen. Address, stating terms, E 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM in an office centrally located. Address, stating terms and location, E 86, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF STAPLE dry goods, boots and shoes; value, $5,000; one-third cash, balance in Chicago real estate. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 259 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LANDSCAPE OIL PAINTing by Paul Ritter. Can be seen from 2 to 4 p. m. Room 14, 46 and 48 South Clark-st.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A BETTER PLACE TO SELL YOUR cast-off clothing, carpets, etc., cannot be found than J. Gelder's, 394 State-st., who pays the highest cash price. Ladies attended to by Mrs. J. Gelder. Mail orders promptly attended to.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—GIRL SPEAKING FRENCH to cook, wash, and iron, in private family; a good home and good wages. 833 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 712 West Adams-st.

WANTED—AT 416 WABASH-AV., A No. 1 order cook, to go to Milwaukee, Wis.; wages, $7 per week.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework; good wages; German preferred. 263 Forquer-st., between Blue Island-av. and Halsted.

WANTED—GOOD KITCHEN GIRL AT 48 Loomis-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAID, ONE who thoroughly understands all departments of sewing. Address, with full name and address, J 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS TO sell needle packages, needle cases, laces, embroideries, bias cutters, etc.; $4 to $7 a day easily made in the city. Circulars to country agents on receipt of 3 cents for postage. C. M. LININGTON, 145 Wabash-av., Chicago.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—A GRADUATE of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, who speaks German, 25 years of age, and with eight years' experience in the drug business, desires a permanent situation by Aug. 1 in some first-class drug store in the City of Chicago or some other city of not less than 8,000 or 10,000 inhabitants, in Illinois, Wisconsin, or Iowa. The best of reference as to integrity, ability, etc., can be given. For further particulars address L 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man in some wholesale house to do office work, with the view of working up to selling goods; am a good penman, correct at figures, and have first-class references; good experience in business; I am now traveling for a wholesale house in city, but wish to change; salary no object to start with. Address L 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DRUG CLERK; 11 years' experience; strictly temperate; speaks German and English; will work cheap; good references given. Address F 80, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced machinist who has the best of references and is capable of taking charge of some manufacturing business. Address WM. GERWIN, 157 West Erie-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ARCHItectural draughtsman; fair experience and quick worker. Address O L 62, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG Scandinavian coachman; understands the business well. Address L 14, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENeral housework or take care of horses. Can come well recommended. Address L 13, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl to do second work in a private family; can be well recommended. Please call, for 3 days, at 43 Ruble-st., near Eighteenth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD German girl for general housework in a private American family. West Side preferred. Address L 295 Twenty-third-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl to do second work in a private family; can do plain sewing. Apply at 139 West Kinzie-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GOOD girls, one as cook and the other as second girl, together or separate. Call or address two days 88 West Washington-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WORKING housekeeper in a small family; no washing. References given and required. Address L. E., Burlington Post-Office, Ia.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEkeeper or seamstress by a widow. Can give the best of references. Address Mrs. F. BATES, Wyandotte, Kas.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian or German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS OPENING—WANTED—A good man to take charge of a large boarding house at Steel Works, South Pueblo; building brick, and will accommodate about eighty men, and has modern improvements; house partly furnished, and board of men guaranteed; only first-class man who has had experience in business, and with capital enough to run the business properly need apply. For further particulars address W. W. TAYLOR, South Pueblo, Colo.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE, BLACK walnut fixtures, at a discount. Call at once, between 10 and 3. 2806 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—A SALOON DOING A BIG business; must be sold at once. Persons having money and wishing to invest will do well to call and see for themselves. 41 West Van Buren-st., cor. Canal.

FOR SALE—COAL-YARD, 9 YEARS' lease, $15 per month, 50-foot lot, brick building, stock, etc.; $2,200; a bargain. E 92, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CIGAR STORE; ONE OF the best locations in the city. Apply at 236 State.

GROCERY FOR SALE AT LINCOLN, Neb., first-class, large and growing trade. Address J 8, Tribune office.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BUSIness-men.—Rock Falls, Ill., located at the junction of the C., B. & Q., C. & N. W., and R. R., I. & St. L. Railways, is the largest manufacturing town of its age in the West, and offers unusual advantages to manufacturers of almost any commodity. It has a large and enduring water-power, which, when fully developed, will support a city of 50,000 inhabitants. Its railway facilities are No. 1 in every respect.

Improved water-power for sale in large or small quantities at low figures and on easy terms. Also, room and power to rent for large or small business in new brick building, very low.

Every possible encouragement is offered to manufacturers and others to locate here.

$250,000 worth of unimproved water-power and land will be donated to parties improving the same.

Address A. P. SMITH, Rock Falls, Ill.

Refers to the management of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Company, Chicago, Ill.

VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY AT auction. Productive Southwest Missouri lead mines to be sold Aug. 25, 1881. Address, for particulars, A. DAVIS, Marshfield, Mo.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, RELIABLE business man with $10,000 cash to take valuable interest in and fill responsible position in a bonanza enterprise, operated in Denver, Colo.; must reside there; investment absolutely secure and profits fabulously large. None other than those meaning business, having the cash, and capable of taking hold need address L 26, Tribune office, Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID, LOAN OFFICE, 99 EAST Madison-st. (licensed). Established 1865. Diamond broker and bullion dealer. Cash paid for old gold and silver, diamonds, pearls, etc., etc. Colorado Branch, 403½ Larimer-st., Denver.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on diamonds, watches, and jewelry at TOM N. DONNELLY & CO.'S loan office. 118 Dearborn-st.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURniture and pianos without removal, and all good securities, at lowest rates. 86 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE, LOAN, AND Storage Co.—Advances on furniture, etc., without removal, or on goods in storage. 80 E. Van Buren.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO real estate in sums of $1,000 to $100,000 at lowest rates. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 107 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., 122 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in Chicago and vicinity in sums to suit at lowest rates. JAMES WILMOTT, 110 Dearborn, Room 3.

TO LOAN—$50,000 IN SUMS TO SUIT; Cook County real estate; can close at once. HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 72 Dearborn-st.

6 AND 7 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN on city real estate in sums to suit. PETERSON & BAY, 125 East Randolph-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 TO manufacture the best-selling novelty ever invented. A fortune can be made. Close investigation solicited. Address GEO. E. WILSON, general delivery City Post-Office.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND BURGLAR and fire proof safe, not used over two or three years, with or without time lock; give size and description of safe and price. Address HENRY C. HAMILTON, care First National Bank, Chicago.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE COMPANY, 200 TO 206 Randolph-st., have finest warerooms and the best facilities in the city for storing furniture, pianos, merchandise, etc. Low rates. Advances made.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—BUSINESS, DWELLing, and other real estate worth $15,000, well located in live town, good railroad facilities, no incumbrance, good agricultural surroundings; will trade for good improved farm in Eastern Illinois and assume some incumbrance. Address FIELDS & JOHNSON, Sheldon, Ill.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEVERAL HUNDRED GOOD SECOND-hand sewing-machines of all kinds, at $5 to $30 each and warranted, at 320 Wabash-av.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

J. H. Bass, of Fort Wayne, is at the Pacific.

J. W. Bunn, of Springfield, Ill., is at the Pacific.

F. Foshay, of Beaver Falls, Wis., are at the Tremont.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Mills, of St. Paul, are at the Tremont.

H. A. Colburn, of Boston, is registered at the Sherman.

R. B. Williams, of Racine, Wis., is at the Sherman.

T. J. Potter and wife, of Sandusky, O., are at the Sherman.

Judge and Mrs. Allen, of Leavenworth, Kas., are at the Pacific.

Mr. Charles Liebenstein, of St. Paul, Minn., is at the Palmer House.

William Edwards and family, of Salt Lake City, are at the Tremont.

Prof. W. W. Goodwin and son, of Cambridge, Mass., are registered at the Pacific.

J. T. Jones and wife, and E. C. Bradley and family, of Bradford, Pa., are at the Palmer.

Oscar Smith and William G. Weed, of the Burgess Corps, Albany, N. Y., are at the Palmer.

Charles Hong and Jay Chee, China registered at the Tremont yesterday en route to the Pacific Coast.

John J. McGauran, of Dublin, Ireland, and J. T. Reiffeer, of Paris, France are registered at the Palmer.

H. N. Cunningham, H. G. Corbett, Frederick P. Ellis, and Edward Richard, of England, are registered at the Pacific.

The members of Silver Link Lodge No. 521, I. O. O. F., have donated $25 to their suffering brothers in New Ulm, Minn.

The Confectioners' Agents' Union held its weekly meeting last night at No. 54 West Lake street. The business of the evening consisted in electing officers and revising the old price-list.

The Jaeger-Verein, a military organization of the Socialistic Labor Party, will attend the party's picnic, to be held some time in August, and will carry their arms, notwithstanding the Military law.

The Stationary Engineers' Association held its regular weekly meeting last night at No. 192 Washington street. Twenty-new members were admitted into the Association, making a total membership of 130.

Dr. Andrew Bonar, of Scotland, will arrive in this city on the early train this morning. If not too much fatigued with his journey, he is expected to address the people this evening at the Chicago Avenue Church.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 72 degress; 10 a. m., 74; 12 m., 74; 3 p. m., 76; 8 p. m., 72. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.72; 8 p. m., 29.71.

A woman calling herself Mrs. Louisa Schaefer, and hailing from Ottawa, Ill., sought shelter Wednesday night at the West Madison Street Station. As she appears insane on account of domestic difficulties she is being detained for safe keeping until her relatives can be heard from.

W. T. Dowdall, wife, and son, of the *National Democrat*, Peoria; E. A. Hall, Springfield; George Souther, Springfield; J. W. Turner and wife, Utica; Dr. Charles Palmer and wife, Ipswich, Mass.; Mrs. H. C. Rend and son, Denver; the Hon. T. E. Hinkle, Mattoon, are at the Leland.

The Eleventh Ward Democratic Precinct Committee met at 508 West Madison street last evening and elected the following officers: President, M. B. Bailey; Vice-President, M. Brennan; Secretary, Moses Solomon; Members to the County Central Committee, William Kirby and J. Corcoran.

The Boilermakers' and Helpers' Union held a special meeting last evening at No. 54 West Lake street, to arrange for a picnic to be held at River Grove, Desplaines, Aug. 15, and at which the delegates to the National Boilermakers' Convention will be present. The matter was finally left to a committee for arrangement.

The employés of the Sheriff's office will hold their annual excursion and picnic Saturday, Aug. 6, at Hemerich's Park, Washington Heights. Trains will leave the Rock Island depot at 8:30 a. m., and 12:05 and 4:05 p. and, and, returning, leave the Park at 5 and 10 p. m. A prominent feature of the day will be the athletic sports for prizes.

Judge J. K. Slack, a prominent citizen of Huntington, Ind., was stricken down with apoplexy at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon on the corner of Madison street and Fifth avenue. He was carried into Arend's drug store, and was there attended by Dr. Tombocken. Subsequently he was removed to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital.

William E. Longley has made to Arnold Heap a voluntary assignment for the benefit of his creditors. The liabilities are placed at $2,073. The assets consist of a stock of stationery, picture frames, etc., now in the store at No. 346 West Madison street; also all of the household goods, etc., at the premises No. 596 West Washington street, all valued at $1,025.

Mrs. Esther A. White, of No. 192 West Lake street, is booked at the West Madison Street Station to-day to appear before Justice Walsh upon a charge of embezzlement. The complainant is Arthur Godfrey, son of a Mrs. Emily Godfrey, with whom Mrs. White has been having considerale trouble recently about some furniture. The goods were seized yesterday upon a search-warrant sworn out before Justice Walsh.

The following have been elected as the medical staff of the new Michael Reese Hospital: Acting staff—Dr. Ernst Schmidt, surgeon; Dr. M. Mannheimer, physician; Dr. Henry Banga, gynæcologist; Dr. A. Gradle, oculist and aurist; Dr. James T. Hyde, dermatologist. Consulting staff—Prof. Edmund Andrews, Prof. Roswell Park, Prof. A. A. Johnson, Prof. J. Adams Allen, Prof. DeLaskie Miller, Prof. W. Byford, Dr. Jacobson, Dr. Baxter, Dr. H. Merkle.

The regular meeting of the Plattdeutscher Verein was held at No. 45 North Clark street last evening, C. C. Busse in the Chair. Two new members, J. Kreitzmann and William Hake, were admitted. Twenty-four delegates were chosen to attend the Bavarian picnic next Sunday. Anton Baenent was selected as Marshal. The Committee of Arrangements for the forthcoming Plattdeutscher picnic at Ogden's Grove Aug. 7 also met and completed their plans. Mayor Harrison will deliver a speech in City-Hall Plattdeutsch on that occasion. There are now 300 members in the society, and 40,000 Plattdeutsch in the city.

Anna Rosler, 8 years old, whose parents live at No. 204 North Ashland avenue, while on her way home at 10:30 yesterday forenoon, was run down on the crossing of Ohio street and Ashland avenue by a horse and buggy containing a man and woman. The wheels passed over the little one's head, chest, and arms, causing severe injuries. The driver fell out of the buggy when the wheels struck the child, but he hastily got back into the seat and drove away, leaving her unconscious in the roadway. The police have since ascertained that the reckless and inhuman fellow was Patrick Bresnan, a plumber, living at No. 14 Rumsey street.

After these many days it is announced in police circles that the second man in the Mahoney murder, whose arrest was chronicled some weeks ago, has been discharged from custody. His name was John Foley. There was nothing against him beyond the fact that he was intimate with Elliott and others of the ilk, and shortly after the murder pretended to his mistress, a woman of the town, that the police were after him for the murder. After thoroughly sifting the matter it was concluded that the charge against Foley could not be well substantiated, and that holding him weakened the case against Elliott. The woman who put the police onto Foley was recently sent to the House of Correction in default of a $50 fine for vagrancy.

A week ago last Wednesday evening the Rev. John Hemphill at the Church session presented his resignation as pastor of the Calvary Presbyterian Church, San Francisco. The resignation was not accepted. Mr. Hemphill is said to be desirous of accepting one of three calls which have come from Eastern cities, thinking that a change is necessary in order that he may increase his usefulness. His labors in San Francisco have increased so much that he has time neither for study nor recreation, and he thinks that better work could be done if he paid more attention to recruiting his mental powers. The churches from which he has received calls are as follows: Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church of Chicago, the Lafayette Street Presbyterian Church of Buffalo, and the Alexander Street Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. Mr. Hemphill has not decided which call to accept.

The German Ladies' Relief and Aid Society gave its third entertainment of the season yesterday afternoon in Brandel's Garden, corner of Ada and Randolph streets. Hand's orchestra furnished the music, and several vocal selections were rendered by Mrs. Schernberg and pupils and Mrs. Ender. The intervals between the numbers were enjoyably spent by the 300 people present in attacking the refreshments. An admission fee of 25 cents was charged, and the entertainment netted not less than $100 profit to the Society. The organization is a branch of the German Emigration Society, and has for its special object the relief of poor aged people who are not poor enough to claim public charity, but who, in the winter months, must, if unaided, do without many of the necessaries of life. Last winter the organization expended about $700 in the good work, and the number of impecunious families on the list is steadily increasing, and now numbers twenty. One-half of the proceeds of yesterday's entertainment will go to the New Ulm sufferers.

THE CITY-HALL.

There were forty-eight burial permits issued yesterday, and forty-five deaths.

The paving of La Salle street, between Adams and Quincy, in front of the City-Hall, has been completed. It is Medina stone, and apparently a good job.

Four cases of small-pox were reported yesterday. They were from No. 1 Thomas street, a case on Emma street, and one at No. 160, and another at No. 162 Jane street. Scarlet-fever was reported from No. 2845 Iglehart avenue and No. 469 Clark street.

The following building permits were granted yesterday: One-story cottage on sills, 21 by 42 feet, No. 2917 Butterfield street, to cost $1,200; John Hook, three-story and basement store and dwelling, 51 by 111 feet, Nos. 447 and 449 Desplaines street, $18,000; William Wesson, two-story and basement dwelling, 21 by 64 feet, No. 3024 Lock street, $3,300; Charles Lau, two-story dwelling, 21 by 45 feet, No. 576 West Chicago avenue, $2,100.

Oscar Smith, William G. Weed, and Jacob C. Cingle, three gentlemen from Albany, N. Y., representing the Albany Burgess Corps, waited on the Mayor yesterday. The Corps will come here on the 4th of October to celebrate its forty-eighth anniversary, and the Mayor and Controller are authorized to receive them. The Committee remarked that a wrong impression had gone abroad as to the expectations of the members of the Corps, who were able to pay their way and came here wholly for pleasure. They will stop at the Palmer House and remain three days, after which they will visit St. Louis.

The Mayor is a botanist, as well as talker, etc., but this time he is off his base. The police sent in a report yesterday on the subject of Canada thistles, and there were so many patches reported that the city can't possibly grapple with the weed.

"I tell you how you could do some good," said Ald. Burley, "and that is by killing the rag-weed, which is said to be the producer of hay-fever."

"O —— it," said the Mayor; "rag-weed don't amount to anything. I've been a farmer all my life, and down in Kentucky blue grass runs it out."

There is a painful impression abroad that the Mayor doesn't know anything about rag-weed, and is unable to cope even with the Canada thistle.

"FISH" MILLER'S THIN TENURE OF OFFICE.

The Financial Committee met yesterday afternoon and decided to recommend an ordinance abolishing the office of Fish Inspector. Subsequently, upon looking into the matter, Ald. Burley discovered that the Mayor had no authority to appoint such an officer, the ordinance creating the office having been repealed Sept. 11, 1876, so that there was no need of putting "Fish" Miller on deck again. Besides, under Sec. 1728, of the Municipal Code, all the power for the inspection of fish, meat, and poultry, as to quality and wholesomeness, is vested in the Commissioner of Health, who thus becomes the Inspector.

CORRECTING OLD DEEDS.

The McCullough heirs were before the Finance Committee yesterday in a rather peculiar matter. The city owns a school-house at the corner of La Salle and Bridge streets. It stands on Lots 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 of the Canal Trustees' new subdivision. The McCullough heirs own Lot 14. Lot 13 is on one corner and 14 on the other. The city received a deed in 1867, but by mistake got a deed to Lot 14, and the McCullough heirs have the deed to 13. The school-house yard covers Lot 13, so that it is not a desirable property. What is wanted is a correction of deeds, which will be accomplished at the next meeting of the Council. In this case, which is exceptional, the city has the bulge. It has possession of Lot 13, and has the deed to 14, while the other parties own Lot 14, but have got nothing to show for it, and they don't want anything to do with Lot 13.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The calciminers expect to get out of the building in a week.

The Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts was over yesterday looking after certain improvements going on in the jail. The ceiling of the debtors' department is being lined with sheet-iron, and iron grates are being put in some of the windows.

The County Clerk is ready to move into the new Court-House, but it now transpires that the Commissioners have failed to let the contract for the vault-fittings, consequently he must await their motion. All of the offices ought to have been moved weeks ago.

Julius Sahlinger yesterday gave bail in the sum of $1,000, and was released. He is under conviction for burglary, but was granted a new trial. His bondsmen are Edward Burke, of Leyden, and Col. Thomas Shirley. His sons, who were convicted along with him, are now at Joliet.

The Committee on Hospitals met and passed on some small bills. They will not award the contracts for groceries and drugs until Saturday. The Printing and Stationery Committee passed some bills, and the Jail and Jail Accounts Committee approved the pay-rolls of the Sheriff and the Clerk of the Criminal Court.

Hubert Sauber, of Lemont, will be a candidate before the Republican Convention for Commissioner Miller's place in the County Board this fall. He is said to be a good man, but it is not charged that he is making any special effort for the office, nor yet that he will be greatly disappointed if he does not get it. He is, no doubt, in the hands of his friends.

The Joint Committee on Charities and Public Buildings spent a part of the afternoon examining the plans for a new Poor-House submitted by Architect J. C. Cochrane. The drawings submitted covered simply an outline sketch of the proposed new structure, which, if carried out under this system, will cost from $100,000 to $150,000. The buildings contemplated are to be of brick with slate roofs, and the arrangement will be unique. No action was taken, for there are half a dozen more architects to be heard from.

Jacob Quitzow, a jail prisoner, who has had considerable trouble on account of the multitude of his attorneys, growing out of the fact that it has been noised about that he has in the last few days received some money from abroad, is now worse off than ever. Yesterday an old indictment was reinstated against him at the instance of some of his covetous advisers, it is said, and the probabilities are that his troubles have been doubled thereby. He has been in jail some months, and he got along well enough until the legal parasites learned of his coming into possession of money. He is to be pitied, rather than condemned, at this stage of the game.

FEDERAL ITEMS.

At the Sub-Treasury yesterday $40,000 in gold and $4,000 in silver was disbursed, the receipts in coin amounting to $6,000 in silver.

The receipts from internal revenue yesterday amounted to $36,861, of which $28,775 was for spirits, $4,914 for tobacco and cigars, and $2,923 for beer.

The duties collected at this port yesterday amounted to $7,752. The dutiable goods received formed a large consignment, as will be seen by the following list: T. M. Sinclair & Co., 800 sacks salt; Chapin & Gore, 2 pipes wine, 60 octaves wine, 6 hogsheads wine, 5 butts wine, 20 casks brandy; E. Aminon, 10¼ casks wine, 6½ tierces wine; Laporte & Elich, 10¼ casks wine, 20 octaves wine; W. H. Schimpferman & Son, 1 butt wine, 1 hogshead wine, 1 pipe wine, 1¼ casks wine; Hinsdale & Yoe, 100 drums caustic soda, 55 casks soda ash, 66 casks baking powder; J. A. Lomax, 4 hogsheads ale, 76 barrels ale, 12 kilderkin ale; Chicago & Pacific Railway, 9 cases show cards, 100 insulators; Empire Warehouse Company, 1 box of fuse; the Rev. C. McCall, 1 trunk; John Garrick, 2,707 cedar ties, 6,594 cedar posts; Chicago & North Western Railroad Company, 200½ tons railroad iron; Hitchcock & Foster, 6,420 cedar ties; C. C. Wallin & Son, 4 casks h-stones; J. B. & G. W. Bodle, 5½ pipes brandy; Cavanagh & Co., 5⅛ pipes brandy; C. Cavaroc & Son, 4 cases champagne; Barnum Bros., 2 cases brushes; Fish, Fox & Co., 1 case cigars; Alexian Hospital, 1 package manufactured wool; J. Nathanson, 1 case manufactured wool and cotton; Vergho, Ruhling & Co., 30 cases toys, etc.; H. Channon & Co., 10 coils wire rope; J. McConville & Co., 2 cases dry goods; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 13 cases dry goods; A. Shire, 4 cases cigars; Best, Russell & Co., 5 cases cigars; Kalman & Lillenfeld, 3 cases cigars; Henry Denneby & Sons, 225 sacks salt; Fowler Bros., 5 sacks salt.

COUNTY "CRANKS."

INSANE DAY IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Only two cases of insanity were brought before Judge Loomis in the County Court yesterday morning. The first one disposed of was that of James Davis, an Irishman of 41, living at No. 21 Emerald street, who had previously been confined, but was subsequently released upon an improvement occurring in his condition. The evidence of his wife and daughter showed that seven years ago he received a sunstroke, since which occurrence he had been more or less insane. His hallucinations were to the effect that some doctors had given him "insane salt," which had caused his first removal to the Hospital; also, that the Freemasons were combined against him, and were continually following him up. He had often written to the Pope on the subject, and, lately, on account of having received no answer from his Holiness, had expressed himself as much incensed against him.

Dr. Bluthardt stated that the man was insane, and that he was very shrewd, and, upon all points save the hallucinations mentioned, able to deceive persons as to his condition.

The unfortunate man was permitted to talk for a few minutes, and when the weak spot of his imaginings was reached, he launched forth into a long tirade, in which Queen Victoria, the Pope, Freemasons, insane salt, and the doctors were

SADLY MIXED UP.

This settled whatever doubt may have existed in the minds of the jury, who returned the usual verdict of "insane and a pauper."

Mrs. Catherine Reidy, of No. 548 South Halsted street, an Irish woman of 53, provided a very clear case of acute melancholia. As she sat in the chair allotted to those undergoing examination, she rocked her body to and fro, and indulged in a series of most mournful moans. The evidence of her husband, William Reidy, who keeps a saloon at the number mentioned, and of her daughter, Johanna, showed that about four months ago she had suddenly developed this peculiar phase of insanity. Ever since that time, with only an occasional intermission when she slept for an hour or two, the moaning had been kept up, and of late in so loud a tone that it drove the neighbors distracted. The jury agreed with the witnesses as to the question of the woman's insanity, but declined to accept the husband's statement that he was not able to pay his wife's expenses during her incarceration, and adjudged her insane, but not a pauper.

Another patient was in the jail who had been taken there a few days ago while suffering from acute mania, but he had so greatly improved since his arrest that Dr. Bluthardt had decided that he could be returned to his family with safety.

BON VOYAGE.

FARWELL TO THE REV. A. C. GEORGE OF THE CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH.

A very enjoyable lawn party was given last evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Lamberson, corner of West Van Buren and Leavitt streets, the occasion being a farewell and bon voyage to the Rev. Dr. A. C. George, pastor of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, and his estimable wife, who sail Aug. 6 from New York for England, where they will spend some weeks. The large grounds were handsomely illuminated with Chinese lanterns and large reflector lamps, and, although the weather was a little to cool to render a lawn party enjoyable, all of those present were in high spirits and appeared to have a very good time. The choir of the church furnished some excellent music, and ex-Mayor L. L. Bond made a neat little speech, bidding the pastor and his wife farewell on behalf of the congregation, wishing them a pleasant voyage and safe return. The Doctor made an appropriate response. Mrs. Dr. Danforth was then introduced, and in a very happy speech presented Mrs. George with a draft on London for $100, from the ladies of the congregation. Refreshments were then served and were heartily enjoyed by the guests. Miss Dunlap, of Elgin, favored the company with several songs and the choir sang some selections. The party broke up about 11 o'clock, and the guests expressed the hope that Mr. Lamberson would call them together again on the Doctor's return.

Among those present were ex-Mayor L. L. Bond and wife, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. R. Reasner, Mr. A. G. Lane, Miss Lane, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Woodhead, Mr. and Mrs. Banks, Mr. James McMillen, of Peterborough, England; Mr. J. W. Lewis, of Bangor, Me; Dr. and Mrs. Griffin, Mr. Manford, Miss Ostrander, Miss Mincer, Mr. and Mrs. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Kean of Evanston, Mrs. Walker, Mr. Bowen, Miss Libby Bowen, Miss Maggie James of Galena, the Rev. J. M. Caldwell, Dr. and Mrs. Danforth, Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Butters, Mrs. Liphardt, Mr. and Mrs. White, Mr. and Mrs. Ziegler, Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. Menson, Miss Nellie Lane, Mr. Lester, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Peake, Dr. Duncan, Dr. Leonard, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Hayman, Mr. George Wilson, Miss Kate Wilson, Mr. and Mrs, Thayer, Mrs. Leonard, the Misses Mamie and Kate Leonard, Mr. Milton Leonard, Mr. Leech, Miss Mattie Smith, and Miss Morrison.

UP SHE GOES.

THE BAKERS RESOLVE TO ADVANCE PRICES.

The boss bakers held a well-attended meeting in Quincy Club room last evening, Mr. Heisler in the chair.

Mr. Schaeffer, of the committee appointed to see the Mayor in regard to having the bread ordinance enforced, reported that the Mayor said there was no inspector, but if the bakers or grocers would report to the police those who were making and selling short-weight loaves, the violators would be prosecuted under the law, the complainants to be assured their names would not be made public. The report was accepted.

Mr. Voltz reported for the northwest part of the city that the bakers generally were ready to adopt the new schedule of prices, and those who hung back said they would follow if the movement was successful.

A list of South Side bakers who had raised prices last Tuesday was read.

Ald. Brady thought there might be some delay about advancing the price of cakes, and wanted to know if the bakers in the city had all agreed to abide by the new rates for bread.

The President said the canvass showed that with a few exceptions the bakers had consented to the raise.

A list of the bakers who were willing to adopt the scale of prices approved at the last meeting was then read. The list had about 130 names. The meeting voted to adopt the new price-list, to go into effect Aug. 1. Following is the new scale of wholesale prices: Rye bread, single loaf, 6 cents; double loaf, 12 cents. No white bread weighing one pound under 5 cents per loaf; Vienna bread, 7 cents per pound loaf. Buns, rolls, cakes, and friedcakes, 12 cents per dozen. Pies, 12 cents each.

The list was continued in circulation for additional signatures. Adjourned to meet Saturday at 8 p. m.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

TRANSFER OF THE TRACEY PROPERTY.

The heirs of the Tracey estate—owners of the property on which the new Board-of-Trade Building is to be erected—yesterday gave a deed to P. D. Armour, J. R. Bensley, and Sydney A. Kent. These gentlemen will transfer half the lot to the Board, which, under its charter can hold property to the value of $200,000, the cost of this particular piece of ground being only $30,000. There is nothing now in the way of the formation of a building association, which of course will have to be an independent body. Who the corporators will be is as yet unknown, as the details have not been agreed upon. When the structure is ready for occupancy it will be leased to the Board.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

The books of the Assessors, as returned to the County Clerk, show an increase of 6¼ per cent in the personal property of the county. The assessment of Evanston is $94,113,—an increase of 14 per cent over the assessment of last year.

The Rev. W. X. Ninde, D. D., and daughter Mary, Miss Helen Potter, of Evanston, and the Rev. Mr. Potter, of Iowa, will soon sail for London. Dr. Ninde and Mr. Potter will attend the Ecumenical Council.

HYDE PARK.

Miss Anna Gansel, 23 years of age, daughter of Mr. Bruno Gamsel, Esq., died very suddenly yesterday forenoon from an internal hemorrhage. She had been ailing only since Monday evening, and was not regarded as seriously ill. Her family are among the oldest settlers of Hyde Park, and are very well and favorably known. They have the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community. The funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, to Oakwoods, from the residence at the corner of Fifty-fifth street and Cottage Grove avenue.

The Misses Annie and Ella Hedden, of New Albany, Ind., are visiting at T. Maher's, in Hyde Park.

Mrs. Oswald A. Bogue returns to-day from New Hampshire, where she has been visiting for some time.

Mr. John I. Bennett has returned from an extended trip in the East.

A meeting of the Irish citizens of Hyde Park was held last night at Lynch's Hall, corner of Fifty-fifth street and Hyde Park avenue, for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Illinois Land League. An earnest address was delivered by T. P. O'Connor, setting forth the wrongs to which Ireland has been and is subjected to.

Mr. P. W. Dunn also addressed the meeting.

Daniel and Michael Mahr, aged respectively 40 and 11 years (father and son), were brought before Justice Rogers on a charge of maiming a cow. They were each fined $3 and costs.

A Comedy of Blunders—Trouble with a Costly Writing Table That Was Explained Too Late.

New York Sun.

"Why, who has been smashing your furniture?" the reporter asked in amazement, as he entered the sitting room of Mr. Brenton Ward's house, in Monroe street, Brooklyn, and noticed that a handsome, highly-polished rosewood writing table, for which he knew Mr. Ward had had paid $50 a few days previously, was wrecked and ruined. The back part of the drawer was wrenched out, and splinters of wood were on the floor. A hammer, a chisel, and a saw on the carpet seemed to indicate that the mischief was of recent occurrence, and a bag of gold coin was on the sofa.

Mr. Ward looked foolishly at his wife, and Mrs. Ward looked dejectedly at her husband as he stood in his shirt sleeves before her.

"Well, I suppose I may as well tell the story," Mr. Ward said, as he slowly resumed his coat, and wiped the honest beads from his brow with his handkerchief. "I did it, with Mary's assistance, ten minutes ago. You see, I never was a Vanderbilt in point of wealth, and when my poor old uncle died the other day and left me $5,000 it somewhat demoralized me. I changed it all into gold—the gold you see on the sofa—and placed it in the table drawer. I looked at it pretty often, you may be sure, and about half an hour before you came in I went to the drawer and tried to open it. The key would not turn, and after I had blown into it until the whistle it gave could be heard at the other end of the block, and I was black in the face, both Mary and I came to the conclusion that some one had been tampering with the lock.

"Mary nearly fainted at the prospect of the gold having been stolen, and suggested that information of the matter be sent to the police at once. I thought, however, that we had better first break into the drawer, and satisfy ourselves that the money was really gone. We borrowed a chisel, a saw, and a hammer from the old gentleman next door, and I set to work with a will. The result you see. The table was utterly destroyed in five minutes, but it was a great relief to find the gold all right. We had broken in at the back, and there is nothing the matter with the lock. The girl, after moving the table out from the wall to dust behind it, had put it back wrong side first; but both sides are made exactly alike, the only difference being that what looks like a keyhole in the back is false, and, of course, I could not turn the key in it. It was all owing to the greenhorn girl's stupidity, you see."

Dreaming to Some Purpose.

Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard.

An East Bridgeport gentleman lost papers representing $8,000 Monday while at the Universalist picnic. That night he dreamed several times over that he saw the papers in a particular place by the railroad track where the party boarded the train, and at daylight he went and found them precisely where he had seen them in his dream.

STREET-CAR LICENSES.

A History of Endless and Vexatious Delays.

The Last Move on the Part of the Railway Companies.

Trying to Make the City Swap Horses While Crossing the Stream.

The Tribune gave the story, three years ago now, of the passage by the Council of the ordinance imposing a license tax upon the street-cars. At a somewhat later date it told how the three railway companies, while willing—anxious, even—to pay this tax, were bulldozed by wicked stockholders who live down East and prevented from carrying out their desires: how these stockholders filed bills in the United States Court and prevented, for the time being at least, the Treasurers of the North, South, and West Side Street-Railway Companies from gladly paying over to the proper authorities the sum of $50 for every car they operated. At a somewhat later date, The Tribune mentioned the decision of Judge Drummond sustaining this ordinance, and it has since then referred incidentally to the innumerable and intolerable delays which were postponing the final settlement of the question. The matter having now come up in an incidental way before a Committee of the Council, it is not amiss, perhaps, for the purpose of explaining more fully the importance of the matter and the advisability of wise action on the part of the Committee, to go back and summarize the history of this license ordinance and the proceedings which have been had under it.

EARLY IN 1878

an order was introduced into the Council calling upon the Corporation Counsel for his opinion as to the power of the city to compel the street railway companies to pay a license for the privilege of running their cars in the streets. Mr. Bonfield, who was then Corporation Counsel, gave an elaborate written opinion, in which he took the view that the Council could not under the charter, pass such an ordinance. And this was the opinion of lawyers generally at that time. But Ald. Daly, the father of the measure, went to City-Attorney Tuthill and asked him what he thought about it. Mr. Tuthill said he was not familiar enough with the questions involved to give an opinion off hand. Mr. Daly then requested him to look them up, and Mr. Tuthill said he would. In doing so he ran across a decision of Mr. Justice Strong, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, sustaining such an ordinance passed by the Councils of Philadelphia. The reasoning was very strong, all the points involved were well presented, and Mr. Tuthill told Ald. Daly that he felt very strongly inclined to the opinion that the city had the requisit power, and in support of this view, and as the best decision he could give, turned over to him that of Justice Strong. Ald. Daly took it to the Council, and the ordinance was passed. When suits were about to be instituted against the companies for not paying the license fees, they

FILED BILLS AT THE SUGGESTION OF NON-RESIDENT STOCKHOLDERS,

alleging, substantially, that the city had passed an illegal ordinance and was about to enforce it; that the companies were about to illegally pay the license fees, and that, therefore, the interest of these non-resident stockholders was liable to be injured by the depletion of the common fund; and hence they asked the United States Court to enjoin the city from collecting, and the companies from paying, the fees. Judge Blodgett granted the injuction. City-Attorney Tuthill moved to dissolve it, and made an argument, but Judge Blodgett was not moved, saying he would leave the matter as it was until the final hearing. The defense of the suit devolved upon Mr. Tuthill, the other members of the Law Department being engaged, and on record as of the opinion that the ordinance was not a valid one. He recognized that the case was of very great importance to the city, involving some $30,000 or $40,000 a year, so he associated with him Mr. A. S. Bradley, whom he knew to be a good lawyer. They filed a demurrer to the bill, which would bring up all the questions involved. The case was set twice for a hearing before Mr. Justice Harlan, who was here in the summer of 1879, but was continued on the application of counsel for the companies, who represented that they had other engagements. Mr. Goudy appeared for the North Side Company, Judge Beckwith and Mr. Small for the West Side one, and Hitchcock & Dupee for the South Side corporation. These continuances prevented a hearing before Mr. Justice Harlan.

WHEN JUDGE DRUMMOND RETURNED FROM EUROPE

Mr. Tuthill asked him to hear the case, but he was disinclined, owing to his relations with some of the gentlemen interested in the stock of one of the companies. He had no personal interest, yet as trustee had invested some funds in its securities, and therefore he preferred that some other Judge should decide the questions. Mr. Tuthill replied that he appreciated the Judge's position, but the Court was the plaintiff's own choosing, and he felt that if the city authorities did not object to his hearing the case the other side ought not to. The city not only did not object, but was very anxious to have him hear and decide the questions, which were purely questions of law, it making no difference to the city if the Court owned all the stock of all the companies. Judge Drummond said he believed he could decide the case without regard to personal feeling, and that he would hear it and do so. An elaborate argument followed, covering two days,—printed arguments being filed by all the counsel. Judge Drummond took the case under advisement, and about a year ago rendered a decision in favor of the city, sustaining the ordinance. The attorneys for the companies asked leave to amend the bill, and it was granted. Many motions and cross-motions were made, but the case was finally set for hearing, and at the conclusion of further arguments Judge Drummond held the case under advisement, with the understanding that he was to decide it so that an appeal could be taken to the United States Supreme Court in October.

AFTER MR. TUTHILL'S TERM OF OFFICE EXPIRED

Mr. Adams and Mr. Grinnell took charge of the Law Department of the city, and, as the case needed attention, Mr. Tuthill and Mr. Bradley were directed by them to go on with it, and they have had it in hand ever since. Every step taken with reference to it has been by Mr. Tuthill and Mr. Bradley. Constitutional and statutory questions are involved, requiring much research among authorities, and it would take a new lawyer a long while to familiarize himself with the points. Some time before the last election it was suggested that it would be better to have an order passed by the Council continuing them in the case until a final decision was rendered by the United States Supreme Court, and such an order was introduced and sent to the Judiciary Committee, who unanimously recommended its adoption. But when their report was presented to the Council some Alderman, in the interest of the railroad companies, suggested that the city had a Law Department capable of attending to its legal business, and that it was an unnecessary expense to supply outside counsel; and on this Alderman's motion the order was recommitted, with instructions to find out what Messrs. Tuthill and Bradley had done, what their charges were and would be. That Committee took no action, but turned the matter over to their successors, at whose last meeting City-Attorney Grinnell said it would be

VERY DETRIMENTAL TO THE CITY'S INTEREST

to change lawyers in a case of so much importance, over $200,000 being now at stake; that Messrs. Tuthill and Bradley could charge only a reasonable fee, the Courts protecting clients in such matters. He could conceive of no one who would be opposed to continuing them as counsel unless he was working for the railroad companies. Ald. Wickersham stated that two of the persons who had spoken to him about discharging Tuthill and Bradley were stockholders in the companies. A letter was read from Corporation-Counsel Adams, who coincided with Mr. Grinnell that it would be folly to put anybody in the place of Messrs. Tuthill and Bradley. As the city would be injured by their displacement, he recommended their retention. And, as the matter stands, Mr. Adams has gone off for recreative purposes, and Mr. Grinnell is so busy that he cannot take the steps necessary to an appeal. The effect of the dismissal of Tuthill and Bradley will be delay and the depriving of the city of what it is justly entitled to.

In the meanwhile,

THE POLICY OF PROCRASTINATION AND DELAY

is being continually maintained by the counsel for the street-railway companies, or, to speak more correctly, by the counsel for those non-resident stockholders who have not allowed the street-railway companies to pay these license fees and have also forced them to hire counsel with which to fight the city. The matter was up not long ago before Judge Drummond, was argued for a day or two, and, it was hoped by the counsel for the city, would be pushed to a conclusion. But one day the lawyers for these non-resident stockholders came in and asked for a little further delay, which the Judge granted, and, in granting it, said that he should consider no more cases until fall. So the thing goes over till October, when it will be taken up again, possibly only to be postponed once more.

Punishment of Dueling in France.

M. Asselin, a wealthy landowner of Chalons-sur-Saône, France, was on July 7 sentenced to pay a heavy fine and to undergo a term of imprisonment for killing an adversary in a duel. M. Asselin was looked on as a parvenu by the small noblesse in his neighborhood. He held the office of Lieutenant of the Wolfhounds,—a post which gave him a sort of free warren in the game preserves of his neighbors, and the way in which he used this privilege was a cause of frequent quarrels. A gamekeeper of the Duc de Talleyrand, Perigord, warned him off in terms at which he took offense, and he complained to the agent of the Talleyrand estates, M. de Saint Victor. An angry correspondence followed, in which insulting expressions were used on both sides. A meeting took place with cavalry sabres, and at the first thrust M. Asselin killed his adversary. He and the seconds were brought to trial. M. Lachaud pleaded that dueling was sanctioned by custom, and that the fight was perfectly fair. The jury acquitted the seconds, but found M. Asselin guilty of homicide, and the Court sentenced him to four months' imprisonment, and to pay $20,000 damages to the widow and her child.

THE NOTORIOUS CREAM.

Captured in Canada to Answer the Charge of Manslaughter.

The notorious "Dr." Thomas N. Cream is in custody again, and this time, as once before, for murder. Since August, 1880, he has been prominent before the public. In that month he and Hattie Mack were arrested for producing an abortion on a young woman who died. They were indicted, but Cream was tried separately and acquitted in November, notwithstanding Miss Mack squealed on him. He then disappeared, but came to the surface again a month or so ago, when he fell into the hands of the United States authorities for sending obscene postal-cards through the mails. The complainant was Joseph Martin, of No. 129 West Thirteenth street, whose family Cream had attended. The Doctor claimed that there was a balance of $20 due him. Martin denied owing him anything, so Cream sent Martin some postal-cards containing vile slanders, and Martin had him arrested. He failed to turn up before United States Commissioner Hoyne for a hearing, so his bond of $1,200 was forfeited. Before his arrest he had prescribed for Daniel Stall, of Belvidere, Ill. Stall's wife went to Buck & Rayner's, in this city, to get the prescription put up. Among other things, it called for one-twenty-fourth of a grain of strychnine to the tablespoonful. She took the medicine to Cream's office, and handed it to him for examination. He remained in a back room a long while by himself. On reaching home Mrs. Stall gave her husband a dose of the mixture, and in a little while he died. When Cream heard of this he telegraphed to Belvidere asking that the body be exhumed, as a clairvoyant had told him that Stall had been poisoned. Prof. Haines, who analyzed the contents of Stall's stomach, found enough unabsorbed strychnine to kill four men. The Coroner's jury reached the conclusion that Cream was responsible for Stall's death, and an officer came to Chicago to arrest him, but he had run away. A dispatch from Detroit, published in yesterday's Tribune, stated that he had been caught at Belle River, near Windsor, Canada, by Sheriff Ames, of Boone County, and Chief-of-Police Barnes, of Windsor. He will have a hearing on the 3d prox., when it is to be hoped he will be remanded to the custody of Sheriff Ames for extradition. If brought to this State, and the murder case doesn't stick, Cream will doubtless be turned over to the United States authorities for trial. The case of the Government against him is a strong one, and he can be sent to Joliet for a year or so. His prospective mother-in-law is his surety, but, as he has turned out to be such a bad man, she ought to see to it that, once here, he doesn't skip again, and thus put $1,200 in jeopardy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Windsor, Ont., July 28.—Dr. Cream, the notorious Chicago abortionist, arrested at Belle River, Ont., yesterday by Chief-of-Police Baines and Sheriff Ames, of Boone County, Illinois, for the murder of Daniel Scott in June last by poisoning, is in Sandwich Jail awaiting extradition. Cream was concerned in the murder of Mary Faulkner, a Canadian girl, about a year ago, by abortion, in Chicago, in connection with a colored woman with whom she was boarding. The murder of Scott, for which Cream has been arrested, occurred while Cream was attending Scott for illness. Cream was interviewed in jail to-day, and told the following story: "I treated Scott for epilepsy, and later for rheumatism. I ordered strychnine as a tonic in medicinal doses. The first notification I had of his death was from his wife, who came to my office in Chicago. The man died on a Sunday, and was buried. Thursday I telegraphed to the Coroner of Boone County to hold an inquest and take charge of the medicine found, as I did not believe he had died a natural death. The Coroner wrote, saying he had seen Mrs. Scott, and she said he had died in a fit like he had before, and that there were not sufficient grounds for disinterring the body. Then I wrote to the Prosecuting Attorney about the matter, who replied that he did not see any reason for an investigation. I wrote to the Coroner again, asking him to give a dose of the medicine to a dog or a cat. This was done, and the dog died in twenty minutes after it was administered. On June 23, about ten days after Scott died, I received a letter from the Coroner stating that a post-mortem had been held, and the stomach would be sent to Chicago for analysis. The body was buried without a physician's certificate. I don't see how they can implicate me in the affair. I was the first person to demand an investigation, and have letters from Scott proving that my treatment was beneficial to him. Buck & Rayner, of Chicago, put up the prescriptions, and I know they are all right. Mrs. Scott had been in the habit of getting medicine at a drug store where a mistake was made last winter, which I suspected had caused the death of a young girl, and I told Mrs. Scott not to go there."

Reporter—"What made you skip out if you are so confident of being able to prove your innocence?"

Cream—"I skipped out three weeks ago, before the inquest was held, and before I knew I was accused. I had some trouble, and was not doing very well, and went to look for a new place. I was never more surprised in my life than when I was arrested."

"They say you had a ladder at your hotel window by which to escape."

"That ladder was there when I came, and had been for some time."

"You had some trouble about an abortion case in Chicago, had you not?"

"Yes; that was about a year ago. A girl had been operated upon by a professional nurse, and the nurse came to me to treat her. I did what I could, but the girl died and the nurse threw the blame on me. She was used as a witness against me. I was acquitted, and she also was discharged."

"Where is Mrs. Scott now?"

"The Sheriff told me last night that detectives were watching her in Garden Prairie."

"Have you made up your mind not to go back without being extradited?"

"No. I will go back if I am assured they will not make any trouble for me only on this charge. If I prove my innocence they ought to discharge me, but they might keep me confined for a long time, holding me as a witness against any other party, and I don't want anything of that kind. I have written a letter to Sheriff Ames to this effect, but have not sent it yet."

CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER.

It would appear that Philip Faulkner, brother of the nurse William Faulkner, whose death at the County Hospital last Monday was caused by a dose of carbolic acid administered to him as castor oil, was not at all satisfied with the verdict of the Coroner's jury in the case. As will be remembered, the fatal dose was administered to Faulkner by another nurse named Anton Kalck,—an inexperienced man, who, according to the evidence heard by the Coroner's jury, was entirely innocent of any wrong intention, but had only committed a stupid blunder. So the jury recommended that Kalck be not held in custody. The brother of the dead nurse, however, yesterday had Kalck arrested on a charge of manslaughter,—that is, he swore out a warrant against him for manslaughter before Justice Hammer, and the accused nurse came into court of his own accord and give bonds in the sum of $1,000 to appear for examination next Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

AN IRREGULAR PRACTITIONER.

Dr. John Kean, of No. 173 South Clark street, whose "specialty" is the treatment of private diseases, gave bond in the sum of $200 yesterday before Justice Meech to appear for examination next Friday afternoon on the charge of practicing medicine without a license. The warrant was sworn out by Horatio P. Wright, who, Dr. Kean believes, is acting for the State Board of Health. Dr. Kean does not deny the allegation, but he does deny the authority of the State Board of Health to demand a license, declaring that the law providing for the license is unconstitutional. He says he possesses a Bennett College diploma, and thinks it is sufficient. He avers, also, that the State Board of Health has frequently sent him decoy letters in the endeavor to get him to compromise himself as to the character of his practice.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.

T. Nolan and Abraham Pozner, two North Side saloonkeepers, were arraigned before Justice Kaufmann yesterday morning on complaint of C. M. Albenson, agent of the North Side Citizens' League, charged with selling intoxicating liquor to drunkards. Each of them were fined $5 and cost.

At Justice Hudson's court, yesterday afternoon, Peter Heim, H. Gunderman, John Hufmeyer, Jacob Raetz, and Otto Kappes came up for trial, charged with selling intoxicating liquor to a minor. They all pleaded guilty of disorderly conduct, and were each fined $1 and costs. A. Paxton and C. M. Albenson acted in behalf of the people, and H. Rubens and Justice George W. Parker for the defendants.

THE SOVEREIGN

is the latest improved Mackinnon pen. It can be closed into a small compass for the pocket, and lengthened for use. The most popular pen made. Mackinnon Pen Co., 99 Madison.

Nature's Sluice-Way.

The kidneys are nature's sluice-way to wash out the débris of our constantly changing bodies. If they do not work properly the trouble is felt everywhere. Then be wise, and as soon as you see signs of disorder get a package of Kidney Wort and take it faithfully. It will clean the sluice-way of sand, gravel, or slime, and purify the whole system. Druggists sell it, both liquid and dry, and it is equally efficient in either form.—*Independent.*

Ague, biliousness, drowsiness, jaundice, and rheumatism, Hop Bitters removes easily.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

Commissioner Sanders Denies that the Disease Exists in the West,

And Says Dr. Tache Doesn't Know What He's Talking About.

The Tribune of yesterday contained the following extract from an interview between its correspondent at Ottawa, Canada, and Dr. Tache, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, in that city:

"Notwithstanding the reports from the United States, that pleuro-pneumonia exists in Nova Scotia, I am in a position to state positively that there is no cattle disease in the Dominion which is mentioned in the British order in council regarding cattle importations into Great Britain. It will not be of the slightest use for the newly-appointed Commisson to try and convince the English Government that cattle can be brought from the West without danger of infection, or that there is no infection in the Western States, for pleuro-pneumonia does exist there, although it is not so bad there as in the East. I have known cattle from the Western States to be affected with the disease on arriving in England after a voyage in which 25 per cent of the cargo perished. The Americans have for five years past, in fact ever since the slaughtering clause was introduced, been trying to persuade the British Government that there is no danger, but they have not succeeded yet, and they are not likely to."

COMMISSIONER SANDERS,

of the United States Treasury Cattle Commission, in the course of an interview during the day, said that the Commission had heard of a case there and had at once sent Mr. Thayer to investigate it. He reported that it was not a contagious case. He himself had no recent information from that country other than what he had seen in the public press dispatches. He remark that "It will not be of the slightest use for the newly-appointed Commission to try and convince the English Government," etc. Commissioner Sanders regarded it as a mere assertion of Mr. Tache concerning a matter about which he was wholly ignorant. Tache was said to be the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, but beyond that Commissioner Sanders knew nothing about him. He did know the Veterinary Adviser of the Dominion, and did not think that gentleman would have committed himself to such statements. He had met him often, but had never heard him express an opinion to the effect that there was contagious pleuro-pneumonia in the West. The statement, he thought, probably grew out of the fact that a great many cattle that have been condemned on landing in Liverpool as affected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia came from the West—Chicago, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa. The Veterinary Adviser of the Privy Council had pronounced the disease to be contagious pleuro-pneumonia, but Prof. Williams, of the new Veterinary College, Edinburg, and last year President of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons of Great Britain, took the ground that it was

NOT PLEURO-PNEUMONIA,

but some other disease. Dr. Charles P. Lyman, a veterinary surgeon, was sent last year to Liverpool by Commissioner Le Duc to examine with the British inspectors the cattle landed there. He was so employed for several weeks. He took seven of the most pronounced cases to Prof. Williams, who, after an examination, unhesitatingly pronounced six of them free from the disease, and, after a more exhaustive examination of the seventh case, pronounced the Inspectors to have been wrong in that instance also. Dr. Lyman preserved and brought home the lungs of one animal that had been condemned and submitted them to the best microscopist in the country, Prof. W. T. Whitney, Curator of the Warren Anatomical Museum, Boston, and Assistant in Pathological Anatomy in the Medical Department of Harvard University. After a most thorough examination of the organs, Prof. Whitney embodied the results of his investigations in a report, in the course of which he said:

A COW OF ANOTHER COLOR.

"Looking at the cases as a whole, it will be seen that they are the results of inflammations of different parts of the constituents of the lungs, there also being indications in all the specimens that tuberculosis may take part in producing some of the changes. The antecedence of one process over the other cannot be exactly determined; but, judging from the thickness of the interlobular connective tissue, and the fact that it can be distinctly traced among the apparently unaffected lobules, it is probably implicated among the first; and from the fact of the thickness of this tissue, as compared with the small amount of lung involved, the processes must be placed among the chronic ones, which require weeks or months, rather than days, for their accomplishment, and, as such, are probably not contagious."

Dr. Lyman, while first inclined to the view that the cattle were affected with pleuro-pneumonia, came to a different conclusion after tracing their records in this country and from the examinations by the microscopists. That conclusion, expressed in his own words, was as follows:

LYMAN WON'T HAVE IT, EITHER.

"My own opinion, arrived at after a most thorough and careful investigation and consideration of the facts, is, that the lungs which were condemned by the Inspector of the Privy Council at Liverpool, during my stay there in parts of July and August last, as being affected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia, were in reality not affected with that disease. And, further, I do not believe that a single case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia has ever existed in the West or has been landed in England from our ports of Boston or Portland, unless, indeed, it may have been communicated to the animals after they were placed on board the ocean steamer, from previous contamination of the vessel, by transportation in it of diseased animals from Great Britain to America,—an event which, I must say, in the case of pleuro-pneumonia, I think to be very unlikely."

EX-GOV. BAGLEY.

Resolutions of Respect Passed by a Meeting of Michigan State Officers and the Governor.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Lansing, Mich., July 28.—The receipt of the news of the death of ex-Gov. John J. Bagley here, where he was so well known and loved, shocked every one, and filled all hearts with profound sorrow. The Governor and State officers, who are all here attending the various Board meetings, assembled and passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, We, the Governor and State officers, have learned of the great bereavement of the people of the State in the death of ex-Gov. John J. Bagley; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of John J. Bagley, twice Governor of Michigan, the State has added another to the long roll of her illustrious dead, and has lost in him one of her foremost men, an officer and a citizen of commanding influence, who, by his integrity of character, his honesty of purpose, his ability displayed in every official position, and his great kindness of heart, won the love and admiration of the people of this great Commonwealth.

Resolved, That we hereby express our sadness at the death of him whom we have so long and so favorably known and respected, both in our personal and official relations, and that we, on our own behalf and on behalf of the people of this State, extend to his bereaved wife and family our united sympathy on this sad occasion, trusting that He who "doeth all things well" will lift up and heal the hearts wounded by the death of their husband, father, and friend.

Resolved, That the flag on the Capitol be daily displayed at half-mast until after the burial of our honored dead.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State cause a copy of these resolutions to be engrossed and presented to the family of the deceased Governor.

COMPLETION OF A COAL SHAFT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Streator, Ill., July 28.—The Coal Run Coal Company's shaft, northeast of town, on which they have expended $50,000 in the last twelve months, has at last been planted on the solid. The water was practically shut out last Friday, but the air pressure was not removed till yesterday. The work has been done under the superintendence of Engineer G. E. Thomas, ably assisted by John Langley, of Streator. Mr. Thomas goes from Streator to New York to take charge of work on the Hudson River tunnel under Gen. William Sooy Smith.

FRED H. BROWNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Oconomowoc, Wis., July 28.—The body of Fred H. Browne, the young man who committed suicide in the Townsend House Park Tuesday night, was sent to Chicago on the midnight train last night. There seems to be little doubt that he did the deed because his lady love jilted him, but, judging from the notes he left behind, he did not premeditate the deed until a few moments before it was done. This is the third attempt at a tragedy at Townsend this year, but the only one which has culminated fatally.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

Lincoln, Neb., July 27.—The political caldron is rapidly approaching a boil. New embers are daily being added to the fire in the shape of new aspirants for the various honors to be distributed this fall, and the campaign promises to be more interesting than ever before. Up to date there are about one hundred candidates who have declared themselves as open to engagements as County Clerk, Sheriff, or any other office in the gift of the people.

There is considerable railroad building this year in the North Platte country. Track-laying on the Fort Niobrara extension is going on at the rate of a mile and a half a day. The track is put down in good shape, and is left ready for business. O'Neill City is to be reached in a few days.

The cattle round-up in Southwestern Nebraska shows a loss of about 15 per cent during the past year. Between the Platte Rivers west of North Platte the loss appears to be from 40 to 50 per cent, while in the Northern territory the loss is presumed not to exceed 10 per cent.

The crops of Dawson County, heretofore considered by many people as a part of the desert, will be among the very best in the State this year.

INSANE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Decatur, Ill., July 28.—Mark Simpson, who has lived in Decatur for thirty years, and whose age is 59 years, is in the custody of the officers. His mind has gone wrong. He is now with the Sheriff.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate—A Nerve Food.

I do certainly consider that it not only acts as a tonic to the nervous system, but as a food.

Springfield, Ill. R. S. Miller, M. D.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute diseases, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday.

Names.	Age.	Residence.
John Harvey	50	163 Indiana.
Mrs. Margaret Barrett	45	163 Indiana.
Joseph Kruszguiski	24	Chicago.
Franciszka Elkman	20	Chicago.
F. E. Wright	22	537 West Madison.
Henrietta Schoenfeld	22	Chicago.
Thomas E. Capelin	29	Winnetka, Ill.
Minnie Alice Quan	25	Chicago.
Martin Kuhn	30	South Chicago.
Henrietta Aschendorff	32	South Chicago.
G. W. Jeffers	22	Cerro Gordo, Ill.
Florence Monroe	22	Chicago.
Josef Zahlara	29	194 DeKoven.
Anna Cingrasch	26	194 DeKoven.
Josiah Nichol	56	Muscatine, Ia.
Amanda Chilson	33	Chicago.
Wilbert W. Wray	28	Chicago.
Mary A. Devine	24	Chicago.
Peter Benson	27	Pittsburg, Pa.
Hannah Newman	30	Pittsburg, Pa.
Thomas Ruzicka	25	451 Canal.
Theresa Cehili	25	451 Canal.
John Pachalski	27	Chicago.
Katrina Gregorouski	18	Chicago.
John P. Stemper	23	292 Forquer.
Lizzie M. Westphal	21	763 West Twentieth.
Adolph Johnson	22	Chicago.
Julia A. Bird	23	Chicago.

MARRIAGES.

COPELIN—QUAN—July 28, at the residence of the bride's father, W. J. Quan, Esq., Thomas E. Copelin, of Winnetka, Ill., and Miss Minnie A. Quan, of this city.

DEATHS.

DIXON—July 27, Catherine, wife of F. C. Dixon, aged 39 years.

Funeral from residence, 205 West Van Buren-st., to-day (Friday) at 10 o'clock. Services at St. Patrick's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

☞ New Haven (Conn.) papers please copy.

MORA—At 694 West Jackson-st., Walter Adams, infant son of A. R. and M. E. Mora.

Funeral to-day at 10:30.

MILLER—Mary Tilly Miller, aged 1 year 11 months and 12 days.

Funeral to-day at 2 p. m. from residence of father, 121 Dayton-st.

SHEHAN—On 27th inst., Michael, youngest son of Cornelius and Mary Shehan, aged 1 year and 6 months.

Funeral from residence of parents, 328 West Polk-st., Friday, July 29, by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

SCHAFFRATH—Tuesday, 9 p. m., John Schaffrath, aged 18 years old, beloved son of Henry and Wilhelmina Schoffrath.

Funeral Friday, 1 p. m., from residence of his parents, 369 East Twenty-second-st., to Bonifacius Cemetery.

PHILLIPS—At the residence of her son, H. R. Phillips, Highwood, Ill., July 27, at 11 a. m., Mrs. Lydia Phillips, aged 70 years 10 months.

Funeral on Saturday at 11 a. m., at Second Baptist Church. Special cars to Rosehill. Friends invited.

AHLSTROM—July 26, at Palma, Mich., Clayton W. Ahlstrom, infant son of Capt. F. and Hattie E. Ahlstrom, of Chicago, aged 5 months 16 days.

☞ Port Huron, Cleveland, and Fort Wayne daily newspapers please copy.

BEIDLER—Found drowned in Lake Michigan, John, son of Jacob and Mary Beidler, aged 21 years 7 months and 10 days.

Services in connection with the burial will be held at the house of his father, 167 South Sangamon-st., at 1 p. m. on Saturday, 30th inst. Carriages to Rosehill. The friends of the family are cordially invited, and kindly requested to send no flowers.

HALLASY—July 28, John Henry Hallasy, son of Cornelius and Kate Hallasy, aged 11 years 10 months 22 days.

Funeral from parents' residence, 136 Oak-st., Saturday morning at 8:30, to Northwestern depot, thence to Woodstock, Ill.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MR. J. V. FARWELL WILL CONDUCT the noon meeting to-day in Y. M. C. A. rooms.

THE REV. ANDREW BONAR, D. D., will arrive in Chicago this morning. He will preach in the Second Presbyterian Church Sunday morning and address a meeting in Farwell Hall at 4 p. m.

AUCTION SALES.

THE CHICAGO
REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
116 and 118 Dearborn-st.

ABSOLUTE SALE AT AUCTION OF
SEVENTY RESIDENCE LOTS,
Fronting on Halsted-st., Emerald-av., Union and Desplaines-sts., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts.,
TO-MORROW SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1881, at 3 p. m.
SALE ON THE GROUND.
For plat and full particulars call at
THE CHICAGO REAL-ESTATE EXCHANGE,
116 AND 118 DEARBORN-ST.

W. K. NIXON, Real Estate, President.
CHANDLER & CO., Mortgage Bankers, Trustees.
WM. A. BUTTERS, Manager and Auctioneer.

By WILLIAM MOORHOUSE.
CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE
At NEWARK HOUSE, 23 and 25 West Kinzie-st. Friday, July 29, at 10 a. m., will be sold entire Furniture, Carpets, and Household Goods of 20 rooms. Free sale. Good chance for dealers and all.
WILLIAM MOORHOUSE,
Agent for Mortgagee.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL

FULL WEIGHT
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER

BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

MADE FROM GRAPE CREAM TARTAR.
Housekeeper's favorite in leading cities of the world. No other preparation makes such light, flaky, hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. ☞ Commended for purity and wholesomeness by the Government Chemist, Dr. Mott.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

TANKS AND CANS.

WILSON, EVENDEN & CO.,
Tanks and Cans,
239 & 241 Lake st.

GAS STOVES.
GAS STOVES
"THE SUN DIAL"
Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves are the very best.
126 Dearborn-st.

CANDY.
Candy
Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Refers to all Chicago. Address
GUNTHER, Confectioner,
Madison-st., Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

Toledo, Ann Arbor & Grand Trunk Railway.

First Mortgage 6 Per Cent Forty-Year Gold Bonds.

Principal due 1921; Interest January 1 and July 1; Total Issue, **$1,260,000.**

Issued at Rate of $15,000 per Mile.

These bonds were issued to retire an existing mortgage of $750,000 on the old Toledo & Ann Arbor R. R. (46 miles), and with the excess to extend it 38 miles to the Grand Trunk Railway at Pontiac, and to other important connections. This extension is completed to South Lyons, 61 miles from Toledo. The Toledo & Ann Arbor Division (46 miles) is now earning at a rate sufficient to pay the interest on the whole $1,260,000, without any business from the 38 miles of the extension which is also covered by this mortgage.

A limited amount offered at **103.**

ANTHONY, POOR & OLIPHANT,
No. 45 Wall-st., New York.

☞ Pamphlet with map and full particulars furnished on application.

DAY & FIELD,
STOCK BROKERS
130 LaSalle-st.

All securities dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange bought and sold on commission and carried on a fair margin.

Interest allowed on credit balances.

THE UNION TRUST CO.,
Northeast Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.,

receives savings deposits and allows interest on same subject to the rules of the bank.

G. M. WILSON.
Cashier.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company,

20 NASSAU-ST., NEW YORK, July 14, 1881.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of two (2) per cent, payable August 1, at the office of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., 26 Exchange-Place, New York, to Stockholders of record July 20. The transfer books will close July 20 and reopen August 5.

T. H. TYNDALE,
Assistant Secretary.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Muzzling Dogs.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Having read the account of an interview between Mayor Harrison and one of your reporters, I would like to ask a question: Is the Mayor placed in his official position by the people to see that existing ordinances are executed,—be they right or wrong,—or is he supposed to use his own judgment in regard to such ordinances? Yours very truly,

VOTER AND TAXPAYER.

Guiteau Should Be Flogged.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., July 27.—There is much virtue in flogging for a certain class of offenses, and assasination is one of them. The assasin is usually a coward. Even brave men shrink from the pain and disgrace of flogging, and a person of Guiteau's morbid sensibility would rather undergo death itself. Unfortunately the law will not admit of flogging in his case, and he cannot be made to suffer an ex post facto penalty. But the defect should be remedied, so that attempts to kill, in all cases where physical injury is inflicted, may be punished by flogging in the discretion of the court. An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth, was a tender maxim of the Hebrew theocracy which human wisdom has not yet learned how wholly to dispense with.

JUSTICE.

Omaha Trade and Prosperity.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, July 26.—The recent editorial about this city and its importance to Chicago as a point for trade has already done good, and its effects are being felt. One of your largest houses wrote me the other day they had seen it and thought it worthy of serious attention. I learned to-day that one of the largest Eastern establishments in the country has its representative here negotiating for grounds to start a branch manufactory. The representatives of another nearly as extensive will be here in a week or two to look up the advantages of Omaha as a location for their works. Another large Chicago house has been out here (through their representative) looking up the situation, and the indications are they will also locate a branch house.

The residence portion continues to grow rapidly. In a radius of one block where I live there are five new dwellings going up, with a prospect of several more before the season closes. Trade is good. New firms tell me their trade is a great deal better than they ever expected. One is obliged to move in more commodious quarters (they came here last fall), and they say they expect to do a heavy trade this season. OMAHA.

Spelling Reform.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 28.—The report of the "Speling Reform Comitee" at the "Filological Convention" held in Cleveland lately, of which report a brief synopsis appeared in THE TRIBUNE one week ago, has in part anticipated some things I desired to say through your columns on the "Speling Reform." Not so much, however, remains to be said as to be done.

It is a very encouraging feature of the question that our eminent scholars, and some of our leading newspapers are taking hold of it in earnest. This induces me to think that we now need action rather than argument. To waste one-half of the school days of a child in teaching him the position of letters and their sounds, which in composition have no sound at all, and then all one's life discount his scholarship, however respectable otherwise, because he cannot "spell," certainly form good grounds for a "Speling Reform."

While looking in this direction in favor of the move, there seems to be really no very valid objections against it. The one mainly used by those who oppose it is, that by changing the spelling, we shall lose the history of our words. At first blush there appears to be some validity to this objection; but, in fact, when we consider what the study of comparative philology is doing, not alone for our language, but for all others, we may safely set the objections aside, and proceed with our reform.

On another ground we may also disregard the objection: Our language has already undergone a great change in spelling, so that one can hardly recognize his own tongue, as words were spelled 500 years ago. Take the following as examples: Biheeld for behold; dwellynge for dwelling; spekynge for speaking; myche for much; and almost the entire language with similar differences.

What I mean now by action rather than argument is, that editors as well as teachers shall hold conventions and agree upon certain lists of changes to be made,—not too many nor too radical at first,—which they will adopt and put in practice in their papers. The daily paper of to-day is the potent engine through which public opinion is largely molded and made up, because it is the channel through which all matters of public interest are discussed.

It is the opinion of those who claim to know that in great commercial centres the daily paper furnishes nine-tenths of the reading-matter—that is, of the matter actually read.

Of course, at first the "old fogies" will cry out and hang back, just as they always do in all questions of reform. It is well, too, perhaps, to have them. Without opposition even the friends of a good cause might lack the cautious and careful advance necessary to success.

THE TRIBUNE has already taken the initiative by dropping the final e in certain words, and me in others, and making other changes. Cannot THE TRIBUNE afford to make further advances? Cannot all our leading papers do the same? Let there be a convention for agreement upon some concerted plan of action, or step by step by common consent, and the work can be accomplished.

But one may ask why in advocating such a reform I have not given an example in this article. I answer, for two reasons: First, it is of little avail for any one to make his spelling appear in a new dress until something be agreed upon; and, second, I desire to be able to state, as I am now about to do, that in an article as short as this, although I have made no effort whatever to select words with reference to cumbrous spelling, there are at least 125 useless letters! or about one-twentieth of the whole. Take this as a basis of estimate, and the time and material saved in writing, typesetting, and printing books and papers of all kinds would be equivalent to adding a new industry to the country.

O. A. BURGESS.

HAVING A GOOD TIME.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., July 28.—Draper Hall was the scene last night of gay festivities, given in honor of the Milwaukee Light-Horse Squadron, encamped here this week. The three large dancing rooms were filled with the élite from the Southern cities, Chicago, and elsewhere, and many from this city. Music was furnished by the Draper Hall orchestra. To-day will be field day at the camp of the squadron. The band at the National House will be on hand.

Mr. A. J. Bandel, Jr., La Fayette House, Washington, D. C., relates the following: I have suffered with rheumatic pains in my chest for years, and have taken during that time many different medicines, without any permanent relief. Since trying St. Jacobs Oil I have been entirely rid of all pain, and have been so more than three weeks since my first application of it. It acted like a charm from the beginning.

Hop Bitters does not exhaust and destroy, but restore, cures, and makes new.

BUSINESS.

Sharp Advance in Stocks—Bears Rushing to Cover.

Diligent Reiteration of the Report that the Railroad War Is Over.

Better Crop News—Finances in Chicago.

The Produce Markets More Active—Hogs Easier—Provisions Weak, but Closed Firmer.

Wheat Higher—Corn Strong, with a Good Demand—Rye and Barley Weak.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks were very active, and advanced sharply under purchases by the bears to cover. Everything went against the short sellers. President Garfield's condition was the reverse of what the public had got into its head the two days before. The recent weather has been the best possible for the growing crops. More important, the story was started and diligently repeated that the railroad war was at an end. It was circumstantially narrated that there was a conference of the magnates at Philadelphia, and this was believed notwithstanding the presence of Mr. Jewett, of the Erie, at his office all day. It is not likely that the first report of a settlement of the trunk-line war will be true. According to usual Wall-street experience the cats will play with the mice many denials and reassertions of the settlement before the truce is finally proclaimed. Yesterday the story did its work well. Among other large buyers was Mr. Keene, the arch-bear, who was quoted as having declared that he had bought in 200,000 shares "to sell again." Toward the close the market showed signs of being toppy, and wavered, but at the very last strengthened up and closed firm. Most of the bears had covered before the end, and it was thought in several quarters that the short interest was nearly all out of the way. Should this be so, a strong element of support has been taken away from prices.

One important element of the situation is the large amount of investment capital that has been deterred from buying by the attack on President Garfield's life, and by the other disturbing influences at work on stocks. As President Garfield's condition improves these timid buyers will enter the market. They have already begun to do so. The rising tide of clearings, the ease of the money market, such industrial facts as that brought out at the Pittsburg meeting of the Western nail manufacturers that stocks were unusually low and the demand never better, and a growing conviction that the crops have been belittled, are renewing confidence in the future of railroad property. There is a strong feeling that stocks will be a purchase at any sharp reaction that may now occur.

Northern Pacific preferred sold up from 76¾ to 79¼, closing at 78¾. The shorts are still selling this stock, and the Villard combination are taking it out of the market. If this keeps up, the question may suddenly arise, Where will the bears find stock to fill in with?

Buying to cover short sales in Western Union started the bears in their scramble for stock. The short interest in Western Union has been reduced, it is estimated, from 200,000 shares, two days ago, to 100,000 shares now.

Keene, on Monday, predicted that the market would go 2 to 5 points lower, and that there would be a panic. He was right, if he meant a bear panic.

The bears predict 75 for Western Union.

The Chicago & Omaha earnings increased the third week in July $28,825. The earnings of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad for the third week in July show an increase of $27,600, and those of the St. Paul & Omaha Road a gain of $28,825. The earnings of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad for the third week in July show an increase of $22,900; the increase from Jan. 1 has been $1,383,124. The earnings of the St. Paul for the same week show an increase of $120,000.

The *Graphic* says:

> There is no great confidence expressed in any of the present rallies which take place in the stock market because of the constant dribbling of long stocks from the interior on every slight rise. Boston and New England were selling largely yesterday. Still it is claimed that many stocks have been oversold by professional speculators, which may form the basis for another upward turn on efforts to cover shorts. Late yesterday afternoon Lake Shore and Union Pacific loaned for 1-64 to 1-32 of 1 per cent in some cases, and the deliveries of Western Union and Union Pacific have been irregular for some days. Mr. Sage has apparently not lost faith in another bull movement, and said last night that the market was likely to go up some day suddenly 5 per cent all around. Mr. Sage's puts are many of them uncomfortable to him. The brokers say that Sage and Keene are keeping up Lake Shore to protect their puts, and that Mr. Vanderbilt is not buying a share of it. The latter, it is claimed, has never taken back a share of the 35,000 New York Central he sold, and it is believed he has not on hand 20,000 shares of Lake Shore.

The quotations for unlisted stocks and bonds Tuesday were as follows: Atlantic & Great Western common stock, 7½; Alabama Central, 26@28; Boston, Hartford & Erie new stock, 1¾@2; do old stock, 1⅛; Brooklyn Elevated, 25@35; California Pacific, 12@15; Des Moines & Fort Dodge, 16@19; do preferred, 35@39; Green Bay & Minnesota stock, 14@15½; Grand Rapids & Indiana, 23; Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette assented stock, 1⅛; do old stock, ⅝; Kansas & Nebraska first mortgage bonds, 85@87½; do second mortgage bonds, 40; Lebanon Springs firsts, 30; Lehigh & Wilkesbarre, 38; Midland Railroad of New Jersey assented stock, 37½; do class A stock, 17½@18; do class B stock, 13½@14; New Jersey Southern, 1¼@1⅝; Newburg, Dutchess & Connecticut incomes, 37½@40; Port Royal & Augusta stock, 45; South Carolina Railroad stock, 49@50; do second mortgage bonds, 122½@123; do non-mortgage bonds, 77@79½; St. Joseph & Western stock, 25; St. Joseph & Pacific first mortgage bonds, 90@93; do second mortgage bonds, 45; South & North Alabama stock, 30; Vicksburg & Meridian preferred stock, 40; do common stock, 14@15½.

The following table shows the range of prices:

Stocks.	*Opening.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Closing.*
Alton	138½	138½	138½	138½
American Dist. Tel	48	48	48	48
West. Union Tel. Co.	86½	89	86¼	88½
C., B. & Q.	157¾	158	157⅛	157½
Canada Southern	65¼	67¾	64¾	65½
C., C. & I. C.	21¾	22⅞	21¾	22⅞
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	136	138¼	136	138¼
Illinois Central	135¾	137⅛	136½	137⅛
Manhattan	16⅛	16½	16⅛	16½
New York Central	143¼	143⅞	143	143⅞
New York Elevated	105¾	106¼	105¾	106¼
Metropolitan Elevated	82½	84⅛	82½	84¼
Milwaukee, L. S. & W.	52⅞	53¼	52	53¼
C., C., C. & I.	92	92	92	92
Erie	42¾	44	42¾	43⅞
Do preferred	84¾	84¾	84¼	84½
Michigan Central	98¾	100½	98¾	100½
Lake Shore	122¾	124⅛	122⅝	124
Chicago & Northwestern	124⅝	127¼	124⅝	126⅝
Do preferred	140½	140½	140⅛	140⅝
St. Paul	110¼	112⅛	110¼	111⅞
Do preferred	120	120	120	120
Omaha	40⅞	40¾	40⅞	40½
Do Preferred	101½	102¼	101	102
Lake Erie & Western	55⅞	56¼	55⅞	56¼
Wabash, St. L. & Pacific	51	52⅜	50⅞	52⅜
Do preferred	88⅞	90⅞	88⅞	90
Louisville & Nashville	[illegible]	103	102½	102⅞
Reading	58⅞	59¼	58¾	59¼
L. B. & W.	48¾	51	48¾	51
Union Pacific	125½	126¾	125¼	126¾
Ohio & Mississippi	38¾	39¼	38¾	38¾
Hannibal & St. Joe	92⅞	94⅛	92⅞	94
Do preferred	109½	110¼	108½	110¼
Northern Pacific	37½	39	37½	38½
Do preferred	76¾	78¾	76¾	78¾
Kan. & Texas	43	44⅛	42¾	43⅞
Delaware, Lack. & West	120¾	122⅜	119½	121⅞
Del. & Hudson	108¾	109⅜	108¼	109⅜
New Jersey Central	93	94½	92⅞	94½
Pacific Mail	49¾	50⅞	49¾	50⅞
St. Louis & San F.	48	49	48	49
Morris & Essex	123¾	124½	123¾	124½
Ont. & Western	31¾	32	31¼	31¾
Erie seconds	101¾	102	100⅞	100⅞
Central Pacific	92¾	93¾	92¾	93⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio	27½	27½	27½	27½
Do first preferred	41	27⅞	27½	27⅞
Do second preferred	28	28	28	28
Mobile & Ohio	36⅞	37	36⅞	37
Terre Haute	47	49	47	49
Denver & Rio Grande	98¾	100¾	97⅞	99⅝
Peoria, D. & E.	41½	42¼	41⅝	42
Missouri Pacific	105¾	108	105¼	108
Texas Pacific	57¼	57⅞	56⅞	57
Ohio Central	27⅞	28¾	27⅞	28¾
Oregon	161¼	161¾	161¼	161¾
Manitoba	103	103	103	105

In Chicago, Government bonds were better. District of Columbia 3.65s were 108½ bid and 109½ asked; 3½s, 101⅞ and 102⅛; 4s, 115⅞ and 116⅛; 4½s, 114 and 114⅜. At the close prices were ⅛ to ¼ higher, and the market was strong.

Foreign exchange was dull, with free offerings. Bankers' sterling was 483 and 485; actual rates were 482¾ and 484½; commercial sterling was 479¾@480½. Continental bills were in better supply. Bankers' francs were 521¼ for sixty days and 519⅜ for demand; French commercial bills were 526¼ and 527½; Belgian commercial, 527½; bankers' marks, 94¼ and 94⅞; and commercial, 93¾.

Under comparatively light demand New York exchange is weak, and prices are still drooping. The ruling figure between banks was $1 per $1,000 discount. Some sales were reported at 80 cents, but they were early in the day, and the lower figure became the regular price in the afternoon. The demand for money from all classes of customers is active, and discount rates are working firmer, without as yet any noticeable rise. Call loans are still taken at 4@5 per cent, but the lower rate will only be accepted in exceptional cases. Time loans, 6@7 per cent. Money abundant, and yet for the season the demand is unusually good. The currency movement to the country is not specially active. The crop movement must soon make itself felt for large amounts of funds.

The bank clearings were $5,700,000.

Chicago city 7s, $12,000, of 1895, sold at 126½; Chicago City 4s, $4,000, sold at 104¾.

The following quotations were made for local securities:

	Bid.	*Asked.*
North Chicago City Railway 6s, $100		250
Chicago City Railway		340
Gas Light & Coke Company, $100	$190	224
Chamber of Commerce, $100	78	80
Traders' Insurance Company, $100	125	....
Inter-State Industrial Exhibition, $100	....	50
Chicago Metallic Packing Company, $100	700	1000
International Electrical Company, $100	....	300
The Chicago Electric Light Company, $100	89½	100
Chicago South Branch Dock Company		115
LOCAL BONDS.		
Chicago water bonds, 7s, 1895	136	....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1884	100¾	....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1886	103½	....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1887	110¼	....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1888	115½	117½
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1890	118	119
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1892	122	
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1893	123	124½
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1894	124½	
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1895	126	
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1898	128	129
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1899		119
Chicago City bonds, 6s, 1896	115	
Chicago City bonds, 4½s, 1900	107½	108½
Chicago City bonds, 4s, 1901	104⅝	105½
Cook County bonds, 7s, 1885	109	
Cook County bonds, 7s, 1889	117⅛	118
Cook County bonds, 5s, 1899	108	
Cook County bonds, 4½s, 1900	107½	108
West Chicago 5s, 1890	106	
Lincoln Park 7s, 1895		109½
North Chicago City Railway 6s, 1900	112½	113½
RAILWAY BONDS.		
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 7s, I. & D. Ex. 1908	....	126¾
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 7s, H. & D. 1910	....	120
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 6s, Chi. & Pac 1910	108¾	109¾
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 5s, Min. Pt. 1910	....	98
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 5s, C. & P. W. D.	97	99¼
Chicago & Northwestern 5s, 1929	....	105
Chicago, B. & Q. R. R. 4s, 1919	94¾	95¼
Burlington & Mo. 4s, in Nebraska, 1910	92½	94¼
Wabash, St. L. & P. 1st mort. 5s, Chi. Div	....	97¼

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The share speculation was firmer in tone to-day than for some time past. The parial liquidation of the long account of some of the members of the recent bull combination was availed of by many of the bears to cover, and their purchases, together with other buying induced by the report that the trunk lines had effected an arrangement which would put an end to the cutting of rates, resulted in a sharp advance in prices. The report above alluded to was officially denied late in the day, but the denial did not reach the street until after the close of business. The situation, therefore, remains unchanged, and does not seem to warrant any appreciation in values. The course of the market throughout the day was generally upward, and after the Second Board, when the highest figures were touched, the advance from yesterday's closing quotations ranged from ½ to 4 per cent in the general list, the latter in Memphis & Charleston, Metropolitan Elevated, Northwestern, Western Union, Denver & Rio Grande, Missouri Pacific, St. Paul, and the trunk line stocks being also prominent in the improvement. In the late dealings there was a reaction of ¼ to 1¼ per cent, which was partially recovered in the final sales. Among the miscellaneous shares Colorado Coal & Iron was conspicuous for a rise of 4⅛ per cent on the day's transactions. Cameron Coal was also notably strong, and rose 6 per cent, but reacted 1½ per cent.

The monetary situation continues unchanged and borrowers find ready accommodation at low rates of interest. Call loans on pledge of acceptable stock collateral ranged between 2½ and 3 per cent, and closed at 3 per cent. The Government bond dealers supplied their requirements at about 2 per cent. Time loans and prime discounts are unchanged. In sterling exchange the normal asking quotations were marked down ½ to 1 for sixty-day bills, and 485 for demand, and the market was weak at even this reduction, with but little business doing. It becomes more evident daily that lower rates for all classes of foreign exchange are imminent, and it is not likely that gold importations can be much longer postponed.

Railroad mortgages were in good demand and generally at advancing quotations. Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts fell off from 79½ to 77, advanced to 79, and reacted to 78¼. Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis incomes rose from 75½ to 78, and closed at 79½. Erie consolidated seconds sold up from 101¼ to 102, and reacted to 101⅞. Kansas & Texas firsts advanced from 110 to 111, and closed at 110⅞; do seconds receded from 82 to 81⅛, rose to 82¼, and reacted to 82⅛; do general 6s, declined from 93 to 92½. Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consols assented sold down from 110½ to 110, and rose to 111⅞. Ohio Central incomes advanced from 54 to 56, and reacted to 55⅛; do firsts sold up from 100 to 100½. St. Paul consols rose from 125 to 126, and reacted to 125⅜. Chesapeake & Ohio currency 6s advanced from 58¾ to 59½, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 8s from 116½ to 118, Denver & Rio Grande Construction 6s from 115 to 116⅜; Denver, South Park & Pacific firsts from 108 to 109⅝, Erie fourths (extended) from 110 to 111, Iron Mountain seconds from 112 to 113¾, Lake Erie & Western incomes from 74 to 76, Mobile & Ohio first debentures from 97½ to 98, Northwestern gold coupons from 127 to 128, New Jersey Central adjustments from 105⅞ to 106½, Northern Pacific firsts from 104 to 104¼, Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consolidated firsts from 94 to 96¼. St. Paul firsts (La Crosse Division) from 122 to 123, do (Southern Minnesota Division) from 106½ to 107½, St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba seconds from 109 to 110, Texas Pacific land-grant incomes from 78 to 79, do firsts (Rio Grande Division) from 98⅞ to 99¼, Union Pacific land-grants from 118 to 118½, Rochester & Pittsburg incomes from 45 to 48, and Ohio Southern firsts from 96⅛ to 97. International & Great Northern firsts declined from 112½ to 112, Indiana, Bloomington & Western firsts from 96 to 91⅛, St. Paul & Sioux City firsts from 113 to 112⅛, and Western Pacific firsts from 112⅞ to 112.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Governments were strong and ⅛ to ½ higher.

Railroad bonds were generally firm and higher.

State securities were dull.

The stock market opened strong and continued to advance through almost the entire day. There were, of course, occasional slight reactions, but the general tendency was in the direction of higher prices, and, at the close, when quotations were at or near the highest point touched, the improvement from yesterday ranged from ½ to 4, the latter Memphis & Charleston. Western Union, Missouri Pacific, Denver & Rio Grande, Union Pacific, and Granger and coal shares were also prominent in the advance. The strength of speculation was due to a report that the railroad war had been brought to an end, causing the short interest to cover.

From the *Commercial Bulletin:* At the Stock Exchange there was a continuance of the upward reaction in stocks which began yesterday, and an important advance in the prices established. The stocks which advanced most were those in which the short interest was largest. It is generally understood that Gould and Sage manipulated the rise, and it was a surprise to the Vanderbilts. One reason for this belief is that in the afternoon trunk-line rates were again reduced, and Commissioner Fink was reported as denying various rumors set afloat in the morning to the effect that a settlement of trunk-line matters is near at hand, and a meeting has been called. Reports of this kind, when the stock market was "running right" for the Vanderbilts, have heretofore been unnoticed. The change in the tone of the market has been too sudden for outsiders to come in as buyers, and most of the buying has been by those who had previously "sold short."

The *Evening Post* says: "The Stock Exchange markets are stronger and higher, and the share speculation shows plainly the intervention of leading speculators, who have thus far stood aside and permitted their stocks to be sold down according to the caprice of the sellers. Whether the present upward turn is a final one toward a bull market is very much questioned. There are certainly no indications on the surface that the trunk-line troubles are near settlement. On the contrary, Vanderbilt is quoted as saying that the war will last until the close of navigation. There may be a time when the trunk-line stocks will, in stock speculation, be separated from the general list, but at present they are so interwoven with the other market that that which touches them affects the whole list. Some one continues to buy them in large amounts in the face of the most discouraging news. As Vanderbilt denies buying them, it may be that other influential people are taking them with a view to future control. There is nothing new respecting the crops, nor is there any foreign news of consequence. The upward turn in prices is therefore the result of other causes. A great deal of stock has been shaken out of the hands of weak holders, as the short interest in the market had become very large."

Transactions, 502,000 shares:

Canada Southern	8,000	New York Central	8,800
Central Pacific	5,000	Northern Pacific	16,000
C., C. & I. C.	1,200	Ohio & Mississippi	3,300
Del., Lacka. & West'n	38,000	Ontario & Western	7,000
Del. & Hudson	4,400	Ohio Central	1,900
Den. & Rio Grande	23,000	Pacific Mail	8,300
Erie	28,000	Reading	5,300
Hannibal & St. Joseph	2,600	St. Paul	28,000
Kansas & Texas	21,000	St. Paul & Omaha	5,000
Lake Shore	44,000	Texas Pacific	13,000
Louisville & Nashv'e	2,500	Union Pacific	13,000
Lake Erie & West	3,600	Wabash Pacific	26,000
Michigan Central	1,600	Western Union	54,000
Memphis & Charles'n	2,000	Central Arizona	2,200
Missouri Pacific	9,500	Col. Coal	6,300
Northwestern	2,600	Illinois Central	3,000
New Jersey Central	33,000	St. L. & San Fran	2,500

Money market easy at 2½@3. Prime mercantile paper, 3@4.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, weak at 482¼; demand, 484½.

GOVERNMENTS.

6s	102¼	4s	116⅝
5s	101⅜	Pacific 6s of 1895	130
4½s	114¼		

BONDS.

Cent. Pacific, 1st pfd	116	Tennessee, new	73
Erie seconds	101⅛	U. P., 1sts	118
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	111¼	U. P. land-grant	118⅛
Louisiana consols	67	U. P. sinking-fund	130
Missouri 6s	112½	Virginia 6s	39
St. Joe	110½	Virginia, consols	82
St. P. & S. C. firsts	121	Virginia, deferred	16⅝
Tennessee 6s	73½		

STOCKS.

Adams	134	N. J. Central	94⅛
Alton & Terre Haute	50	Northern Pacific	38½
Do preferred	92½	Do preferred	78⅞
American	82	Northwestern	126¾
B., C., R. & N.	80	Do preferred	139⅝
Canada Southern	65⅞	New York Central	143⅞
C., C. & I. C.	22⅛	Ohio Central	28
Central Pacific	93⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	38⅝
Ches. & Ohio	21	Do preferred	100
Do first preferred	40	Ontario & Western	31⅛
Do second preferred	29	Pacific Mail	50⅞
Chicago & Alton	138	Panama	265
Do preferred	150	P., D. & E.	41⅛
C., B. & Q.	157	Pittsburg	140
C., St. L. & N. O.	77	Reading	58⅞
Cin., San. & Clev	52	Rock Island	138
Cleve. & Columbus	92	St. L. & San Francisco	48½
Del. & Hudson	[illegible]	Do preferred	74⅜
D., L. & W.	121½	Do first preferred	106⅛
D. & R. G.	100	St. Paul	111⅞
Erie	43⅞	Do preferred	127
Do preferred	84½	St. P., M. & M.	102
Fort Wayne	139	St. Paul & Omaha	40
H. & St. Joe	90⅞	Do preferred	101¾
Do preferred	110	Texas Pacific	57
Harlem	246	Union Pacific stock	126
H. & Tex	97	United States	68⅝
Illinois Central	137	W. St. L. & P.	51⅞
I., B. & W.	49⅞	Do preferred	89⅝
Kansas & Texas	43⅞	Fargo	124
Lake Erie & Western	56	Western Union Tel	88⅝
Lake Shore	124	Caribou	4
Louisville & Nash	102⅞	Central Arizona	2⅛
L., N. A. & C.	95	Excelsior	2
Mar. & C. first pref	12	Homestake	16
Do second preferred	9⅛	Little Pittsburg	2⅛
Mem. & Charleston	72½	Ontario	40
Michigan Central	99⅞	Quicksilver	17
Missouri Pacific	[illegible]	Do preferred	70¼
Mobile & Ohio	36⅞	Silver Cliff	4⅛
Morris & Essex	124	Standard	22¼
Nash. & Chattanooga	77		

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, July 28.—The stock market to-day was slightly more active than it has recently been. A better feeling prevailed, and improved prices generally ruled. In railroad bonds, Hartford, under sales of about 2,000, advanced from 77¼ to 78¼. Fort Scott & Gulf were stronger, with sales at 114. The only other bonds sold were Connoton Valley 7s at 99½ and Atchison 7s at 123¾. Cincinnati scrip sold at 104.

In railroad stocks, Atchison opened strong, with a sale of a round lot at 143¾, but the price subsequently declined to 143. Chicago & West Michigan was steady at 86½, while Sandusky sold at 26, against 24½ yesterday. Flint & Père Marquette preferred sold at 102½, as before. Fort Scott & Gulf was a fraction weaker, selling at 99. Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon sold off 1 per cent, from 73 to 72. Little Rock sold at 77¼ to 77⅞, against 76 yesterday. Summit Branch unchanged at 17. Wisconsin Central was a fraction or two stronger, selling at 26@26½, against 25⅞ yesterday. Of the home roads, Boston & Albany at 174¼, and Boston & Lowell at 112¼ are both quite strong. Eastern, with sales at 50½, was a trifle stronger than yesterday.

In land stocks, Water Power sold at 9, previous sales having been made at 8¾@8⅞. New Hampshire Lands sold at 3. Boston Land sold to-day at 8⅞.

American Bell Telephone was stronger, selling up from 155 to 160.

Union Pacific Railroad rights sold at 2⅞ premium, while in New York this forenoon they sold at 2¼.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, July 28.—Stocks closed as follows:

Water Power	9⅛	Cin., S. & Cleveland	26¼
Boston Land	9	Eastern	50½
A. & T. 1st 7s	23⅞	Little Rock & Ft. S.	77⅞
Boston H. & E. 7s	78¼	New York & New En.	77
Eastern 4½s, new	115	O. & L. C. common	50
Atchison & Topeka	42⅞	Old Colony	130
Boston & Albany	174	Wisconsin Cent. con.	26⅝
Boston & Maine	160	Flint & Pere Marq.	102⅜
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	57⅛		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 28.—Consols, 101 1-16.

United States bonds—4½s, 117⅛.

American railroad securities—Illinois Central, 137, ex div; Pennsylvania Central, 66¼; New York Central, 48¾; Erie, 44¼; do seconds, 104½; Reading, 30¼.

Bullion in the Bank of England decreased the past week £340,000. Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day, £506,000, of which £406,000 is for shipment to Italy; amount of bullion gone in, £170,000.

PARIS, July 28.—Rentes, 85f 47½c.

Specie in the Bank of France increased the past week 3,150,000 francs gold, and 4,125,000 silver.

MINING NEWS.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, July 28.—Mining shares continue very inactive, and prices to-day show little if any change from those ruling yesterday. Calumet & Hecla at 220, Catalpa at 1⅝@1¾, and San Pedro at 3½, are steady. Quincy sold to-day at 37, against 36½ yesterday; Bonanza development at 5⅜, against 5; and Harshaw at 6, against 5.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, July 28.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Min'g Co. new	2⅝	Pewabic, new	11¼
Calumet & Hecla	220	Quincy	36
Catalpa	1 11-16	Ridge	3
Copper Falls	4	Silver Islet	40⅛
Franklin	10		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alpha	4⅛	Mono	2⅝
Alta	4⅜	Noonday	9-16
Bechtel	1⅜	Northern Belle	17
Belcher	3	Ophir	5⅜
Best & Belcher	10⅝	Oro	21-32
Bodie	6⅞	Overman	1¼
Bullion	9-16	Potosi	2⅜
Bulwer	2⅛	Savage	2⅜
California	11-16	Sierra Nevada	[illegible]
Chollar	2¼	Tip Top	5⅛
Con. Virginia	2⅝	Union Consolidated	9⅜
Crown Point	2	Wales	1
Exchequer	1⅛	Navajo	5-32
Gould & Curry	5⅛	Scorpion	¾
Hale & Norcross	3⅜	South Bodie	1
Mexican	7⅛	Mount Diablo	6

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, July 28:

CITY PROPERTY.

Dearborn av, 118 ft n of Michigan st, w f, 26x80 ft, dated July 27 (Anna M. Best to C. and A. Z. Schuppe)	$4,000
Southport av, 200 ft s of Webster av, w f, 25x124 3-10 ft, dated July 22 (Martin Lewis to M. and F. Glazer)	800
North Halsted st, 227 ft s of Clay, e f, 50x125 ft, dated July 28 (John Eggold et al. to F. C. Nitz)	5,600
Church st, 134 ft n of Connors, e f, 50x124½ ft, improved, dated July 18 (The Kolping Society to Jacob Ucker)	3,800
West Indiana st, 100 ft w of Hoyne av, s f, 25x100 ft, dated July 25 (L. G. Dominick to Gerts, Lumbard & Co.)	800
West Van Buren st, 125 ft w of Albany, n f, 175x100 ft, dated July 28 (Austin Morini et al. to E. M. Cooling et al.)	4,000
Bauwens st, 264 ft s of Blackhawk, e f, 24x126⅝ ft, dated July 28 (William Tugel to William Fischer)	800
Calumet av, 200 ft n of Thirty-eighth st, e f, 25x124 ft, improved, dated July 11 (E. H. and A. Lenington to Elizabeth A. Thomas)	2,200
The premises No. 162 Church st, dated July 28 (Peter Jung to Charles O. Olsen)	2,300
West Fourteenth st, between Ashland av and Laflin st, s f, 19x124 ft, dated May 24 (The Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company to Timothy Foley)	1,850
West Monroe st, 323¾ ft w of Campbell av, s f, 65⅝x120 ft, dated July 19 (Henry F. Royce to William F. Gise)	5,000
West Monroe st, 125 ft e of California av, n f, 25x124½ ft, dated July 2 (John E. Hammond to J. L. White)	700
Forquer st, 100 ft w of Clinton, n f, 25x118 ft, dated July 23 (J. B. Belohradsky to Mary Spelina)	1,000
Hubbard st, n e corner of Hoyne av, s f, 22x94 ft, improved, dated July 20 (John Covert to Joseph K. Barry)	5,000
Concord place, 150 ft w of Clybourn av, n f, 24x125 ft, improved, dated July 28 (Master in Chancery to Dorothea Gork)	729
Canal st, 229⅝ ft n of West Randolph, w f, 37x150 ft, dated July 28 (Bernard A. Eckhart et al. to the Charles Reitz & Brothers' Lumber Company)	18,000
Oakley av, 105 ft s of West Indiana st, e f, 52x130 ft, dated July 24 (M. C. and O. C. Wilber to A. P. L. Cochran)	1,400
South Halsted st, 240 ft s of Twenty-Sixth, w f, 24x125 ft, dated July 14 (C. and M. Hoffman to M. and A. Vanderkloot)	2,250
Huron st, 85 ft e of North State, s f, 40x100 ft, dated July 28 (Charles A. Mair et al. to Anna G. Moore)	7,800
West Thirteenth st, 288 ft w of Loomis, s f, 24x124 ft, improved, dated July 19 (James B. Smith to Philip Kaufmann)	1,400
Bushnell st, 275 ft w of Wentworth av, n f, 75x127 ft, dated July 6 (H. E. and H. E. Buell to F. A. Lathrop)	2,400
Seymour st, 126 ft s of Fulton, e f, 24x125 ft, dated May 18 (Louis Bartels to Henry Wilson)	650
NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Clybourn av, n w of Fullerton, s w f, 50x150 ft, dated March 25 (C. W. Fullerton to Michael Lamezik)	$700
Clybourn av, near the above, s w f, 25x150 ft, dated March 25 (Same to Paul Dapka)	350
Montana st, between Sheffield and Seminary avs, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated July 27 (O. C. Andersen to J. A. Blomgren)	800
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Graylock av, 432 ft e of Stewart, n f, 24x163 ft, dated July 25 (Isaac N. Russell to W. A. Griggs)	$1,000
Portland av, 666 ft n of Forty-third st, w f, 48x122 ft, dated July 5 (T. W. Kennedy to Edward O'Hern)	650
WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Powell av, s of Edbrook place, w f, 48x125 ft, dated Sept. 28, 1880 (John Johnston, Jr., to John Jensen)	$350
Mozart st, 225 ft n of Bloomington, e f, 25x160 ft, improved, dated July 28 (F. G. Frank to Gustav Erickson)	1,100

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Thursday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	RECEIPTS. 1880.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1880.
Flour, brls	18,856	5,305	17,832	7,133
Wheat, bu	78,005	104,624	18,466	140,980
Corn, bu	379,575	527,354	370,976	520,358
Oats, bu	134,610	50,676	564,625	37,071
Rye, bu	14,674	9,962	3,958	1,323
Barley, bu	1,568	500	578	[illegible]
Grass seed, lbs	745		36,760	61,807
Flaxseed, lbs	417,370	144,710	228,845	145,000
Broom-corn, lbs	65,000		8,698	19,673
Cured meats, lbs	125,240	824,420	4,558,790	2,062,177
Beef, tcs			99	7
Beef, brls			385	178
Pork, brls		125	255	40
Lard, lbs	506,700		241,015	1,892,410
Tallow, lbs	65,805	61,320	96,420	141,665
Butter, lbs	294,679	388,085	293,279	133,380
Live hogs, No	18,305	23,028	4,233	6,893
Cattle, No	6,815	6,708	2,967	3,131
Sheep, No	1,274	1,097	199	
Hides, lbs	320,43	129,155	327,520	263,610
Highwines, brls		50		
Wool, lbs	440,44	315,865	554,843	338,439
Potatoes, bu	2,692	1,550		
Coal, tons	15,074	10,408	2,120	1,807
Hay, tons	70	73	10	22
Lumber, m ft	8,43	10,108	4,865	2,997
Shingles, m	6,63	4,457	1,087	59
Salt, brls	5,02	193	6,934	4,072
Cheese, boxes	1,56	4,540	2,279	2,573

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 car No. 2 red winter wheat, 7 cars No 3 do, 2 cars low grades, 66 cars No. 2 spring, 23 cars No. 3 do, 14 cars rejected, 4 cars no grade (117 wheat); 365 cars and 19,403 bu No. 2 corn, 98 cars high-mixed, 270 cars and 625 bu rejected, 56 cars no grade (789 corn); 51 cars white oats, 102 cars No. 2 mixed, 56 cars rejected, 3 cars no grade (212 oats, of which 70 are new); 4 cars No. 1 rye, 24 cars No. 2 do, 7 cars rejected (35 rye); 1 car No. 3 barley. Total (1,154 cars), 610,000 bu. Inspected out: 7,675 bu wheat, 305,441 bu corn, 232,286 bu oats, 1,417 bu rye.

The death of the late L. T. Clawson was announced on 'Change yesterday, and appropriate resolutions adopted.

The leading produce markets were rather more active yesterday. Provisions were weak it the early part of the day, but partly recovered later, with a better demand. Wheat was stronger, the parties who had sold so freely for a few days previously concluding it was safe to fill in, as the European crop advices were less favorable. Corn was strong, owing to a good demand to fill July shorts, but the pressure was over long before 1 o'clock. Oats were steadily held for this month, with less doing in futures. Rye was again lower, and barley almost lifeless, as usual. Mess pork closed easier, at $18.10@18.12½ for August and $18.05@18.07½ for September. Lard closed steady, at $11.80@11.82½ seller August and $11.67½@11.70 seller September. Short ribs closed steady, at $9.05@9.07½ for August and $9.20@9.22½ for September. Wheat closed 1c higher, at $1.19¾@1.19⅞ for August and $1.15¾@1.15⅞ for September. Corn closed ⅝@¾c higher, at 48¾@48⅞c for August and 48⅞@49c for September. Oats closed ⅛@¼c higher, at 44¾c for July, 30¾@30⅞c for August, and 29¼@29⅜c for September. Rye closed 2@3c lower, at 80@80½c for August and 80@80½c for September. Barley closed 3c lower, at 91@92c for September and 89@90c seller October. Hogs were 5@10c lower, closing weak at $6.45@6.75 for light and at $6.20@7.00 for heavy. Cattle were quiet and easy, with sales at $2.15@6.30.

The dry-goods market had no specially new features. There was a hand-to-mouth demand for staple and seasonable goods, and prices were steady. Boots and shoes remain dull, as do also clothing and millinery goods. In the grocery market there was fair activity for the time of year, and most lines were firmly held. Sugars were an exception, that article easing off ⅛c. There was a continued good demand for fish, and the general market remained firm. Whitefish continue weak. No. 1 declined to $5.35@5.50, a reduction of 15@25c per ½ brl. Dairy products were moving in a fairly liberal way, and were steady as last quoted. Oils were without important change. Lard and linseed were strong. Turpentine and naphtha were weaker. Coal was firm. Orders for immediate delivery are filled at $6.75 and $7.00 for anthracite. Pig-iron is moving with some freedom, and is firmer than a fortnight ago.

Nothing like the present excitement in canned fruits and dried apples has been seen for a number of years. A knowledge of the fact that the season's fruit crop is very largely a failure has resulted in extensive speculative purchases, and during the past fortnight prices have moved steadily upward. Within that period apples have advanced 2@2½c per lb, while some lines of canned fruits have nearly doubled in value. Cherries and blackberries are up 50@75c per case, peaches $1.50 per case, and other descriptions in nearly the same ratio. Eastern dried apples are now held at 7½@8c, and evaporated at 12@12½c, with some holders naming much higher figures.

There was a fair trade in hay, the better grades being in demand, rates remaining steady. Dealers in broom-corn report a falling off in the demand, with a slight decline in the inferior and common grade. In green fruits berries were easier, as were apples, which were quotable at $2.50@3.50 per brl, according to quality. The drug and chemical trade is steady throughout. A fairly active business is noted in hides, as a result of the increased activity in leather at the East. Quotations remain unchanged. Potatoes were easier, as the supply is increasing daily. Wool still sells slowly at the low rates prevailing for the past month, with the trade mostly in the medium grades. Seeds were dull, flaxseed selling at $1.16@1.17 for cash, with timothy seed for September at $2.00@2.02½, and for August at $2.12½

Lake freights were very dull, the rate on corn to Buffalo being nominally 1⅝@1¾c. The engagements aggregated 220,000 bu oats and 90,000 bu corn. The above rate prevailed in most cases in Wednesday's charters.

Rail freights were quoted steady at 15c per 100 lbs on grain to New York, 13c to Philadelphia, and 12c to Baltimore. Through to Liverpool was quoted at 30c per 100 lbs on grain and 35c on provisions. There is some reason to think that these figures are extensively shaded.

The aggregate receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit were 292,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 169,000 bu. The shipments from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore aggregated 258,000 bu.

The following are reported as on ocean passage:

	July 23, 1881.	*July 16, 1881.*	*July 24, 1880.*
Wheat and flour, qrs	1,725,000	1,825,000	1,850,000
Corn, qrs	710,000	690,000	650,000

Letters from the South state that the corn crop of the Southern States will be a failure, and that the people there will have to depend upon the North for breadstuffs as well as provisions. The trade in both promises to be immense.

The men who are always on the lookout for chances seem to have missed the opportunity afforded by the way in which our receipts of corn have graded this month. What a squeeze they could have given the boys, to be sure!

One feature of yesterday's trade was an order from New York for a cargo of old oats at 45½c free on board here. Of course, the order was filled. Our shipments of oats this week are unusually heavy.

In regard to coffee, the New York *Commercial Bulletin* of Wednesday says: The market was stronger, under better news from consuming countries, prices advancing from 130 to 160 reis per 10 kilos for better and medium grades, and from 210 to 240 reis for lower qualities. Kern, Hayn & Co., of Rio Janeiro, estimate the new 1881-'82 crop at 3,200,000 bags. The planters of Brazil were discussing and adopting measures for attracting immigrant laborers, especially Chinese. The prevailing opinion was in favor of bringing out free Asiatic laborers, under contract, under the belief that these are best adapted to the climate and to the present system of agriculture.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were more active and irregularly lower. They were quite weak early, the ostensible reason being an increase in the local hog supply, accompanied by a weakening in prices at the Stock-Yards. Buyers held back on the decline, but took hold when prices had gone low enough to suit, and a reaction followed. Parties in the trade report unwonted activity in the domestic demand. Some 15,000 brls of pork have been shipped out during a few days to the lumber regions for the supply of workers on the lines of railroad in process of construction. The South is taking large quantities of meats, and the demand for hams is especially good. Even the foreign markets are reported to be hardening on meats. Liverpool reported 6d advance yesterday, and a lot of long and short clears was bought here yesterday at 9c boxed for export. The recent bids have only allowed about $8.40 per 100 lbs here.

MESS PORK—Declined 30@40c per brl, and reacted, closing about the same as the previous day for September, but with August 12½c lower. Sales were reported of 500 brls seller July at $17.87½; 14,000 brls seller August at $17.80@18.10; 16,000 brls seller September at $17.77½@18.35; 1,500 brls seller the year at $15.25@15.50; and 2,250 brls seller January at $16.15@16.25. Total, 34,250 brls. The market closed at $18.07½@18.10 for round lots spot or seller August or September. On the afternoon call August closed at $18.10 bid, and September at $18.05 bid.

LARD—Declined 15@20c per 100 lbs on futures, but closed a shade higher than the previous afternoon. This month, however, ruled much lower, the premium over August disappearing, from which it was inferred that the July shorts were about filled up. Sales were reported of 1,000 tcs seller July at $11.72½@11.80; 13,500 tcs seller August at $11.62½@11.82½; 16,250 tcs seller September at $11.50@11.67½; 3,250 tcs seller October at $11.37½@11.45; and 5,750 tcs seller the year at $10.50@10.65. Total, 39,750 tcs. The market closed at $11.82½@11.85 for round lots spot or seller August, and $11.67½@11.70 for September. On the afternoon call August closed at $11.80 bid, and September at $11.67½ bid.

MEATS—Fell off about 10c per 100 lbs in sympathy with pork, but rallied again, and closed about the same as on Wednesday. Sales were reported of 100,000 lbs shoulders, seller last half of August, at $6.45; 2,000 pcs green hams (16 lbs) at 9c; 200 tcs sweet-pickled hams (16 lbs) at 10¼@10⅜c; 750 boxes long and short clears at 9c; 3,800,000 lbs short-ribs at $9.00@9.05 spot, the outside for winter-cured, $9.00@9.10 seller August, $9.12½@9.22½ seller September, and $9.30 seller October. Prices of leading cuts were as follows at 2 o'clock:

	Short ribs.	*Shoulders.*	*L. & S. clears.*	*Short clears.*
Loose, part salted	$9.05	$6.20	$8.85	$9.10
Do, boxed	9.25	6.40	9.05	9.30
July, loose	9.05	6.20	8.85	9.10
August, loose	9.05	6.20	8.85	9.10
September, loose	9.20	6.30	8.95	9.20

Short ribs, seller September, closed at $9.20@9.22½. Long clears quoted at $8.70 loose and $9.90 boxed; Cumberlands, 9@9½c boxed; long-cut hams, 10¼@10½c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 10¼@10½c for 18@16 average; green hams, same average, 9@9½c.

Bacon quoted at 7¼@7½c for shoulders, 10@10¼c for short ribs, 10¼@10½c for short clears, 11½@12c for hams, all canvassed and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $10.25@10.50 for mess, $11.25@11.50 for extra mess, and $21.00@22.00 for hams.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet; but holders were strong at the recent advance in prices. There was some inquiry by shippers, but they were less disposed to pay the prices asked. Sales were reported of 100 brls choice winters at $7.00; 75 brls and 200 sacks springs on private terms; 200 sacks low grade at $3.50; 200 sacks do at $3.12½; and 100 brls rye flour at $5.55. Total equal to 700 brls. Winter flours were quoted at $5.75@6.75; shipping springs, $4.50@6.00; the low-grade springs at $3.50@4.50. Rye flour at about $5.00@5.50.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in moderate supply, and firm. Sales were reported of 5 cars bran at $12.00 on track, and $12.25@12.50 free on board cars; 2 cars middlings at $14.00; 1 car feed at $16.50; 1 car coarse corn-meal at $17.50 per ton free on board.

SPRING WHEAT—Was fairly active and stronger. The market for September advanced 1⅛c, and closed 1⅛c higher than the previous afternoon, while August advanced 1c, and closed ½c higher. Liverpool reported an advance of 1d per cental, and our receipts were somewhat smaller, with receipts at other interior points much less than a year ago, and European crop news less favorable than recently. These things induced a demand from parties who had been vigorous sellers for a few days previously, and had hammered away as if they expected to be able to fill at $1.00 per bushel or less. There was a good demand yesterday for August, but it did not last long, the shorts either being few or concluding to wait, but the longer futures were in good request throughout, though there were such free sellers at $1.16 for September that the market barely touched that figure. Cash No. 2 closed at $1.19 asked for regular, and $1.19¼ for receipts dated the 27th or yesterday. Spot sales were reported of 77 cars No. 2 at $1.19@1.19¾; 14 cars No. 3 at $1.08; 10 cars do (St. Paul) at $1.07½; (Central do about $1.04); 8 cars rejected (Central, St. Paul, Air Line, and City) at 77@78c; and 21 cars by sample at 59c@$1.09½. Total about 53,000 bu. Rejected in best houses was nominal at 79@80c. Seller September opened at $1.15, sold at $1.15¼, declined to $1.14¾, advanced to $1.16, and fell back to $1.15¾@1.15⅞ at the close. Seller August sold early at about $1.20, declined to $1.18¾, and advanced to $1.20, closing at $1.19¾. Seller the month was nearly nominal at $1.18½@1.19¼, closing at $1.19. October was active at $1.14¼@1.15¾, and the year quiet at $1.12½@1.13⅝. On the afternoon call September closed at $1.15¾@1.15⅞.

WINTER WHEAT—Was about 1c higer, with a moderate demand and light offerings. Sales were reported of 4 cars new No. 2 red (Central) at $1.17; 1 car do (City) at $1.14; 4 cars new No. 3 (Central) at $1.08; 1 car rejected at $1.02; and 3 cars by sample at $1.02@1.10. Total about 5,500 bu.

CORN—Was fairly active and stronger. Cash lots advanced 1¼c (on No. 2) and closed 1c higher than on Wednesday, while futures closed at an improvement of about ⅝@¾c, though Liverpool was reported tame, and our receipts showed an increase by the inspection lists. There was a good demand for shipment, which took the low grades at about ½c advance, while the current receipts of No. 2 were wanted by shorts as well as by shippers. The demand for July was, however, satisfied before the close of the session, and then the market partly fell back. Other futures were pushed up in sympathy, but there was less desire to buy at the advance, except by parties who were instructed to change from this into next month at about 1c difference. Cash No. 2 closed at 49½c. Spot sales were reported of 155,000 bu and 229 cars No. 2 and high mixed at 49@50c; 5 cars new mixed at 44½@45c; 3 cars white at 50½c; 259 cars rejected at 45½c; 24 cars by sample at 32@49c on track; and 134 cars do at 36@51c free on board. Total, about 485,000 bu. Seller August opened at 48⅛c, advanced to 49c, and closed at 48⅞c bid. Seller September ranged at 48@48⅞c, closing at 48⅞@49c. Seller July was quiet at 49@50c, closing at 49½c asked. October sold at 48¼@49¼c, and the year at 46⅛@47¼c. On the afternoon call August closed at 48⅞@48⅝c.

OATS—Were active, the "corner" price continuing to rule for cash and seller July—viz.: 44½c. The receipts were liberal, consisting of 142 cars, 70 of which were new oats. Rejected new were salable at 28c in the Central Elevator. July sold to a fair extent in settlement, but the trade in this line was apparently smaller than on Wednesday. Trading for future delivery continued active, the bulk of the sales being for September. Seller August opened at 30¼c and closed at 30⅞c—the closing price of the day previous. Seller September opened at 28½c, advanced to 28⅝c, and closed at 28⅝c. October sold early at 28⅝c, declined to 28⅛c, and closed at 28⅜c. Seller the year sold at 27⅛@28c, closing at the latter figure. The sample market was active and steady. Cash sales were made of 78 cars at 44½c for No. 2, and 28c for rejected (Central) in store; 22 cars by sample at 25c for no grade; 26@30c for new rejected; 33@34c for old rejected mixed; 35c for new rejected winter; and 34@39c for new rejected white on track; 43 cars at 22c for no grade; 28@29c for new rejected mixed; 35@38½c for old rejected mixed; 31½@35c for new rejected white; and 32@35c for old rejected white free on board. Total equal to about 107,000 bu.

RYE—Was 1c lower, at 85c for spot, July selling at 86c in settlement, with August at 81¼c in settlement, and September at 81½@82c, 10 cars selling in settlement at 82c. Cash sales were made of 11 cars at 85c for No. 2 in store; 3 cars by sample at 80@81c for rejected on track. Total equal to about 7,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was weaker, selling early at 95c seller September, and later in the day at 92c. October delivery No. 2 was nominally 92c. No. 3 seller September was quotable at 70@73c. The only cash sale reported was 125 bu by sample at 70c.

TWO O'CLOCK BOARD.

Wheat closed ⅛c higher, at $1.19⅞@1.19⅞ for August, $1.15¾@1.15⅞ for September, $1.15⅜@1.15⅝ for October, and $1.13⅛@1.13¼ for the year. Sales were made of 1,385,000 bu at $1.19⅝@1.19⅞ seller August, $1.15⅝@1.15⅞ seller September, $1.15⅛@1.15⅜ seller October, and $1.13⅜@1.13⅝ seller the year. Corn closed a shade firmer, at 49⅝@49½c for July, 48⅞@48⅝c for August, 48⅞@49c for September, 49⅛@49¼c for October, and 47⅛@47⅝c for the year. Sales were made of 2,540,000 bu at 49½@50c seller July, 48⅞@48⅝c seller August, 48⅞@48⅞c seller September, 49@49⅛c seller October, 48⅝c seller November, and 47⅝@47⅝c seller the year. Oats closed ⅛@¼c higher, at 44½c for July, 30⅞@30⅞c for August, 29⅛@29⅛c for September, 29⅛@29⅝c for October, and 28⅛@28⅛c for the year. Rye closed weak and lower, at 85c asked for July, with sales at 80⅛c for August, and 80⅛c for September. The sales were 10,000 bu at 80⅛c seller August and 80⅛c seller September. Barley closed quiet at 91@92c for September and 89@90c for October, with sales of 5,000 bu at 90c seller October. Mess pork closed firmer, at $18.10@18.12½ for August, $18.05@18.07½ for September, $18.00@18.05 for October, $15.50@15.55 for the year, and $16.30@16.35 for January, with sales of 2,000 brls at $18.10@18.12½ seller August, $18.07½ seller September, $15.50 seller the year, and $16.30 seller January. Lard closed a shade firmer, at $11.80@11.82½ for August, $11.67½@11.70 for September, $11.45@11.50 for October, and $10.65@10.67½ for the year. Sales were made of 4,750 tcs at $11.67½@11.70 seller August, and $10.65@10.67½ seller the year. Short ribs closed unchanged, at $9.05@9.07½ for August, $9.20@9.22½ for September, and $9.27½@9.32½ for October, with sales of 300,000 lbs at $9.20@9.22½ seller September, and $9.30 seller October.

In the irregular trading after the call August wheat ruled at $1.20, and September at $1.16.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Trade is slow, and principally in the medium grades. We quote:

Choice hurl and carpet	8½@10
Green, self-working	6½@ 7
Red-tipped, do	4½@ 5½
Inferior and common	3 @ 4½
Crooked	2½@ 5

BAGGING—Was quoted as before. There was continued activity in grain bags, and a quiet movement in other lines at the following prices:

Stark	23½	Burlaps, 4@5 bu	12 @14½
Otter Creek	20	Gunnies, single	13½@14
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	24 @25
American	20	Wool sacks	35 @43

BUTTER—The market was without noteworthy new features. The demand was equal to the supply, and previous quotations were readily obtained,—the prevalent feeling continuing firm. We quote:

Creamery, choice	22@23	Dairy, fair to good	15@18
Creamery, fair to good	20@21	Packing stock	11@13
Dairy, choice	19@20	Grease	7@ 8

CHEESE—Sales to a fair aggregate were effected at very full prices. We again quote:

Full cream	9¾@10¼
Part skim chedder, choice	8 @ 8½
Part skim, flat	6 @ 7½
Low grades	3 @ 5

COAL—Was quoted as before. For immediate delivery sales of anthracite were making at 25c below the quoted prices. The market is firm:

Anthracite, range	$7.50	Piedmont	$6.00
Anthracite, nut	7.50	Blossburg	6.00
Anthracite, egg	7.25	Cannel	7.00
Erie	7.25@7.50	Indiana block	5.00
Baltimore & Ohio	6.00	Illinois	4.00@4.50

COOPERAGE—Was steady at $1.07½@1.10 for pork barrels and $1.27½@1.30 for lard tierces.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—There is a steady country and city trade at the following quotations:

Acid, citric	$ 60 @ 75
Acid, tartaric, ℔	48 @ 50
Ammonia, carb	22 @ 25
Borax, refined, ℔	14 @ 16
Blue vitriol, ℔	8 @ 10
Cream tartar, pure, ℔	34 @ 38
Choloroform, ℔	82 @ 85
Glycerine, bulk, ℔	33 @ 38
Gum arabic, picked	30 @ 40
Gum camphor, ℔	28 @ 35
Gum opium, ℔	4.50
Iodine, ℔	3.50
Morphia, sulph., oz	3.25 @3.75
Oil, castor, ₩ gal	80 @ 88
Oil, lemon	3.00
Potassa, chlor, ℔	19 @ 21
Potassium, iod., ℔	2.50
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.15 @2.30
Root, rhei, E. I., powd., 1	1.00 @1.25
Salts, Epsom, ℔	2½ @ 5
Sulphur, ℔	3½ @ 5
Sulph Cinchonida	70 @ 80

EGGS—Were easier at 12½c per dozen for strictly fresh.

FISH—Whitefish have dropped off 15@25c per ½ brl. Holland herring were advanced 10@15c. There were no other price changes. Trade continues satisfactory. We quote:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$5.35 @ 5.50
Whitefish, family, per ½-brl	3.50 @ 3.60
Trout, per ½-brl	5.00
Mackerel—Extra mess, ½-brl	14.00 @14.50
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	9.50 @ 9.75
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	6.50 @ 7.00
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.25 @ 5.50
Mackerel—Large family	4.50 @ 4.75
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl	3.75 @ 4.00
Halibut, smoked, per lb	12
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs	5.75 @ 6.00
Codfish—Summer-cured	4.75 @ 5.00
Codfish—Dressed	7¼
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.50 @ 8.00
Herring—Holland, per keg	1.10 @ 1.25
Herring—Scaled, per box	30 @ 35
California salmon, ½-brl, new	7.75 @ 8.00

FRUITS AND NUTS—There was continued excitement in dried apples, and prices underwent a further sharp advance. Stocks are very light and in few hands, and some holders decline to name a price at which they will sell. Prunes feel the advance in apples, and within the past two or three days have advanced a plump ½c. Peaches, pitted cherries, and berries are also advancing:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 5 @ 5½
Figs, layers	16½@ 20
Turkish prunes, old	5½@ 6
Do, new	6⅛@ 7
Raisins, layers	2.50 @2.60
Raisins, London, layers	3.00 @3.10
Raisins, Valencia	9½@ 10
Raisins, loose, Muscatel	2.65 @2.70
Zante currants	6⅛@ 6¾
Citron	20 @ 20½

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	12 @ 13
Apples, evaporated, boxes	12 @ 13½
Apples, Eastern	7½@ 8
Apples, Southern	5 @ 5½
Peaches, unpared, halves	7½@ 8
Raspberries	27 @ 28
Blackberries	9¼@ 9¾
Pitted cherries	18 @ 18½

NUTS.

Filberts	9½@ 10½
Almonds, Tarragona	18½@ 19
Naples walnuts	14 @ 15
Brazils	5½@ 6¼
Pecans	7 @ 9

GREEN FRUITS—Raspberries were firm at $3.00 for choice 32-pint cases. Blueberries were lower, at $3.00@3.50 per bu. Blackberries sold at $5.00 per 16-quart crate. Other fruits sold as follows:

Apples, new, per brl	$ 2.50@ 3.50
Lemons, per box	9.00@10.00
Messinas, per box	10.00@10.50
California Bartlett pears	5.00@ 6.00
California plums	3.00@ 3.50
California peaches	3.00@ 3.50
Oranges, Naples, per box	7.50
California grapes, 20-lb crates	3.00@ 3.50

GROCERIES—Sugars were easier, declining ⅛c. Coffees remained firm. Rice, sirups, spices, etc., ruled steady. Trade was reported good at the following quotations:

RICE.

Carolina	6½@ 7¼
Louisiana	5¾@ 7

COFFEE.

Java	20 @24
Java, choice Mandaling	27 @28
Maracaibo	14 @15½
Rio, fancy	14½@15
Rio, prime to choice	13 @13¾
Rio, fair to good	12 @12¾
Rio, common	11 @11½
Rio, roasting	9¾@10½

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10⅞@11
Crushed	10⅝@10⅞
Powdered	10⅝@10⅞
Granulated, standard	10⅜@10½
Granulated, not standard	10 @10¼
A standard	9⅞@ 9⅞
A No. 2	9⅝@ 9¾
Extra C.	9 @ 9¼
No. 1	8¾@ 9
Yellow	7¾@ 8½

SIRUPS.

Corn	33 @37
Sugar	35 @45
Blackstrap	25 @28
N. O. molasses	45 @60

SPICES.

Allspice	18 @19
Cloves	42 @45
Pepper	19½@20½
Nutmegs	92 @95

HAY—There was a steady demand for the best grades, while the poorer kinds were hard to sell. The supply is about equal to the demand. We quote:

No. 1 timothy, ₩ ton	$12.00@13.00
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	11.00@12.00
Mixed	9.00@10.00
Upland prairie	10.00@11.00
No. 1 prairie	6.00@ 8.00

HIDES—There is a fair trade for most descriptions, prices remaining steady. Eastern advices report an increased activity in the leather trade. We quote:

Green-cured, light, ₩ ℔	9¼
Green-cured, heavy	8½@ 8¾
Part-cured	7½@ 7¾
Damaged hides	7
Green-salt bulls'	6¼
Calf, ₩ ℔	13½
Dry-salted, ₩ ℔	13
Dry flint, No. 1	14 @15
Fallen hides	11 @13
Damaged, dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	25 @50

OILS—Linseed was quoted firm. Turpentine was easier. There was a fair movement at the prices given below:

Carbon, Elaine	16	Linseed, boiled	53
Carbon, 175 test	13¼	Whale, winter	65
Carbon, 150 test	9¾	Sperm	1.20
Carbon, 110 test	9	Neatsfoot, pure	75
Carbon, snow white and W. W.	11¼	Neatsfoot, extra	68
		Neatsfoot, No. 1	58
Carbon, Wis. W. W.	11	Bank	48
Carbon, Wis. P. W.	9½	Straits	48
Carbon, Mich. W. W.	12¾	Turpentine	41
Carbon, Mich. P. W.	11	Miners'	63@65
Lard, current make	85	Naphtha, deo., 63 deg.	10
Lard, No. 1	65	Gasoline, deo., 74 deg.	13
Lard, No. 2	53	Gasoline, deo., 87 deg.	23
Linseed, raw	50		

POTATOES—Were slow at $2.25@2.50 per brl for sound new.

SALT—There was a steady trade at quotations:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York	$ 1.20
Coarse salt, per brl	1.25@1.35
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.60
Dairy, without sacks	1.90
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.05
Ground alum, in bags	1.10
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	1.50

SEEDS—Were inactive, flaxseed selling for cash cash at $1.16@1.17, and timothy at $2.12 for August and $2.00@2.02½ for September. Sales were made of 7 cars and 150 bags timothy at $3.32½ for cash, $2.12 for August, and $2.00@2.02½ for September; 7 cars flaxseed at $1.16@1.17 cash, and $1.16 seller August.

WOOL—Low prices still rule, and a slow trade exists. We quote:

Good to choice medium tub	35@38
Coarse and dingy tub	30@35
Fine and unwashed fleece	16@22
Coarse and unwashed fleece	18@22
Medium and unwashed fleece	22@24
Medium washed fleece	32@34
Fine washed fleece	32@35
Coarse washed fleece	30@32

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	*Cattle.*	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	4,356	18,549	535
Tuesday	5,369	16,658	1,165
Wednesday	6,722	18,226	1,274
Thursday	6,000	20,000	1,000
Total	22,447	73,510	3,965
Same time last week	19,175	84,798	7,742
Shipments—			
Monday	1,383	3,511	329
Tuesday	2,141	4,071	....
Wednesday	2,867	4,233	199
Total	6,391	11,815	528

CATTLE—The cattle market was uneven. There was a pretty fair demand for the different grades, and for some descriptions—notably grass Texans—the feeling was firm, but the prevailing feeling was one of weakness, the supply continuing large, and reports from the East tending to an easier state. There was a goodly number of first and second-class cattle, and numerous sales at $5.85@6.10 were reported, but the bulk of the offerings graded below second-class, and sold at prices ranging downward from $5.70. The extreme of the market was $2.15@6.30. Scallawags sold at $2.15@2.50; poor to good native butchers' stuff at $2.75@4.00, grass Texans at $2.75@3.75, and common to choice shipping steers at $4.75@5.85. Stockers were inquired for, and may be quoted at $3.00@4.25. Calves were scarce and continue to sell high, $4.50@7.00 being paid for poor to choice. The market closed quiet, with some cattle left over.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*
16	1,511	$6.30	76	1,065	$5.15
16	1,507	6.10	16	1,108	5.15
32	1,448	6.10	38	1,100	5.00
16	1,536	6.05	18	1,136	4.90
46	1,456	6.05	16	1,081	4.80
16	1,471	6.00	14	1,050	4.75
65	1,421	6.00	16	1,135	4.75
114	1,486	6.00	20	1,025	4.75
32	1,466	5.92½	19	1,112	4.70
34	1,388	5.90	38	1,046	4.40
123	1,390	5.90	11	1,206	4.00
35	1,323	5.90	18	980	3.75
98	1,380	5.80	16	1,073	3.75
17	1,308	5.70	145 Texas	840	4.00
33	1,218	5.70	170 Texas	916	3.35
33	1,240	5.75	101 Texas	964	3.30
66	1,300	5.77½	25 heifers	912	3.30
37	1,265	5.70	50 Texas	837	3.30
34	1,355	5.70	13 cows	888	3.40
18	1,368	5.60	14 cows	916	3.35
31	1,268	5.50	84	843	3.25
67	1,266	5.65	280 Texas	866	3.35
65	1,334	5.65	171 Texas	861	3.35
16	1,300	5.60	167 Texas	840	3.15
72	1,246	5.60	115 Texas	784	3.10
35	1,256	5.45	119	856	3.10
19	1,105	5.45	40 Texas	884	3.10
11	1,154	5.45	177 Texas	870	3.10
28	1,329	5.5	79 Texas	854	3.10
34	1,246	5.35	60 Texas	757	3.00
58	1,176	5.25	39 Texas	808	2.80
27	1,138	5.30	42 Texas	752	2.75
69	1,282	5.30	18 cows	905	2.75
17	1,324	5.30	20 Texas	696	2.15
90 Colorado	1,241	5.25	11	910	5.75
41	1,131	5.10			

HOGS—The market opened active at about Wednesday's prices, but soon became dull, and grew weaker as the day advanced, the decline reaching 5c on light and heavy shipping grades, and 10c on mixed packing. The supply was moderate, but not all the hogs are taken, and the market had a downward look at the close. Poor to prime light closed at $6.45@6.75, mixed packing hogs at $6.15@6.60, and fair to extra heavy shipping hogs at $6.60@7.00. The quality was below the recent average, a good many grassers being offered.

HOG SALES.

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*
34	287	$7.00	157	211	$6.70	158	279	$6.55
36	295	6.95	183	206	6.70	64	285	6.50
58	307	6.90	54	208	6.70	54	288	6.50
35	272	6.90	45	205	6.65	116	200	6.50
55	292	6.85	72	199	6.65	57	288	6.50
47	307	6.85	124	187	6.65	73	218	6.50
56	289	6.85	119	210	6.65	65	162	6.50
72	310	6.85	137	204	6.65	57	189	6.45
55	287	6.80	55	289	6.65	45	[illegible]	6.45
58	290	6.80	56	246	6.65	40	[illegible]	6.45
61	284	6.80	48	279	6.65	53	291	6.40
58	278	6.75	55	268	6.60	53	267	6.40
176	273	6.75	144	237	6.60	66	307	6.40
58	278	6.75	54	290	6.60	47	283	6.40
46	298	6.70	144	222	6.60	55	285	6.35
49	277	6.70	133	198	6.60	53	282	6.30
48	251	6.70	106	184	6.60	62	201	6.30
60	262	6.70	65	200	6.55	55	281	6.25
64	198	6.75	64	192	6.55	52	217	6.20
72	185	6.75	57	222	6.55	44	298	6.20
124	219	6.70	47	272	6.55	26	223	6.00
118	200	5.70	60	205	6.55			

SHEEP—There was a rather light supply, but the demand was very far from active and trading was slow at barely sustained prices. We quote poor to medium at $3.00@4.25, and good to extra at $4.50@5.25. The following were among the day's sales:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*
39	74	$3.00	100	99	$4.20
80	125	4.50	83	117	4.40
89	119	4.50	80	140	5.00
90	114	4.35	71	87	4.00
17	80	4.12½	17 lambs, pr hd		2.25

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 28.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 1,105; consigned through, 86 cars; market dull; a few sales of light steers at $4.65@5.30; a few loads unsold.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,700; consigned through, 46 cars; very little doing; market still depressed; a few sales of fair to choice sheep at $4.40@5.20; Canada lambs, $6.00@6.37½.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,900; consigned through, 102 cars; good demand; prices a shade higher; offerings light; good to choice Yorkers, $6.85@7.20; good medium, $7.10@7.15; one load extra heavy at $7.25; light Yorkers and grassers quotable at $6.15@6.40; all sold.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,300; shipments, 1,300; demand for grass Texans and best native shipping grades urgent and values strong; one lot of prime steers, averaging 1,530 lbs, brought $6.20; heavy shipping, $5.50@6.00; light do, $5.00@5.50; native butcher steers, $3.75@4.75; cows and heifers, $3.25@4.25; good to choice grass Texans, $3.50@4.50; common to fair, $2.75@3.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,100; shipments, none; firmer; fair to fancy, $3.00@4.50.

HOGS—Steady; Yorkers, $6.00@6.70; packing, $6.35@6.60; choice to fancy heavy, $6.80@7.00; receipts, 6,000; shipments, 2,000.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 28.—HOGS—Firm; packing, $6.50@6.90; receipts, 2,000; shipments, 1,500.

CATTLE—Steady; $5.50@5.60; shipping, $4.25@5.25; butchers', $3.00@4.50; stockers, $3.00@3.25; receipts, 500; shipments, 450.

SHEEP—$3.00@5.00; receipts, 300; shipments, none.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., July 28.—CATTLE—Receipts

1,300 head; market unchanged from yesterday; not much doing.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,500 head; Philadelphias, $7.00@7.10; Yorkers, $6.65@6.85.

SHEEP—Receipts, 300 head; nothing doing.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 28.—BEEVES—Receipts, none, and but little call for the 40 car-loads left over from Wednesday; fair Texas steers, 900 lbs average, $7.00; fair native steers, corn fed, $10.50@11.00; dressed beef sides steady at $5.50@8.00 for Texas; $7.50@9.50 for natives; shipments, 345 live cattle, 785 quarters beef, 150 carcasses mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts, 7,200; good and prime sheep good and in fair demand, but common sheep and all sorts of lambs dull and weak; sheep, $3.50@6.00; lambs, $4.50@7.50; dressed mutton, $8.50@9.50; dressed lambs, $7.13.

SWINE—Receipts, 3,300; none offered alive; nominally quoted firm at $6.50@7.10 per 100 lbs.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 28.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports receipts the past week, 7,208 head; shipments, 6,649. Market slow; native shippers, $4.50@5.75; native stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.25; native cows, $2.25@3.50; grass Texas, $2.25@4.40.

HOGS—Receipts the past week, 20,384 head; shipments, 1,240. Demand fair but market weaker; choice $6.35@6.40; light shipping and mixed packing, $6.10@6.30.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—HOGS—Steady and unchanged; common and light, $5.25@6.75; packing and butchers', $6.25@7.00; receipts, 1,300; shipments, 250.

LUMBER.

Yesterday's receipts were quite heavy, and the market was slow, especially in piece stuff, which sold at $11.87½ for common lengths. We quote:

Green piece-stuff	$11.87½@12.00
Green common inch	12.00 @14.00
Green medium	13.00 @18.00
Extra good and select	19.00 @25.00
Green good inch	17.50 @18.00
Boards and strips	12.75 @15.00
Standard shingles	2.75 @ 2.80
Extra shingles	.... 2.95
Lath	1.75 @ 1.90

The yard rates, as fixed by the Lumberman's Exchange, is as follows:

First, second, and third clear, 3@4-inch	$55.00
First and second clear, rough, 2-inch	50.00
Third clear, rough, 2-inch	42.00
First and second clear, dressed siding	21.00
Common dressed siding	19.50
Flooring, second common, dressed	35.00
Box boards, 13-inch	45.00
A stock boards, 12@16-inch, rough	40.00
B stock boards, 10@12-inch	35.00
C stock boards, 10@12-inch	30.00
Fencing, first quality	15.00
Fencing, No. 2	13.00
DRY.	
Common boards, 18@20 ft	$17.00
Common boards, 10@20 ft	15.00
Dimension stuff	15.50
Dimension stuff, 26 to 30 ft	22.50
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8 inclusive, 18 ft	15.50
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	15.00
Lath	2.35
Shingles, clear	3.55
Shingles, extra A	3.30
Shingles, standard	3.20

Green lumber is $1.00 below the above quotations.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, July 28—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 9s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 9s 5d; spring, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 9s; white, No. 1, 9s 8d; No. 2, 9s 4d; club, No. 1, 10s 1d; No. 2, 9s 8d. Corn, 4s 11½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 74s. Lard, 59s.

LIVERPOOL, July 28.—Bacon—Cumberland cut firmer at 45s; long clear steady at 44s 6d. Beef—Prime extra India mess dull at 121s. Lard—Prime Western dull at 59s. Cheese—American choice firmer at 51s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, London, steady at 31s 3d. Corn—Old dull at 5s 1½d; new, 4s 11d.

ANTWERP, July 28.—PETROLEUM—18¾f.

LIVERPOOL, July 28—Evening.—COTTON—Active and firm; 6¾@6 13-16d; sales, 14,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 11,000.

PROVISIONS—American lard, 59s. Bacon—Long clear, 44s 6d.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, July 28.—Wheat firm; red winter, 9s 10d; No. 2 spring, 9s 7d; No. 3 do, 9s. Corn not much doing. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in moderate demand and firm; corn rather dull but steady. To arrive—Wheat and corn not much doing. Pork, 74s; lard, 59s; bacon—L. C., 6d higher at 45s 6d; S. C., 45s 6d; tallow, 38s; cheese steady at 55s 6d; beef dull and is lower; extra India mess, 121s. Weather in England fine.

LONDON, July 28.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat firm; corn quiet. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat firm; corn steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat not much demand. Good shipping California wheat just shipped, 46s 6d; nearly due, 46s 6d. Weather in England fine.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 28.—GRAIN—Wheat—Winter wheat developed increased buoyancy, having further gained on No. 2 red about ½@1½c a bu on reduced offerings and a fairly active inquiry, mainly speculative, the export call having been on a restricted scale, leading off as a rule at the highest figures of the day. Western reports were again generally of a stimulating tenor. Cable advices also of a firmer range of quotations. Spring wheat has been held more confidently, but not active. Sales No. 1 red at $1.29@1.30, mostly at $1.29, closing firmly at $1.30; No. 2 red at $1.25½@1.27, closing at $1.26¾ bid; do July at $1.25¾@1.26¾, closing at $1.26½; do August at $1.26@1.27, closing at $1.27; do September at $1.27¾@1.29, closing at $1.29; do October at $1.29½@1.30¾, closing at $1.30¾ bid; do steamer grade at $1.21¼; 41,000 bu No. 3 red at $1.19@1.23 for canal and railroad, closing at $1.22¾ bid and $1.27 asked for railroad; do steamer grade at $1.15; ungraded red at $1.08@1.30, as to quality; No. 2 Chicago spring at $1.23; New York No. 2 spring at $1.21½; do steamer grade at $1.18; New York No. 3 spring at $1.16; ungraded spring at 85c@$1.06. Corn advanced about ½@¾c per bushel on an active inquiry, in great part for early delivery, the business for early delivery having been mostly in grades and qualities under No. 2, which has been again scarce, as of the arrivals only a small proportion graded up to this standard. Options have shown a moderate degree of animation at the early figures. Mixed Western ungraded 47@58½c, as to quality and condition; to arrive from Buffalo at 53¼c; New York steamer mixed at 53¾@54½c; No. 2 white at 58¾@59c; New York yellow at 59c; ungraded white (8,000 bu) at 56c. Oats—Under speculative manipulation No. 2 white and No. 2 for prompt delivery were further advanced about 1¼c a bu on a fair business, with other grades and qualities also quoted stronger in sympathy, though without much animation. Options on No. 2 were quoted up for July fully 1½@2c a bu, as wanted for contract deliveries, while for later months quoted a shade lower on free offerings, leading to considerable activity, chiefly for August delivery, closing more firmly. White Western ungraded at 47@50c, as to quality; mixed do at 43½@47c; white State at 48@50c; mixed State nominal. Rye quoted firm at yesterday's advanced figures, but inactive, closing at from 85@88c for car lots, and 89@90c for boat loads.

PROVISIONS—Business in hog products has shown a moderate degree of animation at irregular and generally low prices. Western mess pork has been much less sought after since our last for delivery, and quoted cheaper, leaving off at $18.00@18.25 for new, and in the option line rather quiet, with July option quoted nominal, August closing at $17.75, September at $17.85, and October at $18.00. Cut meats quoted steady on, however, restricted business. Bacon neglected. Long clear quoted at 9¾c and short clear at 10c. Western steam lard in limited demand for early delivery, closing at $12.00 for prime contract stock, and in the option moderately active, with July options closing at about $12.00, August at $12.00, September at $11.85, October at $11.65, November at $11.15, the year option firm at $10.97½@11.00, and January at $11.00 bid.

TALLOW—Steady, with sales noted at 6¾c.

SUGARS—Raw quiet but firm at 7⅝c for fair refining muscovado. Refined steady, but quiet.

FREIGHTS—Less activity noted in the way of berth freights, especially in the way of contracts for grain, rates on which class of cargo weakened a trifle as influenced, in part, by the further sharp rise in wheat flour, while for provisions ruling somewhat stronger. In the line of charter contracts a firm business has been noted at generally firm rates. For Liverpool the reported engagements included by steam: Flour at 1s 3d for through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 1s 3d; room for grain quoted 5¼d and 5⅜d; provisions at lots at 13s 9d@20s for through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 13s 9d.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 28.—COTTON—Firm; 11¾@12c; futures firm; July, 11.93c; August, 11.94c; September, 11.38c; October, 10.70c; November, 10.49c; December, 10.48c; January, 10.61c; February, 10.73c; April, 10.97c.

FLOUR—Weak; receipts, 12,000 brls; exports, 28,000 brls; super State and Western, $3.90@4.60; common to good extra, $4.80@5.30; good to choice, $5.35@6.75; white wheat extra, $5.25@6.25; extra Ohio, $4.85@6.75; St. Louis, $4.85@6.75; Minnesota patent process, $6.25@8.25.

GRAIN—Wheat, ½@2c better; receipts, 249,000 bu; exports, 184,000 bu; ungraded spring, 85c@$1.06; No. 3 spring, $1.16; No. 2 Chicago, $1.23; ungraded red, $1.08@1.30; No. 3 do, $1.19@1.23; steamer do, $1.15; No. 2 red, $1.25½@1.27; steamer do, $1.21¼; No. 1 red, $1.29@1.30; mixed winter, $1.23¼@1.23¾; ungraded white, $1.16@1.26¾; No. 1 white, $1.25@1.25¾; No. 2 red, July, 144,000 bu at $1.25¾@1.26¾, closing at $1.26½; August, 632,000 bu at $1.26@1.26¾, closing at $1.26¾; September, 512,000 bu at $1.27¾@1.28¾, closing at $1.28¾; October, 480,000 bu at $1.29½@1.30¾, closing at $1.30¾. Corn firm; receipts, 364,000 bu; exports, 296,000 bu; ungraded, 49@58c; No. 3, 51½c; steamer, 54½c; No. 2, 58@59c, the latter for choice; No. 2 white, 58¾@59c; ungraded white, 56c; July, 57¼@57⅝c; August, 57¼@58c; September, 58⅜@59⅝c; October, 59⅝@60c. Oats higher; receipts, 400,000 bu; mixed Western, 43@47c; white Western, 47@50c.

HAY—Demand fair and market firm.

HOPS—Quiet, but steady.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; moderate demand. Sugar dull and unchanged. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice steady; moderate demand.

PETROLEUM—Dull; united, 77¼c; crude, 6¾@7¼c; refined, 7¾c.

TALLOW—6¾c.

RESIN—$2.05@2.07½.

TURPENTINE—Dull and weak; 41@41½c.

EGGS—Quiet, but firm; 15@16c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; new mess, $18.00@18.25. Beef weak and unsettled. Cut meats quiet and strong; long clear middles, $9.62½; short clear middles, $10.00. Lard heavy; $12.00.

BUTTER—Demand fair and market firm; 11@22½c.

CHEESE—Weak and unsettled; 7@10½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—COTTON—Higher; 11¼c.

FLOUR—Quiet, but steady; unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red winter, $1.19@1.21. Corn—Market easier; No. 2 mixed, 50½@51c. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2 mixed, 43c; new No. 3 white, 43c. Rye dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; $18.25. Lard dull and lower; $11.50. Bulk meats strong; shoulders, $7.00; bulk clear ribs, $9.50. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders, $7.75; clear ribs, $10.25; clear, $10.75.

WHISKY—Weak at $1.09; combination's sales 670 brls finished goods on the basis of $1.08.

BUTTER—Firm and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—FLOUR—In good demand; holders firm; Minnesota extras, $5.75@6.45; Illinois choice, $6.25; Ohio, good, $6.00@7.00; choice, $6.25; fancy, $6.50; winter patents, $6.50@7.50; Minnesota patent process, $6.75@7.50. Rye flour unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat advanced 1¼@1½c; active speculative inquiry; old No. 2 red, elevator, $1.25¼; cargo rates; No. 2 red, prompt shipments, $1.25 [illegible] July, $1.25¾@1.26¼; August, $1.25¾@1. [illegible] $1.26@1.26¾; October, $1.28½@1. [illegible] with a fair demand; options [illegible] depot, 56½c; track, grain depot, [illegible]

46@50c. Oats excited and higher; mixed, July, 56¾@57¼c; August, 56½@55c; September, 57¾@58c; October, 58⅛@59¼c.

BUTTER—Firm; in good demand; creamery extra, 24c; do good to choice, 21@23c; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extras, firsts, 19@21c; dairy extra, 18@20c; do good to choice, 15@17c.

CHEESE—Firm; fully active; full cream, 9¼@9¾c.

PETROLEUM—Market dull; 7⅝c.

WHISKY—$1.11.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,400 brls; wheat, 51,000 bu; corn, 57,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 28.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher and firmer but inactive; No. 2 winter red spot and July, $1.23¾@1.24½; August, $1.24½@1.24¾; September, $1.26¾@1.27; October, $1.29¼@1.29½. Corn—Western steady; mixed, spot and July, 56¼@56½c; August, 56¼c bid; September, 57¾@57½c; October, 58¼@49c; steamer, 52½c. Oats steady. Rye—Nominally at 80@85c.

HAY—Dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm and unchanged.

BUTTER—Firm; Western grass, 13@17c.

EGGS—Dull.

PETROLEUM—Nominal.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady. Sugar dull and weak; A soft, 9⅝c.

WHISKY—Quiet.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, 108,696 bu; corn, 43,030 bu; oats, 1,725 bu; rye, 210 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 54,000 bu; corn, 136,482 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 328,307 bu; corn, 169,530 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 28.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; No. 2 red, $1.18½@1.18¾ cash; $1.18¾@1.19¼ July; $1.18⅞@1.19¾ August; $1.20¾@1.21¼ September; $1.22¾@1.23 October; $1.24½@1.25¾ November; $1.18⅝@1.19⅝ the year. Corn higher; 48⅞@49c cash; 48⅞c bid July; 48⅛@48⅜c August; 48¾@49¼c September; 48⅞@48⅞c October; 47⅞@47⅞c year. Oats higher; 40@41¼c cash; 41c bid July; 28¾@29c August; 28⅜@28⅞c September; 28⅛c bid year. Rye slow; 95c asked.

LEAD—Quiet at 4¾c.

BUTTER—Unchanged; dairy, 14@22c.

EGGS—Higher; 8@10c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.08.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier, jobbing at $18.30. Dry salt meats quiet at $4.45, $9.20, $9.50. Bacon firm at $7.50, $10.25, $10.50. Lard nominally lower at $11.70.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 101,000 bu; corn, 37,000 bu; oats, 48,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 91,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 28.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; strong; No. 1 Milwaukee nominal; No. 2 Milwaukee hard, $1.17½; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.14¾; July, $1.14¾; August, $1.14¾; September, $1.14¾; October, $1.14¾; November, $1.15; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.03@1.05; No. 4, $1.90; rejected nominal. Corn firmer; No. 2, 48c. Oats quiet; No. 2 at 39¼c. Rye unsettled; No. 1, 95c. Barley lower; No. 2 spring, September, 75½c.

PROVISIONS—Easier; mess pork, $18.00 cash and August; $18.00 September. Lard—Prime steam, $11.80 cash and August; $11.65 September.

HOGS—Steady; $6.20@6.65.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 2¼@2½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 31,000 bu; oats, 2,800 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu; oats, 1,300 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., July 28.—GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull; No. 2 red, spot, $1.21¼; August, $1.20¾; October, $1.23¼; No. 3 red, new, $1.14; amber Michigan, $1.21¾. Corn quiet; 53c for high-mixed; No. 2, spot, 53c; year, 43¾c.

AFTERNOON CALL—Wheat firm; No. 2 red, spot, $1.20 bid, $1.22 asked; July, $1.21¼; August, $1.21¼ bid, $1.21½ asked; September, $1.22¾; October, $1.24¼; November, $1.25¾; year, $1.21 bid, $1.21½ asked; No. 3 red, $1.14½. Corn dull; No. 2, spot, 52¾c bid, 52⅞c asked; July, 52c. Oats dull; No. 2, August, 30¼c bid, 30¾c asked.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 69,000 bu; corn, 37,000 bu; oats, 1,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7,000 bu; oats, none.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 28.—FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn firm and in moderate demand; steamer, 57@58½c; no grade, 45@55c. Oats steady and unchanged. Rye nominal and unchanged.

EGGS—Western fresh; 15@15½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,800 brls, 2,800 sacks; corn, 103,000 bu; wheat, 2,500 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., July 28.—GRAIN—Corn steady; high mixed, 47½@48c; mixed, 47@47½c. Oats dull; No. 2 white, 38c. Rye dull; new No. 2, 90@91c.

HIGHWINES—Steady at $1.09.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,175 bu; corn, 87,950 bu; oats, 680,000 bu; rye, 4,100 bu; barley, 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 500 bu; corn, 32,000 bu; oats, 26,250 bu; rye, 5,000 bu.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 28.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports: Wheat—Receipts the past week, 159,458 bu; shipments, 110,832 bu; market better; No. 3 cash, 99½c; August, 98¼c; No. 2 cash, $1.02; August, $1.01; No. 1 July, $1.09½. Corn—Receipts the past week, 40,616 bu; shipments, 17,925 bu; firm; No. 2 cash, 40c; July, 40c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., July 28.—FLOUR—$5.50@5.85.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and firmer; No. 1 white, $1.19; new, $1.18; July, $1.19; August, $1.18¾; September, $1.19¾; October, $1.20¾; year, $1.18¾; No. 2 white, $1.16½; new, $1.14; No. 2 red new, $1.20. Receipts, 15,000 bu; shipments, 28,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 28.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; spot neglected; 15,000 bu No. 1 hard Duluth year sold at $1.24½. Corn—Inactive; nominally 52½c. Oats neglected.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Lower at 4¼c for wheat and 3¾c for corn.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 28.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red Wabash, $1.32. Corn easier; high mixed, 61c; No. 2 59½c.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., July 28.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; Standard white, 110 degrees test, 7c.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 28.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; United certificates steady, 77½c; refined, 7⅝c, Philadelphia delivery.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., July 28.—PETROLEUM—Oil opened at 78¼c; highest, 78¼c; lowest, 76¼c; closed, 77½c. Shipments, 75,000 brls; charters, 33,200 brls; runs, 97,000 brls.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Business was fairly active with package houses; Pacific mills worsted dress goods opened by agents, and have met with large sales; cotton goods moving steadily, and dark prints in better demand; men's wear of woolens quiet and steady; ginghams in good demand.

COTTON.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 11⅝c; sales, 83 bales; receipts, 154; shipments, 525; stock, 12,485.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 28.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Firm at 38¾c.

A Richmond Romance—An Ohio Widower Who Advertised for a Governess Secures a Wife.

Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

About two weeks ago a young lady, who has always moved in the best circles of Richmond society, chanced to read in the Hartford *Churchman* an advertisement in which a widower in Ohio wished to secure the services of a governess to take charge of his little girl, about 6 or 8 years of age. Being dependent upon her mother, a widow in very moderate circumstances, the young lady, who is a very pretty blonde, and who has high-minded, noble character, determined to make application for the position with the hope of gaining an independent livelihood and of assisting her mother. She accordingly visited her pastor, a well-known clergyman of the city, and also a distinguished jurist here, and obtained from them letters of recommendation, which she forwarded to the widower with her application. The high character of the gentlemen, as well as the cordial and beautiful manner in which they expressed their entire indorsation of the young lady's capabilities and beauties of character, had such great weight with the widower that, discarding the great number of applications with which he was beset, he came on to Richmond, satisfied that there he would find the lady he desired. He called upon her and had several satisfactory interviews; indeed, they were satisfactory to such a degree that upon the gentleman's departure for the North the early part of last week the aforementioned clergyman was astonished to receive a note from him announcing that he had determined not to take the lady he had recommended for governess, but that he desired to secure his services in making her his wife. In a few days thereafter he returned to Richmond, and the would-be governess was married to the gentleman from Ohio on Wednesday afternoon last at 4 o'clock. The ceremony was quietly performed by the clergyman who had been in part instrumental in bringing the pair together, only the immediate family and one or two friends being present. The groom is about 55 years of age, is a gentleman of means, and is represented as of fine appearance. As a wedding-gift he settled upon his newly-made bride the handsome sum of $30,000. The bride, it may be stated, is highly connected and is a cousin of one of the most noted and fascinating belles that Richmond has known in this generation. The bridal party left on the 5 p. m. train the same day for Niagara and an extended trip North and West, and in the fall will sail for Europe, where they will permanently reside.

Poisoned by the Sting of a Catfish.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 21.—Jack Clark, a negro of this county, while cleaning a catfish a few days ago, pricked his finger with the fin, inflicting a slight scratch. He thought nothing of it until a few days afterward it commenced to swell rapidly, and his arm became inflamed, attended with the most excruciating pains. Amputation in the present inflamed condition of his arm is impossible. It is believed by his physicians that he will die.

Why Are You Billious?

Because you have allowed your bowels to become costive and liver torpid. Use Kidney-Wort to produce a free state of the bowels, and it will stimulate the liver to proper action, cleanse the skin of its yellowness, cure billious headache, and cause new life in the blood. Druggists have it, both dry and liquid.—*Zion's Herald.*

MARINE NEWS.

Burning of the Steam-Barge George T. Burroughs Yesterday Morning.

Narrow Escape of Capt. Davis, Her Commander, from a Fearful Death.

The Passengers and Crew Rescued by the Tugs Ward and Union.

Lake Freights Make Another Drop of One-Quarter of a Cent.

Around the Lakes—Arrivals and Departures—Miscellaneous—Along the Docks.

HOME GATHERINGS.

BURNING OF THE STEAM-BARGE GEORGE T. BURROUGHS.

Yesterday morning about 9:30 o'clock, when distant from this port fifteen or twenty miles, the steam-barge George T. Burroughs was discovered to be on fire. The flames were first discovered by the Captain, who was in the pilot-house, coming up through the promenade deck. The alarm was immediately given, and the hose on board got ready for service, but so rapidly did the fire gain headway that the engineer, crew, stewardess, and two or three passengers who had run to the forward part of the boat were compelled to launch the life-boat and pull away from the heat and flames. The Captain, while the engineer was seeing to getting the hose in position, entered the engine-room for the purpose of stopping the engine, and in a moment found himself surrounded by the flames. After a desperate struggle with the fire and smoke he succeeded in regaining the deck, though he was quite severely burned about the face and right arm. By this time the whole after port of the steamer was a mass of fire. Crouching on the bow were two passengers and a little boy named Anderson, whose father left him on board when the steamer's boat put off. While the unfortunates on board were expecting every moment to be driven into the water by the fire the tug Ward steamed alongside the burning vessel and rescued them. The tug Union, which was towing a schooner in dropped her tow and also came to the rescue. Everybody being safely off the burning boat, a line was made fast to the hull by the tug Union, and the steam-barge Fayette having arrived on the scene her steam-pump was put to work playing on the fire, which was continued until the Union entered the mouth of the river with her burning tow. Great credit is due to both the Captains and crews of the Ward and Union for their timely and humane exertions to save the imperiled lives on the Burroughs, as also to the Captain of the Fayette in keeping the flames down while she was being towed into port. Those of the crew and passengers who took to the small boat were also picked up by the tug Ward. The Burroughs was a new boat, having come out in April last. She was on her way to this port from Grand Haven, and had a cargo composed of maple lumber in her hold, and upwards of a hundred barrels of plaster and potash and a quantity of excelsior, used in packing, on her deck. It was not known how she caught fire, but the Captain thinks it was communicated by a spark from her smoke-stack getting among the excelsior, which is easily ignited. After entering the river the Burroughs was towed above North Halsted bridge and engine No. 14 of the Fire Department put at work to extinguish the fire in the hold. All the upper portion of the boat was burned. What damage was done the hold cannot be ascertained until the lumber in her is gotten out. Her machinery is probably seriously damaged. The Burroughs cost $16,000, and is owned by Capt. Richard A. Davis, who commanded her, and Louis Brendage, and was uninsured. The lumber, 51,000 feet, was consigned to S. T. Gunderson, of this city, by W. F. Willard, and was valued at $16 per 1,000 feet, on which, also, there is no insurance. The greatest sympathy is expressed in marine circles for Capt. Davis' loss, as the total earnings of his lifetime were invested in the burned steamer. It is estimated that it will require from $10,000 to $11,000 to rebuild the boat. Most fortunate for those on board, the fire occurred in the day-time and in sight of the tugs named, otherwise many of them would in all likelihood have found watery graves or perished in the flames.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

There was little or nothing doing in grain freights yesterday outside of steam carriage, owners of sailing vessels generally refusing to accept the low rate offered—1⅝@1¾ cents on corn to Buffalo. The engagements reported were: For Erie—Propellers Conestoga, 110,000 bushels of oats; Delaware, 65,000 bushels of corn. For Buffalo—Propellers Badger State, 25,000 bushels of corn; Dean Richmond, 70,000 bushels of oats; vessel not named, 40,000 bushels of oats. Lumber freights remain steady and firm, with but few vessels offering.

DOCK NOTES.

But two cargoes were on the lumber market yesterday.

There were a happy lot of sailors along the docks yesterday.

The schooner Arctic is in the Chicago Dry-Dock having her bottom calked.

The scow Skinner is having a new rudder made for her at the Chicago Dry-Dock.

Vessel Captains were consoling themselves yesterday with the thought that freights cannot go much lower than at present.

Two jams occurred near South Halsted street bridge yesterday, one in the morning and another about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Harbormaster McCarthy was kept busy yesterday. Four times he was called out, twice to straighten jams in the South Branch and twice to move vessels obstructing the docks.

A "boss" grain-trimmer said yesterday that he thought that the propeller Commodore could carry more grain than any vessel on the lakes, though it was possible that the Adams, Dows, or Lehigh, properly loaded, might equal her.

A neat little steam-pleasure yacht called the Arrow (and she is well named, being exceedingly swift) made her trial trip yesterday afternoon. She is intended to ply between the Lake-Front and the Government Pier, and is commanded by Capt. John Tierney, an old and experienced tugman of this port and a clever and most gentlemanly fellow.

AROUND THE LAKES.

THE CANADIAN CANALS.

Toronto *Globe*: "It seems that at length the lock gates of the Lachine Canal are to be swung, and that at once. Although the Lachine Canal has been completed for several years, the public never has been able to reap any benefit from the deepening and widening. The Board of Trade, the Harbor Commissioners, and the merchants generally, have asked the Government authorities to have the gates placed upon those locks, but in vain. Now they have been ordered to be placed at once, both upon the Lachine and Welland Canals. It seems that the credit of having such strong leverage upon the depth of canals as to accomplish this object belongs to Mr. A. M. Smith, of Toronto, who is about placing on the lakes a new floating monster of great grain carrying capacity. It is the new iron screw steamship Campana, purchased by the Canada Lake Superior Company in London, England, and which arrived in port on Friday. As soon as the new locks are ready she will be taken to Tate's dry-dock and cut in half, and fitted with bulkheads. She will then be taken through the canals to Collingwood in two pieces. The Campana, which is of 1,500 tons burden, is intended to ply between Collingwood and Duluth, and will have a capacity of over 60,000 bushels of grain, besides a large passenger accommodation."

A SAILOR DROWNED.

Saginaw *Herald*: "James Correll jumped or fell overboard from the steam-barge Tempest on Sunday, when about twenty miles out on the lake from Whitehall, Mich., during the trip to that port from Chicago. He leaves a wife and two children, and was well known along the Chicago wharves. Capt. Gallagher made every effort to save him, but was unsuccessful."

TOO MODEST TO TELL OF IT.

A few days ago the Kingston branch of the Chicago Seamen's Union presented General President Powers with a handsome gold badge. It consists of three bars, an anchor, and a shield; and the latter bears on one side a monogram of the recipient's initials, and on the other the inscription, "Presented by the Kingston branch, C. S. U."

HI HENDERSON'S PLUG HAT.

Buffalo *Courier*: "Something that looked very like the smokestack of a steamer loomed in sight yesterday in the offing, and sometime later the frisky schooner Francis Palms put in an appearance. What was first seen was merely that Hi hat."

LIGHTHOUSE APPOINTMENTS.

Milwaukee *Sentinel*: "Collector Hall was in receipt of official advices from Washington yesterday, notifying him of the appointments of Mr. A. Finch principal keeper, and Asa D. Finch assistant keeper of the lighthouse at Racine Point; Benjamin F. Kane first assistant keeper at Poverty Island; and Martin Knudson second assistant keeper at Port del Morte."

THE OLD BARGE PLYMOUTH ROCK.

Capt. Dana, of Detroit, has purchased the old barge Plymouth Rock, which has been sunk off Windmill Point lighthouse for some nine years, and will attempt to release her. She is said to be full of sand.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TOOK AN APPEAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Que., July 28.—Daniel Leonard, the Secretary of the Ship Laborers' Society, was arraigned to-day for carrying loaded cartridges concealed on his person. The witness whom he assaulted, as well as the pistol found upon Leonard, having been gotten out of the way, the only charge that could be preferred was the above. After hearing the evidence of the police, the Recorder, in pronouncing judgment, severely censured the officers of the Society, who had speculated on the misfortunes of the men. He also blamed that section of the Montreal press which has upheld the cause of lawlessness against right. He sentenced Leonard to twelve months' imprisonment, and only wished he could give him more. Mr. Curran gave notice of appeal, and proffered security, which was accepted. Accordingly the case will come up again at the next term of the Court of Queen's Bench.

TO HAVE A LEAK STOPPED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 28.—The scow Mt. Vernon arrived from Racine to-day to be docked for a leak. While on her last trip the craft was struck by a squall off Stony Creek and driven upon the beach. When released she was found to leak badly.

1,500,000 FEET OF LUMBER BURNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., July 28.—One million five hundred thousand feet of lumber, owned by Richardson, Hill & Co., was burned at the Bay Mill this afternoon. The lumber was valued at $180,000, on which there was an insurance of $25,000.

FREIGHTS AT MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 28.—Nothing doing in grain freights. The schooners Saveland, Monitor, and Melvin S. Baker were chartered for ore from Escanaba to Cleveland at $1.

THE OUTFIT OF THE SCHOONER E. C. L.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 28.—The wrecking tug Leviathan arrived to-day from Sister Bay with the outfit of the abandoned schooner E. C. L.

MUSKEGON LUMBER SHIPMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., July 28.—Clearances to-day, fifteen. Lumber shipments, 3,355,000 feet.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Green Bay, sundries.
Stmr Corona, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop Dean Richmond, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Sky Lark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Michael Groh, White Hall, lumber.
Prop Maine, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop J. S. Seaverns, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Inter-Ocean, Escanaba, iron ore.
Prop A. H. Morrison, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Celtic, Montreal, sundries.
Prop Swallow, Montague, lumber.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing.
Prop Lawrence, Sheboygan, sundries.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Conestoga, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop John Leatham, Sturgeon Bay, towing scow of ties.
Prop Norman, Manistee, lumber.
Schr J. B. Newland, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Petrel, Packard's Pier, lumber.
Schr Mary Nau, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Col. Ellsworth, Escanaba, iron ore.
Schr Andrew Jackson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Manistee, lumber.
Schr J. & A. Stronach, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Mercury, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Ottawa, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr A. J. Mowry, Hamlin, lumber.
Schr Maumee Valley, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Clipper City, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr L. A. Simpson, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Louisa McDonald, Manistee, lumber.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Arendal, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Contest, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr Ataunto, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Erie Belle, Kingston, ties.
Schr Maggie Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Lillie Pratt, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr John Kelderhouse, Buffalo, coal.
Schr G. T. Burroughs, South Haven, lumber (burned).
Schr Ralph Campbell, Frankfort, lumber.
Schr White Oak, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Penobscott, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr City of Erie, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr O. M. Bond, South Chicago, light.
Schr F. D. Parker, Evanston, light.
Schr Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr W. H. Dunham, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr D. Anderson, Muskegon, lumber.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Stmr Corona, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop St. Louis, Buffalo, 24,750 bu corn, and sundries.
Prop L. Schickluna, Montreal, 17,000 bu corn.
Prop Swallow, Montague, light.
Prop Marine, Muskegon, light.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Republic, Cleveland, light.
Prop J. S. Seaverns, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Mich Groh, White Lake, light.
Prop Canada, Collingwood, 20,050 bu corn and sundries.
Prop Arabia, Buffalo, 49,800 bu corn.
Prop Rube Richards, Escanaba, light.
Prop A. McDonald, Muskegon, light.
Prop W. H. Barnum, Buffalo, 75,000 bu oats.
Schr J. B. Kitchen, Fayette, light.
Schr City of Woodstock, Charlevoix, light.
Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, light.
Schr Milwaukee Belle, Crawford's Quarry, light.
Schr S. G. Andrews, Brown's Landing, light.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Muskegon, light.
Schr Hattie Earl, Muskegon, light.
Schr Hercules, Charlevoix, light.
Schr Evening Star, Charlevoix, light.
Schr W. J. Suffell, Kingston, light.
Schr Monsoon, Grand Haven, light.
Schr F. S. Skinner, Muskegon, light.
Schr Annie Thomine, Manistee, light.
Schr Eagle Wing, Muskegon, light.
Schr Eliza Day, Muskegon, light.
Schr City of Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, light.
Schr H. A. Richmond, Mille Coquers, sundries.
Schr Leadville, Oswego, 23,500 bu corn.
Schr Michigan, Buffalo, 90,000 bu oats.
Schr Dan J. Davis, Pentwater, light.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Manistee, light.
Schr A. Bradley, White Lake, light.
Schr E. A. Nicholson, Buffalo, 49,585 bu of corn.
Schr Halstead, Port Huron, 35,852 bu of corn.
Schr Bertha Barnes, Escanaba, light.
Schr C. J. Wells, Buffalo, 36,000 bu of corn.
Schr G. Ellen, Duck Lake, light.
Schr Grace Holland, Erie, light.
Schr J. W. Brown, Muskegon, light.
Schr Morning Light, East Saginaw, light.
Schr Andrew Jackson, Muskegon, light.
Schr City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Kate Kelley, Cape Vincent, 16,705 bu of corn.
Schr Nellie Gardiner, Buffalo, 39,000 bu of corn.
Schr J. H. Mead, Port Huron, 22,100 bu of corn.
Schr Mears, Escanaba, light.
Schr Ironton, Escanaba, light.
Schr R. B. King, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Ottawa, Grand Haven, light.

OTHER LAKE PORTS.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 28.—Down—Propellers Scotia, Vanderbilt, Northerner, Argyle and consorts, and Sligo, Middlesex and barges, Empire and barges; schooners Richard Winslow, Granger, Emma C. Hutchinson, Snowdrop, Ahira Cobb.

Up—Propellers Gordon Campbell, Idaho, Pacific, Saginaw Valley, Chamberlain, Wocoken and consort, W. T. Graves and consort; schooners Camden, Canadian, Barbarian.

Wind north, light. Weather fine.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 28—9:30 p. m.—Down—Propellers Annie Young, City of Concord and consorts, D. Caldwell and consorts; schooners Conrad Reid and N. C. West.

Up—Propellers Ogemaw, Jay Gould, Arctic, and Cuba; shooner Home.

Wind north, light. Weather cloudy.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 28.—Arrived—Propellers Chicago, Starucca, John Pridgeon, Jr., Chauncey Hurlbut, and Potomac, and schooners Annie Vought, James C. King, and James D. Sawyer, grain, Chicago; propeller Newburg, grain, Milwaukee.

Cleared—Propellers Lehigh, New York, and Montana, for Chicago; schooner Guiding Star, coal, for Racine.

Charters—Propeller N. K. Fairbank, coal to Detroit, 45 cents; schooners Erie and Stewart, coal, Black River to Windsor, 50 cents; schooner Seaton, coal, Buffalo to Toledo, 45 cents; schooner Francis Palms, coal, Buffalo to Cleveland, 40 cents.

Canal freights unchanged, at four and a quarter cents on wheat and three and three-quarter cents on corn. Little doing.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., July 28.—Passed down—Propellers China and Peerless.

Passed up—Steamer City of Cleveland.

Arrived—Propellers A. Everett, Hiawatha, and S. Chamberlin; schooners J. A. Morse, Warmington, Minnehaha, John Martin, J. F. Card, and H. Folger.

Cleared—Propellers R. J. Hackett, Havana, and S. Chamberlin; schooners William McGregor, Helena, Genoa, and John Martin.

ESCANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., July 28.—Arrived—Steamers Minneapolis and W. L. Brown; schooner James Wade.

Departed—Steamers H. Chisholm, Raleigh, Argonaut, Mary Jarecki, and Leland; schooners Sunnyside, Lucerne, Ganges, L. Hanna, Helvetia, and James Wade.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 28.—Arrived from below—Schooners Mediator and J. E. Gilmore.

Cleared—Steam-barge C. J. Kershaw, for Chicago, and schooners Monitor and Cleveland, for Escanaba.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., July 28.—Entered—Propellers Lycoming and Philadelphia, grain, Chicago.

Cleared—Propeller Lycoming, merchandise, Chicago.

BAY CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BAY CITY, Mich., July 28.—The Nebraska arrived this morning, and leaves to-night with salt for Chicago.

A One Hundred Pound Aerolite.

The State of California has purchased of a tribe of Alaska Indians an aerolite of rare beauty, weighing 100 pounds. The meteor was seen to fall by the father of one of the oldest Indians in Chilcat, over a century ago, and has been in the possession of his decendants until its purchase by an agent of the State. It is described as being exceedingly irregular in shape, the projecting points being as bright as if they had been burnished. It has been christened the "Chilcat meteor," in honor of the locality from which it was procured.

STRIKING OIL.

A Lucky Blacksmith Who Spaded Up an Income of $100 a Day—The Excitement Caused by His Very Good Fortune.

Correspondence New York Sun.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., July 23.—A month or so ago Sebastian Haehn, a blacksmith living in Mechanic street, this city, was spading in his garden after a heavy rain. As he turned up the earth he noticed that little pools of crude petroleum formed in the cavities made by the spade. He dug a pit four feet deep. It filled up with oil to such an extent that he dipped out five barrels full. The oil was of excellent quality, and Haehn sold his five barrels to the Octave Oil Refinery. Week before last Haehn dug another "well" in his garden. It responded with a yield of two barrels an hour. The well attracted great attention. It produced eighty barrels, and then ceased to flow. The excitement over the novel oil territory died out soon afterward. On Monday last the news spread through the city that Haehn had opened another well in his garden, and that it was yielding at the rate of thirty-six barrels a day. Hundreds flocked to the scene of the new oil operations. The well was located in the northwest corner of Haehn's potato-patch. With a lage tin hand pump the owner was taking out of the "hole" two barrels of oil an hour. His previous well had also started again. From that one of Haehn's sons was taking oil at the rate of twenty barrels a day.

Immediately following this strike of the lucky blacksmith a great demand for leases of adjoining gardens arose. Such an oil field had never been heard of before. Without capital, and with no tools but a shovel, an operator could sink a well and strike the "sand" in half an hour. The right to dig on four feet of a man's garden became worth $5 bonus and one-quarter of the oil. For three days Mechanic and adjacent streets have been thronged with excited spectators of the new operation in oil production and parties anxious to get "a piece of the territory." On Tuesday night Theodore Avery, who has a coal yard adjoining Haehn's garden, put down a well. At the depth of four feet he struck oil. The yield was a barrel an hour. He has put down four more wells since. The five wells were yesterday yielding eight barrels an hour.

The success of the Haehn and Avery ventures led to a wide extension of this strange territory. A vacant lot on Washington street, southeast from Haehn's, was yesterday the scene of active operations. Three producing wells were put down. The rest were "dusters." Capt. Pickering went to "wildcatting" under a shed near the Buffalo, Pittsburg & Warren Railroad track, south of Haehn's. He dug to a depth of eight feet, and got a well good for ten barrels a day. Two wells were put down on the ground of the Octave refinery. At five feet oil was found. One of the wells is pumping twenty-five barrels a day. The McKeown Garden, east of the refinery, was leased by J. P. Thomas, William McKenzie, and J. M. Brinton. Thomas took the northern half of the garden. He got two five-barrel wells of excellent green oil. The other parties struck oil, but it was of a red hue, and had the appearance of being mixed with tar. In the gardens along the east side of Washington street several wells "came in" as good producers, but the oil was of an inferior quality. All the property along Oil Creek, between Washington and Franklin streets, has been leased by A. J. Kraffert. He will develop it on a large scale.

The original Haehn territory maintains its yield, and is being further developed. Haehn has made a trench all around his garden and one through the centre. Into these the oil collects rapidly. The operator is putting up tanks to receive his oil, as there is a great scarcity of barrels. Haehn's garden is now yielding 100 barrels a day. He expects to increase it to 200. The oil is worth at the refineries $1.10 a barrel. The price of one barrel defrays all the expense of putting down a well. Operations are carried on day and night. That part of the city is lighted up all night by the flaming torches of the oil men. The weird scene is witnessed nightly by hundreds of people. There are no indications of any decline in the yield of this oil, and Haehn, the lucky discoverer of the field, is laying away not less than $100 a day as clear profit.

There are many theories in regard to this unheard-of presence of petroleum in large quantities so near the surface. One is that the oil is the leakage of tanks and pipe lines, which has sunk into the earth until it reached the gravelly deposit in which it is now found in pools. Another is that that this deposit has been forced up from the true petroleum sand stratum by some unknown agency, and caught and retained in the stratum where it now lies.

An Oregon Mob.

A Chinese mother at Fresno, Oregon, bandaged her little girl's feet, after the fashion of her country, and for several days the cries of the sufferer were heard throughout the mining town. Then a mob of indignant miners broke into the house, cut off the bandages, soaked the feet in liniment, and threatened to hang the woman if she renewed the process.

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE.

PRESCRIBED BY PHYSICIANS.

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A Delicious and Refreshing Fruit Lozenge, Which Serves the Purpose of Pills and Disagreeable Purgative Medicines.

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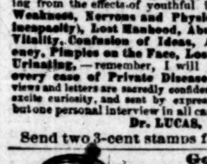
Chartered by the State of Illinois, for the special, scientific and speedy cure of Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases. Dr. LUCAS is a graduate of two regular (Allopathic and Eclectic) Medical Colleges, is well known on the Pacific coast as founder of the mammoth Bellevue Medical Institute, San Francisco, and it is a well known fact that for many years he has confined himself to the study and treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases, thus giving him advantages that but few possess. YOUNG MEN and Middle-Aged Men, who are suffering from the effects of youthful indiscretions or excesses, Seminal Weakness, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impotence (sexual incapacity), Lost Manhood, Abuses of the System, Exhausted Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Despondency, Pimples on the Face, Loss of Energy, and Frequency of Urinating,—remember, I will guarantee to forfeit $500 for every case of Private Disease that I fail to cure. All interviews and letters are sacredly confidential. Medicines packed so as not to excite curiosity, and sent by express, if full description of case is given, but one personal interview in all cases preferred. Call or address

Dr. LUCAS, 132 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Send two 3-cent stamps for circular.



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GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

TIME TABLE.

For Racine and Milwaukee twice daily at 8 a. m. and 8 p. m., Sunday morning excepted.

For Grand Haven, via Milwaukee, twice daily at 8 a. m. and 8 p. m., Sunday morning excepted.

For Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee, daily at 8 a. m., Sunday morning excepted.

For Green Bay, Menominee and bay ports, Kewaunee, etc., Tuesday at 7 p. m.

For Escanaba, Fayette, Menominee, Sturgeon Bay, and all Lake Superior towns, via Escanaba, Saturday at 9 a. m.

For Frankfort, Pierport, Arcadia, etc., Tuesday at 3 a. m. and Saturday at 9 a. m.

Docks foot Michigan-av.

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No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

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RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car accommodations apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House and depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p
Pacific Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p
Sioux City & Yankton	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p
Omaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:15 p m	* 2:15 p
Des Moines Day Express	*12:30 p m	‡ 7:15 a
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a
Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a
Freeport and Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:16 p m	*10:30 a
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:10 p
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*10:00 a m	* 2:00 p
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	§ 4:00 p
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 5:15 p
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:05 a m	§ 2:00 p
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a
Pierre & Deadwood Express	*10:05 a m	§ 2:00 p
Minnesota & Central Dakota	*10:05 a m	§ 2:00 p
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a
Oshkosh, via Janesville	4:45 p m	*10:20 a
Lake Geneva	* 8:05 a m	* 7:25 p
Lake Geneva	* 4:15 p m	* 9:55 a
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a
Elgin Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a
Elgin Sunday Express	1:15 p m	*10:15 a

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, foot of Indiana-av., Grand Union Depot, Palmer House, and 75 Canal-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
bGalesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	8:00 a m	b 7:25 p m
bNebraska Express	10:30 a m	b 2:30 p m
bDubuque & Sioux City Express	9:45 a m	b 2:45 p m
bAmboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	9:45 a m	b 2:45 p m
bDowner's Grove Accommodat'n	11:05 a m	b 1:45 p m
bMontana & Pacific Express	12:30 p m	b 2:45 p m
bSt. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	12:30 p m	b 2:45 p m
bKansas City & Denver Express	12:30 p m	b 2:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
bAurora Passenger	3:20 p m	b 6:40 a m
bMendota & Ottawa Express	4:30 p m	b10:50 a m
bSt. Louis Express	4:30 p m	b10:50 a m
bRockford & Freeport Express	4:30 p m	b10:50 a m
bAurora Passenger	5:35 p m	8:45 a m
bAurora Passenger	6:25 p m	b 7:45 a m
cDes Moines, Omaha & Lincoln Night Express	9:05 p m	d 6:55 a m
aSouthern Pacific Express	9:05 p m	a 6:55 a m
cTexas Express	9:05 p m	a 6:55 a m
aKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex	9:05 p m	a 6:55 a m
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	9:30 p m	b 7:15 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:25 p m	10:10 p m

a Daily. *b* Daily, except Sunday. *c* Daily, except Saturday. *d* Daily, except Monday.

Dubuque trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 7:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Oconomowoc & Waukesha Ex	* 3:05 p m	* 4:00 p m
Waukesha & Oconomowoc Ex	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	§10:10 a m † 9:00 p m	§ 2:00 p m ‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*10:10 a m † 9:00 p m	* 2:00 p m ‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:10 a m	* 7:00 p m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:20 p m	* 8:25 a m
Elgin Passenger	* 9:20 a m	* 3:45 p m
Dubuque & Cedar Rapids Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Elgin & Kirkland Pas'nger (daily)	4:00 p m	10:20 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Itasca accommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 6:45 a m

Trains for Humboldt and North Chicago leave 6:55 a. m., 4:45 p. m., and 6:30 p. m.; arrive 6:45 a. m., 7:4 a. m., and 6:10 p. m. daily, Sundays excepted.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 89 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo Ex.	*12:35 p m	* 2:25 p m
Kansas City, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Arizona & California Fast Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk, & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m § 9:00 p m	* 2:25 p m § 7:30 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex	*12:35 p m	* 2:25 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:30 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 5:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 5:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:45 a m	* 7:15 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 3:05 p m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p m	* 2:20 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:45 a m	* 2:20 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 am
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 2:20 p m

§ Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping-Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping-Cars Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:00 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:50 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:55 a m	* 6:40 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 8:40 a m	* 7:15 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 2:15 p m	* 8:[illegible] a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* [illegible] p m	* 1:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:00 p m	* 4:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 6:10 p m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 7:45 a m	*10:00 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	* 6:50 p m
Theatre Train	§11:30 p m	§11:00 p m
Church Train	‖ 1:15 p m	‖10:05 a m

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. §Thursdays and Saturdays only. ‖Sundays only.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York Express	§ 3:30 p m	§ 5:50 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	*†7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Grand Rapids & Petosky Express	* 3:40 p m	* 5:50 p m
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Sundays excepted. §Daily. †Saturdays excepted. *a*Saturday's leave at 5:15 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 4:40 p m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
aNight Express	*10:30 p m	* 5:50 a m

a Saturdays leave at 11:20 p m. § Daily. * Sundays excepted.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:30 a m	* 8:00 p m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 7:50 a m

§ Daily. * Sundays excepted.

Kankakee Line.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:25 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:10 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Depot, corner Adams and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
New York Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Pacific Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 9:40 a m
Fast Line	† 9:40 p m	‡ 6:00 a m

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Cincinnati and Kokomo Air-Lines.)

Depot, corner of Adams and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:40 p m
Logansport Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:15 a m
Night Express (daily)	§ 7:55 p m	§ 7:10 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., 59 State-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific, Brink's Express (cor. State and Randolph-sts.).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 9:00 a m	† 4:15 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	* 8:00 p m	* 7:15 a m

† Daily, except Sundays. * Daily.

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